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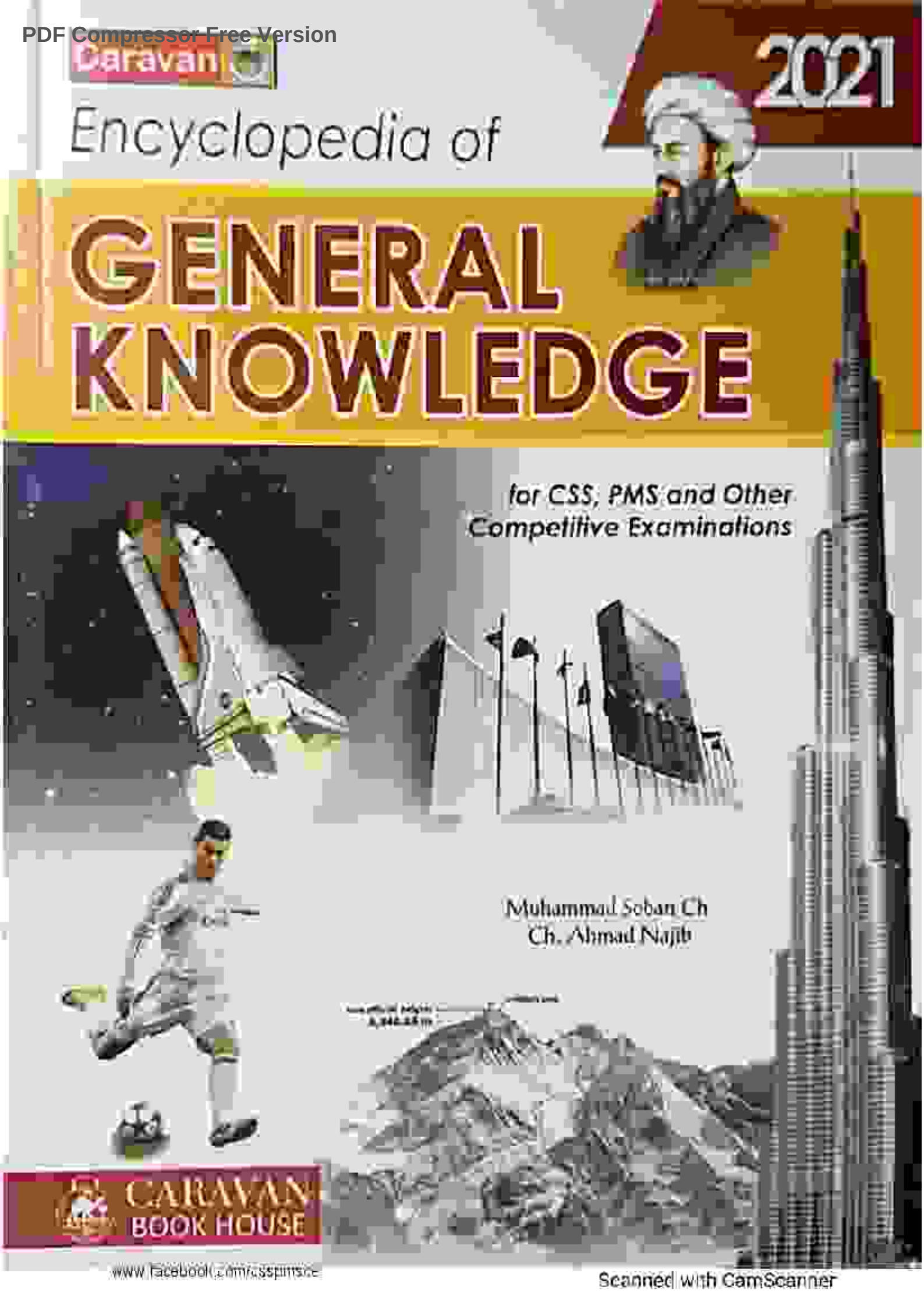
2021

Encyclopedia of GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

for CSS, PMS and Other Competitive Examinations

Muhammad Soban Ch
Ch. Ahmad Najib



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August 2021

Caravan's

Encyclopedia of GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

by
Muhammad Soban Ch
Ch. Ahmad Najib

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By

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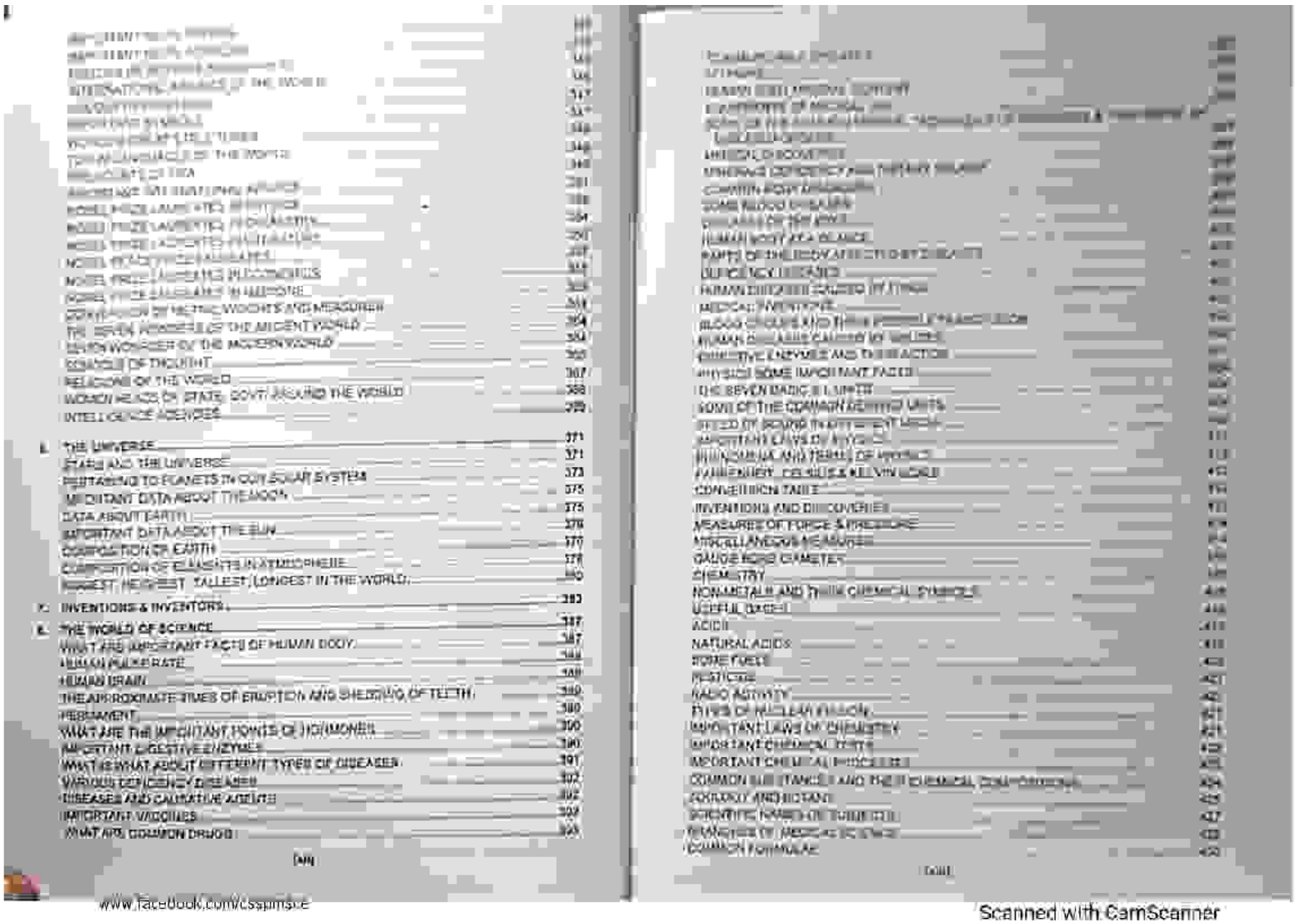

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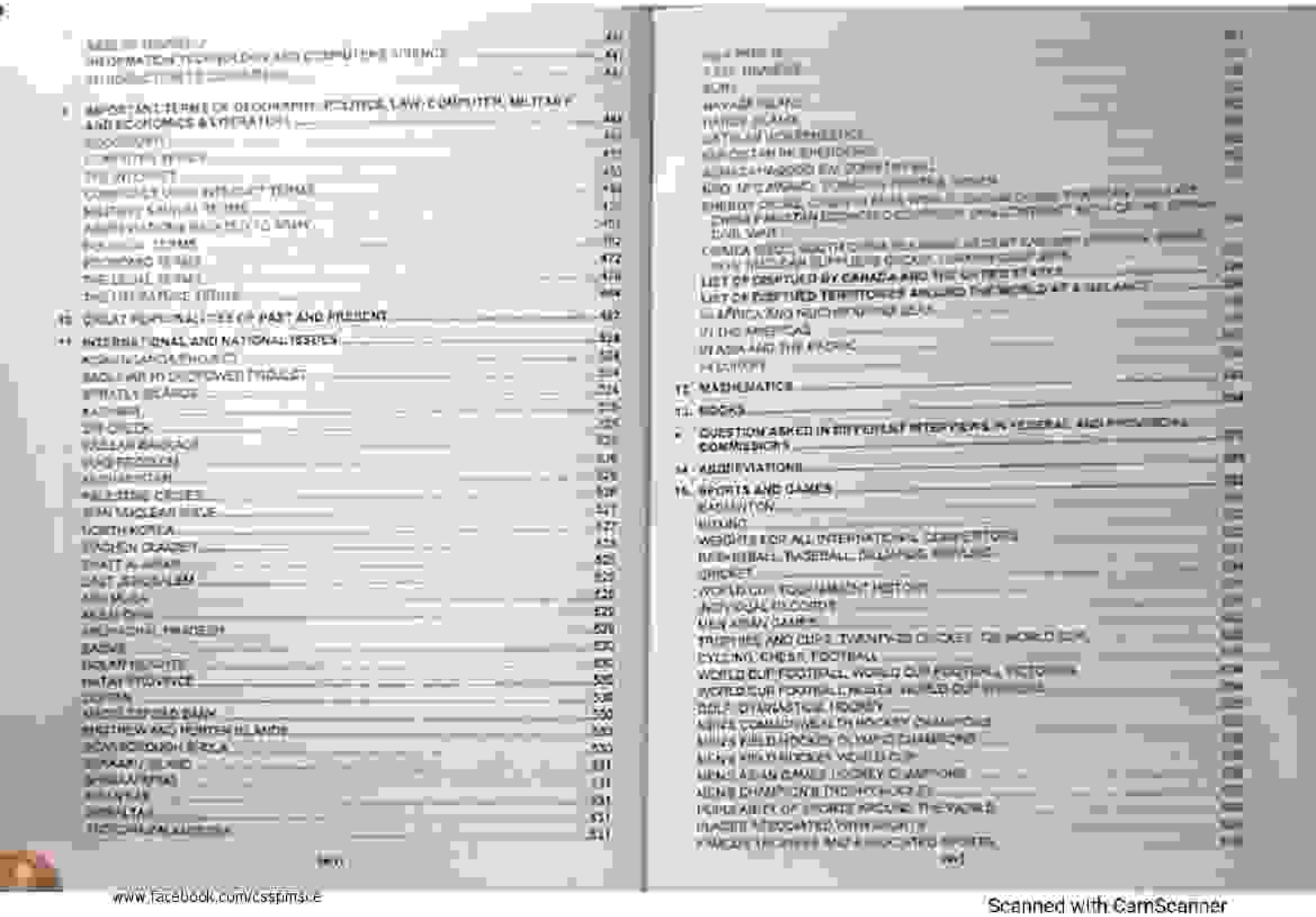

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Chapter 1

PAKISTAN

GEOGRAPHY, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, HISTORY, SIGNIFICANT PLACES & PERSONS

PAKISTAN INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP

Pakistan Boundaries

Pak – Afghan Boundary Line	2430 km
Pak – Kashmir/Indian held Kashmir	1000/ 770 km
Pak – Iran	909 km
Pak – China	510 km
Pak – India	1800 km
Coast Line	1046 km

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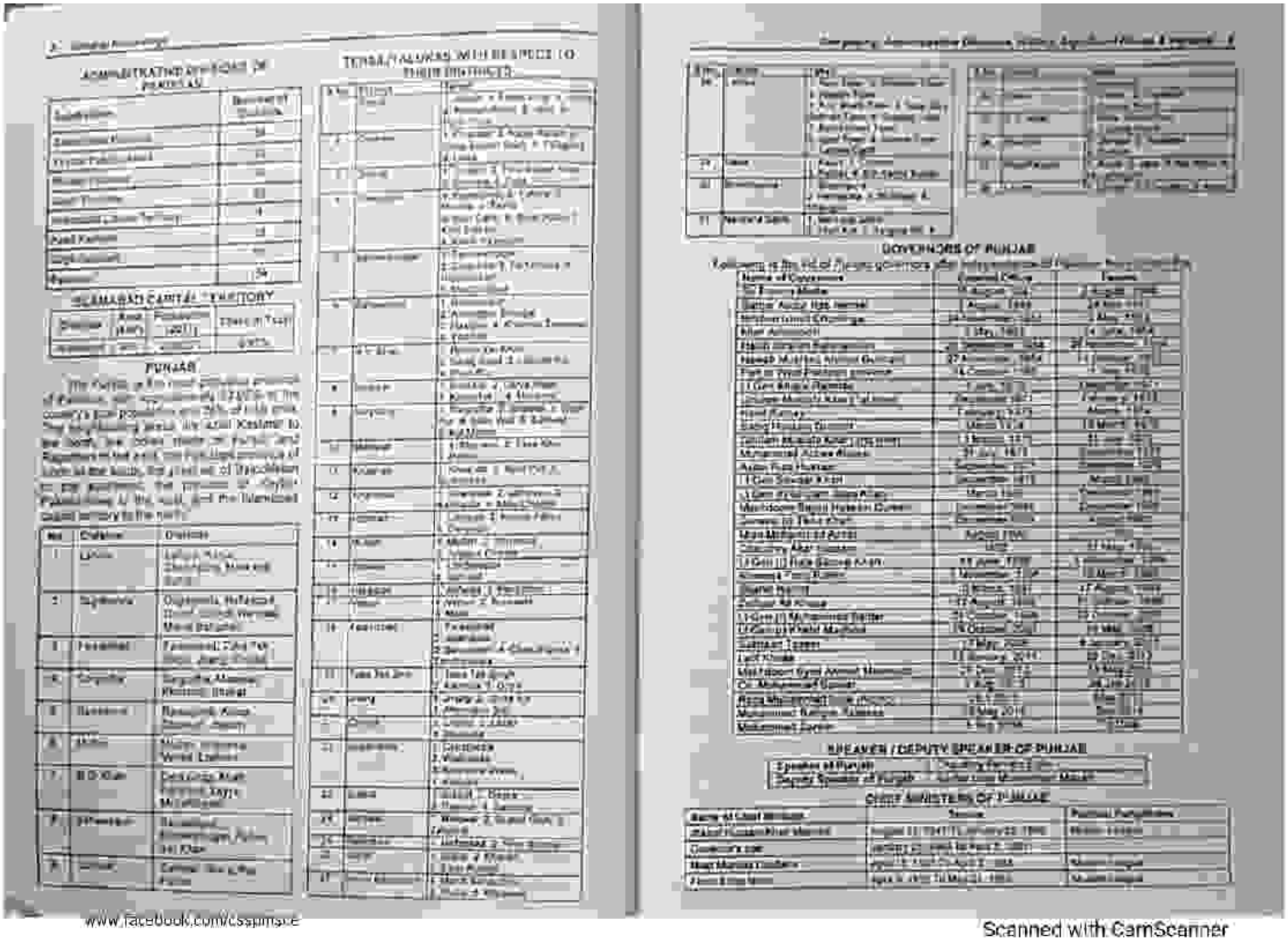

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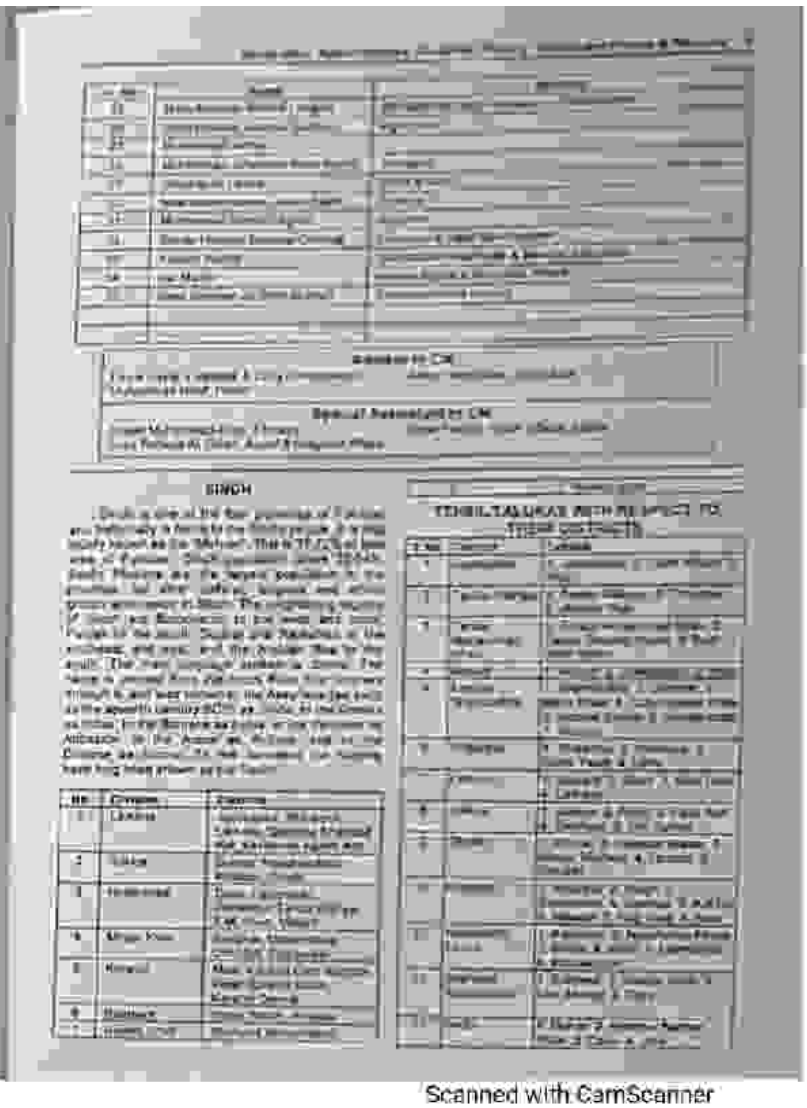
CABINET AND FUNCTIONARIES – PUNJAB

Chief Minister: Sardar Usman Ahmad Khan Buzdar



SINDH

TEHSILTALUKAS WITH RESPECT TO

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S.No.	District	Tehsils
14	Hyderabad	1. Hyderabad City 2. Latifabad 3. Hyderabad Rural 4. Qasimabad
15	Badin	1. Shaheed Fazil Rahu 2. Badin 3. Matli 4. Tando Bagho 5. Talhar
16	Thatta	1. Thatta 2. Mirpur Sakro 3. Keti Bunder 4. Shuraban 5. Sujawal 6. Mirpur Bathoro 7. Jati 8. Shah Bandar 9. Kharo Chan
17	Jamshoro	1. Thana Bulla Khan 2. Kotri 3. Sehwan Sharif 4. Manjhand
18	Sanghar	1. Sanghar 2. Sinjhoro 3. Jamnawaz Ali 4. Shahdadpur 5. Tando Adam 6. Khipro 7. Khairo
19	Mirpur Khas	1. Mirpur Khas 2. Digri 3. Kot Ghulam Muhammad 4. Jhudco 5. Sindhri 6. Hussain Bux Mari 7. Shuja Abad
20	Umerkot	1. Umerkot 2. Samaro 3. Pithoro
21	Tharparkar	1. Chachro 2. Nagar Parkar 3. Diplo 4. Mithi 5. Islam Kot
22	Karachi Central	1. Liaquatabad Town 2. North Nazimabad Town 3. Gulberg Town 4. New Karachi Town
23	Karachi East	1. Gulshan town 2. Jamshed Town
24	Karachi South	1. Lyari Town 2. Saddar Town
25	Karachi West	1. Kemari Town 2. S.I.T.E. Town 3. Baldia Town 4. Orangi Town
26	Korangi	1. Korangi Town 2. Landhi Town 3. Shah Faisal Town
27	Malir	1. Malir Town 2. Bin Qasim Town 3. Gadap Town
28	Sujawal	1. Jaati 2. Mirpur Bathoro 3. Shah Bandar 4. Sujawal
29	Kashmore	1. Kandhkot 2. Kashmore 3. Tangwani

GOVERNORS OF SINDH

Following is the list of Sindh governors after independence of Pakistan from British Raj

Name of Governor	Tenure
Shaikh G.H. Hidayatullah	August 14, 1947 To October 4, 1948
Shaikh Din Muhammad	October 7, 1948 To November 19, 1949
Miam Aminuddin	November 19, 1949 To May 1, 1953
Geoiye Edwardall Constantine	May 2, 1953 To August 12, 1953
Hasib Ibrahim Rahimtoola	August 12, 1953 To June 23, 1954
Nawab Iftikhar Hussain	June 24, 1954 To October 14, 1955
Part of West Pakistan province	October 14, 1955 To July 1, 1970
Lt Gen Rakhman Gul	July 1, 1970 To December 20, 1971
Mumtaz Bhutto	December 22, 1971 To April 20, 1972
Mir Rasool Bux Talpur	June 1, 1972 To February 14, 1973
Begum Ra'ana Liaqat Ali Khan	February 15, 1973 To February 28, 1976
Ahmed Muhammad Dawar Khanji	March 1, 1976 To July 5, 1977
Abdul Kadir Shaikh	July 6, 1977 To September 17, 1978
Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi	September 18, 1978 To April 6, 1984
Lt Gen (r) Jahan Dad Khan	April 7, 1984 To January 4, 1987
Ashraf W. Tahasi	January 5, 1987 To June 23, 1988
General (r) Rahimuddin Khan	June 24, 1988 To September 12, 1988
Qadeeruddin Ahmed	September 12, 1988 To April 18, 1989
Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim	April 19, 1989 To August 6, 1990
Mahmood A. Haroon (1st time)	August 6, 1990 To July 18, 1993
Hakim Muhammad Said	July 19, 1993 To January 23, 1994
Mahmood A. Haroon (2nd time)	January 23, 1994 To May 21, 1995
Kamaluddin Azfar	May 22, 1995 To March 16, 1997
Lt Gen (r) Moinuddin Haider	March 17, 1997 To June 17, 1999
Mamnoon Hussain	June 19, 1999 To October 12, 1999
Air Marshal (r) Azim Daudpota	October 25, 1999 To May 24, 2000
Muhammad Miam Soomro	May 25, 2000 To December 26, 2002
Ishrat-ul-Ibad Khan	December 27, 2002 To 10 Nov, 2016
Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui	Nov. 11, 2016 to 11 January, 2017
Zubair Umer	2 February to 13 Aug, 2018
Imran Ismail	27 Aug, 2018 to date

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SPEAKER / DEPUTY SPEAKER SINDH

Agha Siraj Khan Durani	Speaker Provincial Assembly Sindh
Raheela Leghari	DeputySpeaker Provincial Assembly Sindh

CHIEF MINISTERS OF SINDH

Name of Chief Minister	Tenure	Political Party/Notes
Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (1st time)	August 16, 1947 To April 26, 1948	Muslim League
Pir Ilahi Bux	May 3, 1948 To February 4, 1949	Muslim League
Yusuf Haroon	February 18, 1949 To May 7, 1950	Muslim League
Qazi Fazlullah Ubaidullah	May 8, 1950 To March 24, 1951	Muslim League
Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (2nd time)	March 25, 1951 To December 29, 1951	Muslim League
Governor's rule	December 29, 1951 To May 22, 1953	Muslim League
Pirzada Abdul Sattar	May 22, 1953 To November 5, 1954	Muslim League
Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (3rd time)	November 9, 1954 To October 13, 1955	Muslim League
Post abolished	October 13, 1955 To June 30, 1970	Part of West Pakistan Province
Martial law	July 1, 1970 To May 1, 1972	
Mumtaz Bhutto (1st time)	May 1, 1972 To Dec. 20, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	Dec. 25, 1973 To July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law	July 5, 1977 To April 6, 1985	
Ghous Ali Shah	April 6, 1985 To April 6, 1988	Pakistan Muslim League
Akhtar Ali Ghulam Qazi (1st time)	April 11, 1988 To June 24, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Governor's rule	June 24, 1988 To August 31, 1988	
Akhtar Ali Ghulam Qazi (2nd time Caretaker)	August 31, 1988 To December 2, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Qaim Ali Shah	December 2, 1988 To February 25, 1990	Pakistan People's Party
Aftab Shaban Mirani	February 25, 1990 To August 6, 1990	Pakistan People's Party
Jam Sadiq Ali (acting till Nov. 5, 1990)	August 6, 1990 To March 5, 1992	Independent
Syed Muzaffar Hussain Shah	March 6, 1992 To July 19, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Syed Ali Madad Shah (caretaker)	July 19, 1993 To October 21, 1993	
Syed Abdullah Shah	October 21, 1993 To November 6, 1996	Pakistan People's Party
Mumtaz Bhutto (2nd time; caretaker)	November 7, 1996 To February 22, 1997	Sindh National Front
Liaquat Ali Jatoi	February 22, 1997 To October 30, 1998	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule	October 30, 1998 To Dec. 17, 2002	
Sardar Ali Mohammad Mahar	Dec. 17, 2002 To June 8, 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Arbab Ghulam Rahim	June 8, 2004 To November 18, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Abdul Qadir Halepoto (caretaker)	Nov. 19, 2007 To April 6, 2008	
Qaim Ali Shah (2nd time)	April 6, 2008 To May 30 2013	Pakistan People's Party
Zahid Qurban Alvi	21 March to 30 May 2013	Caretaker
Qaim Ali Shah	May 30, 2013 to July 28, 2016	Pakistan People's Party
Murad Ali Shah	July 29, 2016 to 28 May 2018	Pakistan People's Party
Murad Ali Shah	18 Aug 2018 to date	Pakistan People's Party

CABINET AND FUNCTIONARIES – SINDH
Chief Minister: Syed Murad Ali Shah

Sr. No.	Ministers	Portfolios
1	Dr Azra Fazal Pechuho	Health & Population Welfare Department
2	Mr. Saeed Ghani	Labour & Human Resources, School Education & Literacy & College Education Department
3	Syed Nasir Hussain Shah	Local Government, Religious Affairs, Forest & Wildlife Department, Housing Town Planing, Religious Affairs, information&Archives Department
4	Mr. Mukesh Kumar Chawla	Excise, Taxation & Narcotics Department, Advt Parliamentary Affairs Department

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Sr. No	Ministers	Portfolios
9.	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Tiwana	Information, Science & Technology Department
10.	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmed Tareen	Energy Department
11.	Mr. Rafiq Nizai	Minorities Affairs, Food Department
12.	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Rahu	Agriculture Department
13.	Mr. Shafiq Ur Rehman	Mines & Minerals Development Department, Public Health, Rural Development Department
14.	Mashkoom Mehboob Zaman	Revenue & Relief Department
15.	Syed Sardar Ali Shah	Culture, Tourism & Antiquities Department
16.	Syeda Shamila Rafiq	Women Development Department
17.	Mr. Faqir Dad	Rehabilitation Department
18.	Mr. Awais Qadir Shah	Transport and Mass Transit Department
19.	Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Baloch	Human Settlement
20.	Mr. Abdul Bari Pitafi	Livestock & Fisheries Department
21.	Mr. Suhail Anwar Syed	Irrigation Zakat, Ushr & Auqaf Department
22.	Mr. Jam Nawaz Ali	Industries & Commerce, Co-operation Department, Exercises & Anti-Corruption Establishment

Advisors to Chief Minister

Aijaz Hussain Jakhrani: Prisons Inter Provincial Coordination (IPC)
Nasir Ahmed Khoso: Works & Services, Universities & Boards
Syed Ajaz Ali Shah Shirazi: Social Welfare Department
Barrister Murtaza Wahab: Law, Environment,Climate Change & Coastal Development Department

Special Assistant to Chief Minister

Mr. Rashid Rabbani: Political Affairs
Mr. Ashfaq Memon: Improvement of Irrigation System and Management
Mr. Qasim Nawaz: Programmes related to differentially abled Persons
Mr. Nawab Waseem: Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Housing Cell
Dr. Khatoonat: Bureau of Supply & Prices
Mr. Molla Bakhsh Mubeja — For Noorullah:
Mr. Riaz Hussain Shah — Mr. Veerji Kolhi: Human Rights
Ms. Nasima Ghulam Hussain — Mr. Bangal Mahar: Wildlife, Sports

Coordinators to Chief Minister

Mr. Hina Dastagir: Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Human Resource & Research Development Board

BALOCHISTAN

Balochistan is the largest province (by area) of Pakistan, constituting approximately 43.5% of the total land mass of Pakistan. According to the 2017 census, Balochistan had a population of roughly 12,344,408 million. Its neighbouring regions are Iran to the west, Afghanistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to the north, and Punjab and Sindh to the east. To the south lies the Arabian Sea. The main languages in the province are Balochi, Brahui, Pashto and Urdu. The provincial capital is Quetta and Gwadar is the developing port city. The Baloch and Pashtun people constitute the two major ethnic groups; a mixed ethnic stock, mainly of Sindhi origin, forms the third major group (Sindhi Baloch). Balochistan is rich in mineral resources; it is the second major supplier of natural gas in Pakistan.

No.	Division	Districts
1	Quetta	Quetta, Pishin, Qila Abdullah, Chagai, Noshki
2	Zhob	Loralai, Musa Khel, Qila Saifullah, Barkhan, Zhob, Sherani
3	Sibi	Sibi, Ziarat, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Harnai
4	Nasirabad	Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Nasirabad, Bolan
5	Kalat	Kalat, Mastung, Khuzdar, Awaran, Kharan, Lasbela, Washuk
6	Makran	Kech (Turbat), Gwadar, Panjgur

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TEHSIL/TALUKAS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR DISTRICTS

Divisions	Districts	Tehsils
Quetta	Quetta	[illegible]
	Pishin	[illegible]
	Killa Abdullah	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zhob	Zhob	Al Bayat Sub-Tehsil, Kakarkhel Sub-Tehsil, Qamar Din Karez, Sambaza Sub-Tehsil, Zhob
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Killa Saifullah	Badini Sub-Tehsil, Karmethurai Sub-Tehsil, Killa Saifullah, Loiband Muslim Bagh, Shinki Sub-Tehsil
	Loralai	Duki, Loralai, Mekhtar
	Sherani	Sheerani Sub-Tehsil
Sibi	Sibi	Kotharandai Sub-Tehsil, Sangsila Sub-Tehsil, Sibi
	Harnai	Harnai, Khoast Sub-Tehsil, Shahrag
	Kohlu	Grisini Sub-Tehsil, Kahan, Kohlu, Mawand, Tamboo
	Dera Bugti	Barkan Sub-Tehsil, Dera Bugti, Loti Sub-Tehsil, Mahan Sub-Tehsil, Phellawagh, Pir Koh Sub-Tehsil, Sangsilla Sub-Tehsil, Sui
Nasirabad	Nasirabad (Al Dera Murad Jamali)	Baba Kot, Chattar Sub-Tehsil, Dera Murad Jamali, Tamboo
	Jaffarabad	Gandakha, Jhat Pat/Usta Muhammad
	Kachhi	Bagharani Sub-Tehsil
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalat	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kalat	Gazg Sub-Tehsil, Jahan Sub-Tehsil, Kalat, Mangocher, Surab
	Mastung	Dasht, Khad Kocha Sub-Tehsil, Kirdap Sub-Tehsil, Mastung
	Khuzdar	Anjiri Sub-Tehsil, Gishkori Sub-Tehsil, Grishk Sub-Tehsil, Karkh Sub-Tehsil, Khuzdar, Moola Sub-Tehsil, Nal Tehsil, Qazian Sub-Tehsil, Sarbaza Sub-Tehsil, Wadh, Zehri
	Awaran	Awaran, Gishkore, Jhal Jao, Kanak Jahao, Mashkai
	Kharan	Kharan, Sar-Kharan, Tehuruk Sub-Tehsil,
	Washuk	Basima, Mashkhel, Nag Sub-Tehsil, Srangan Sub-Tehsil, Washuk
	Lasbela (Al Umar)	Bela, Dureji, Gaddani, Hub, Kanraj, Lakhra, Liari Sub-Tehsil, Soonmiani/Wadeer, Uthal
	Ziarat	Shigawi Sub-Tehsil, Ziarat
Makran	Gwadar	Gwadar, Jiwani, Omara, Pasni, Suntsar Sub-Tehsil
	Panjgur	Gichk Sub-Tehsil, Gowargo, Panjgur, Parome
	Kech	Turbat
Rakhsan		
	Duki	Shaheed Sikandarabad

GOVERNORS OF BALOCHISTAN

Following is the list of Balochistan governors after Balochistan was given the status of province in July 1970.

Name of Governor	Tenure
Lt Gen Rtd Hussain	1 July, 1970 To 25 December, 1971
Ghous Bakash Raisani	25 December, 1971 To 29 April, 1972
Ghous Bakhsh Bizenjo	29 April, 1972 To 15 February, 1973
Akbar Bugti	15 February, 1973 To 3 January, 1974
Ahmad Yar Khan	3 January, 1974 To September 1977
Khuda Bakhsh Marri	September 1977 To September 1978
Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan	September 1978 To March 1984
Lt Gen Sardar F S Khan Lodi	March 1984 To July 1984
Lt Gen K K Arifi	July 1984 To December 1985

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Name of Governor	Tenure
General (r) Musa Khan	December 1985 To 12 March, 1991
Hasan Khan Khoso (acting)	12 March, 1991 To July 1991
Sardar Gul Mohammad Khan Jogezai	July 1991 To 1994
Brig (r) Abdul Rahim Durrani (acting)	1994 To May 1994
Lt Gen (r) Imran Ullah Khan	May 1994 To 8 April, 1997
Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal (1st time, acting)	8 April, 1997 To 22 April, 1997
Mangal Aurangzeb	22 April, 1997 To 17 August, 1999
Syed Fazal Agha	17 August, 1999 To 21 October, 1999
Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal (2nd time)	21 October, 1999 To 1 February, 2003
Lt Gen (r) Abdul Qadir Baloch	1 February, 2003 To 11 August, 2003
Owais Ahmed Ghani	11 August, 2003 To 5 January, 2008
Amanullah Khan Yasinzai (acting)	5 January, 2008 To 26 February, 2008
Zulfikar Ali Magsi	26 February, 2008 To 11 June 2013
Muhammad Khan Achkzai	12 June 2013 to 5 September 2018
Amanullah Khan Yasinzai	4 October 2018 to 7 July 2021
Zahoor Ahmed Agha	7 July 2021 to date

SPEAKER / DEPUTY SPEAKER BALOCHISTAN

Abdul Quddus Bizenjo	Speaker Provincial Assembly

CHIEF MINISTERS OF BALOCHISTAN

Name of Chief Minister	Tenure	Political Party
Ataullah Mengal	May 1, 1972 To Feb. 13, 1973	National Awami Party
Governor's rule	Feb. 13, 1973 To April 27, 1973	
Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (1st time)	April 27, 1973 To Dec. 31, 1974	Pakistan People's Party
Governor's rule	Dec. 31, 1974 To Dec. 7, 1976	
Sardar Mohammad Khan Barozai	Dec. 7, 1976 To April 4, 1977	Pakistan People's Party
Martial law	April 4, 1977 To April 6, 1985	
Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (2nd time)	April 6, 1985 To May 29, 1988	Independent
Zafarullah Khan Jamali (1st time)	June 24, 1988 To Dec. 24, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Khuda Bux Marri (acting)	Dec. 24, 1988 To February 5, 1989	Balochistan High Court Judge
Akbar Bugti	Feb. 5, 1989 To August 7, 1990	Balochistan National Alliance
Mir Humayun Khan Marri (caretaker)	August 7, 1990 To Nov. 17, 1990	
Taj Muhammad Jamali	Nov. 17, 1990 To May 20, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Zulfikar Ali Magsi (1st time)	May 20, 1993 To July 19, 1993	Independent
Mohammad Nasir Mengal (caretaker)	July 19, 1993 To October 20, 1993	Independent
Zulfikar Ali Magsi (2nd time)	Oct. 20, 1993 To Nov. 9, 1996	Independent
Zafarullah Khan Jamali (caretaker, 2nd time)	Nov. 9, 1996 To Feb. 22, 1997	Independent
Akhtar Mengal	Feb. 22, 1997 To June 15, 1998	Balochistan National Party
Jan Mohammad Jamali	June 15, 1998 To Oct. 12, 1999	Independent
Governor's rule	Oct. 12, 1999 To Dec. 1, 2002	
Jam Mohammad Yousaf	Dec. 1, 2002 To Nov. 19, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Mohammad Sadiq Bhutani (caretaker)	Nov. 19, 2007 To April 8, 2008	Independent
Aslam Raisani	April 8, 2008 To 25 March 2013	Pakistan People's Party
Nawab Ghaus Barozai	25 March 2013 to 7 June 2013	
Abdul Malik Baloch	7 June 2013 to 24 Dec. 2015	
Sana Ullah Zarn	24 Dec 2015 to Jan 2018	PML (N)
Abdul Quddus Bizenjo	13 Feb 2018	
Alauddin Marri	7 June 2018 to 18 Aug. 2018	Caretaker
Jam Kamal Khan	18 Aug 2018 to date	BAP

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CABINET AND FUNCTIONARIES – BALOCHISTAN

S. No.	Minister	Portfolio
1	Muhammad Arif	Communication and Works
2	Noor Mohammad Dumar	Public Health Engineering
3	Saleem Ahmad	Board of Revenue
4	Tariq Khan Magsi	Irrigation
5	Mohammad Saleh Bhootani	Local Govt. and Rural Development
6	Zia Ullah	Home and Tribal Affairs & PDMA
7	Mir Asadullah Baloch	Social Welfare & Non-Formal Education
8	Sardar Abdul Rehman Khetran	Food & Population Welfare
9	Muhammad Khan	Industries & Commerce
10	Mitha Khan Kakar	Livestock & Dairy Development and Environment
11	Sardar Yar Muhammad Rind	Secondary Education Colleges Technical & Higher Education
12	Zahoor Ahmed Buledi	Finance
13	Zamrak Khan	Agriculture & Cooperatives
14	Umar Khan Jamali	Transportation and Inter-Provincial Coordination

ADVISOR TO CHIEF MINISTER

Mir Akbar Askani	Fisheries
Malik Naeem Khan	Excise and Taxation
Abdul Khaliq	Culture, Tourism & Archives and Sports & Youth Affairs
Mir Abdul Rauf Rind	Fisheries
Muhammad Khan Lehri	Labour and Manpower

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, previously known as the North-West Frontier Province, is one of the four provinces of Pakistan, located in the north west of the country. According to 2017 census 30,523,371. 14.69% of total population. It borders Afghanistan to the north-west, Gilgit-Baltistan to the north-east, Pakistan occupied Kashmir to the east, Punjab lies at the East and South of KPK. The main ethnic groups in the province are the Pashtuns, followed by a number of smaller ethnic groups, most notably, the Hazarewals and Chitralis. The principal language is Pashto, locally referred to as Pukhto and the provincial capital is Peshawar, locally referred to as Pekhawar.

N.W.F.P. TO KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

It was in 1901 when Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was carved out of Punjab. The province was merged into what was called one unit in 1955. With Lahore becoming the capital of the new administrative unit.

Gen. Yahya Khan dissolved the one unit in July 1970 and restored the province of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The 1973 constitution continued with the British nomenclature.

On 31st March 2010 all the powers in Parliament decided to change NWFP to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

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TEHSIL/TALUKAS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR DISTRICTS

Division	Districts	Tehsils
Malakand	Bajaur	Dar Drubver Kasri Tehsil Barang Tehsil, Khar Bajaur Tehsil, Mamund Tehsil, Nawagai Tehsil Salarzai Tehsil Utmon Khel Tehsil
	Chitral	Ashret Broze Drosh, Karimabad Koghozi Kuh Laspur Lotkoh Mastuj Mulkhow Owir Shagram Shahikot Shoghore, Tehsil Warjun Yarkhun
	Upper Dir	Barawal Chapar Upper Dir Dir, Pashtun Kalkot Khal Upper Dir Wari Tehsil
	Lower Dir	Timergara Khal Blambat Adenzai Lal Qila Samar Bagh Munda
	Buner	Daggar, Gagra Khudu Khel Chamla, Chagharzai Gadezai
	Swat	Babuzai Bai Kot Behrain Charbagh Kabal Khwaza Khela Matta
	Shangla	Alpuri Bisham, Puran
	Malakand	Sam Ranizai Swal Rani Zai
Bannu	Bannu	Bannu, Domel
	Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat Sari Naurang
	North Waziristan	Datta Khel, Dossali, Ghariyum, Ghulam Khan Mir Ali, Miran Shah Razmak, Shewa, Spinwam, Lahore
Dera Ismail	Dera Ismail Khan	Daraban, Dera Ismail Khan, Kulachi, Paharpur Paroa
Kohat	Tirah	Akakhel Waran Tirah
	South Waziristan	Ahmadzai Laddha Makin Sarwekai Tiarza Toi Khullo
Kohat	Kohat	Kohat Cantt
	Hangu	Hangu Doa
	Karak	Banda Daud Shah Karak Takht-e-Nasrati
	Kurram	Central Kurram Sadr Lower Kurram Upper Kurram
	Orakzai	Central Orakzai Tehsil Ismail Zai Tehsil Lower Orakzai Tehsil Upper Orakzai Tehsil
Peshawar	Charsadda	Charsadda Tangi Shabqadar
	Khyber	Bara Jamrud Landi Kotal Mula Ghori
	Peshawar	Peshawar
	Mohmand	Hallimzai Pindiali Pirghiar Safi Upper Mohmand Utmankhel (Ambar) Yakke Ghund
	Nowshera	Jahangira Nowshera Pabbi
Mardan	Mardan	Mardan Takht Bhai Katlang Rustam
	Swabi	Lahor Razar Swabi Topi
Hazara	Upper Kohistan	Dassu, Kandia
	Lower Kohistan	Palas, Pattan
	Batgram	Allai, Batagram (Banna)
	Kolai Pallas	Battera Kolai, Palas
	Mansehra	Bala Kot, Mansehra, Ugi
	Abbottabad	Abbottabad, Havelian
	Haripur	Ghazi, Haripur
	Torghar	Judba, Khandar

GOVERNORS OF NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE / KPK

Following is the list of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa governors after independence of Pakistan from British Raj

Name of Governor	Entered Office	Tenure
Sir George Cunningham	August 15, 1947	April 8, 1948
Sir Ambrose Dundas [no Qureshi]	April 9, 1948	July 16, 1949
Lieutenant Mohammad Khurshid	July 16, 1949	January 14, 1950
Mohammad Ibrahim Khan Jagirdar (acting)	January 14, 1950	February 21, 1950
Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar	February 21, 1950	November 2nd, 1951
Khwaja Shahabuddin	November 24, 1951	November 17, 1954
Qurban Ali Shah	November 17, 1954	October 14, 1955
Part of West Pakistan province	October 14, 1955	July 1, 1970
Lt Gen K M Azhar Khan	July 1, 1970	December 2nd, 1971

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Name of Governor	Tenure	
Mr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	March 1, 1970	[illegible]
[illegible]	July 8, 1977	[illegible]
[illegible]	October 11, 1978	[illegible]
[illegible]	December 10, 1985	April 11, 1986
[illegible]	April 11, 1986	August 27, 1988
[illegible]	August 27, 1988	June 16, 1988
[illegible]	June 16, 1988	July 10, 1990
[illegible]	July 10, 1990	November 1, 1990
[illegible]	November 01, 1990	August 17, 1999
[illegible]	August 17, 1999	October 21, 1999
[illegible]	October 21, 1999	August 14, 2000
[illegible]	August 14, 2000	March 15, 2001
[illegible]	March 15, 2001	May 24, 2008
[illegible]	May 24, 2008	January 7, 2008
[illegible]	January 7, 2008	February 10, 2011
[illegible]	February 10, 2011	10 Feb, 2013
[illegible]	10 Feb, 2013	15 April 2014
[illegible]	15 April 2014	4 March 2015
[illegible]	4 March 2015	20 Aug, 2016
[illegible]	5 Sept, 2018	

CHIEF MINISTERS OF NWFP & KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Name of Chief Minister	Tenure	Note/political party
Abdul Qayyum Khan	August 23, 1947 To April 23, 1953	Muslim League
Sirma Abdur Rashid Khan	April 23, 1953 To July 18, 1955	Muslim League
Sardar Bahadur Khan	July 19, 1955 To October 14, 1955	Muslim League
Post abolished	October 14, 1955 To June 30, 1970	Part of West Pakistan Province
Martial law	July 1, 1970 To May 1, 1972	
Maulana Mufti Mehmood	May 1, 1972 To February 12, 1973	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur	April 29, 1973 To February 15, 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's rule	Feb. 16, 1975 To May 3, 1975	
Nasrullah Khan Khattak	May 3, 1975 To April 9, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Muhammad Iqbal Khan Jadoon	April 9, 1977 To July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law	July 5, 1977 To April 7, 1985	
Aftab Jehangir Khan	April 7, 1985 To May 31, 1988	Pakistan Peoples Party
Lt Gen (r) Fazle Haq (caretaker)	May 31, 1988 To Dec. 2, 1988	
Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (1st time)	Dec. 2, 1988 To August 7, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
Mir Afzal Khan (acting till 8 Nov 1990)	August 7, 1990 To July 20, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Mufti Muhammad Abbas (caretaker)	July 20, 1993 To October 20, 1993	
Pir Sami Shah	Oct. 20, 1993 To Feb. 25, 1994	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule	February 25, 1994 To April 24, 1994	
Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (2nd time)	April 24, 1994 To Nov. 12, 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)
Raja Sikander Zaman Khan (caretaker)	Nov. 12, 1996 To February 21, 1997	
Mumtaz Ahmad Khan	Feb. 21, 1997 To October 12, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule	October 12, 1999 To Nov. 30, 2002	
Akram Khan Durrani	Nov. 30, 2002 To October 11, 2007	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
Shamaul Mulk (caretaker)	October 11, 2007 To March 30, 2008	
Ameer Haider Khan Hoti	March 31, 2008 To 29 March 2013	Awami National Party
Tariq Pervaiz Khan	March 29, 2013 to 31 May 2013	
Pervez Khattak	31 May 2013 to 6 June 2018	Pakistan Tehrik e Insaaf
Dost Muhammad Khan (caretaker)	6 Jun 2018 to 16 Aug, 2018	
Mehmood Khan	17 Aug, 2018 to date	Pakistan Tehrik e Insaaf

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CABINET AND FUNCTIONARIES – KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Chief Minister: Mehmood Khan

Speaker: Mushtaq Ahmad Ghani

S.No.	Minister	Portfolio
1	Anwar Zeb Khan	Zakat & Ushar
2	Shahram Khan	Elementary & Secondary Education
3	Shah Muhammad Khan	Transport
4	Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Relief, Rehabilitation & Settlement Department
5	Shaukat Ali	Labour and Culture
6	Liaqat Khattak	Irrigation
7	Hisham Inam Ullah Khan	Social Welfare
8	Sultan Muhammad Khan	Law Parliamentary Affairs & Human Rights Department
9	Amjad Ali	Housing
10	Mahib Ullah Khan	Agriculture,Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
11	Akbar Ayub Khan	Local Government, Elections & Rural Development
12	Qalander Khan Lodhi	Revenue & Estate
13	Syed Muhammad Ishtiaq	Environment Forest and Wildlife
14	Taimur Saleem Khan	Health & Finance

Advisors to Chief Minister

1	Zia Ullah Khan Bangash	Science and Information Technology
2	Khaleeq ur Rahman	Food

Advisors to Chief Minister

1	Shafi Ullah	Anti-Corruption Complaint Cell and PIT
2	Wazir Zada	Minority Affairs
3	Syed Ahmed Hussain Shah	Population Welfare
4	Taj Mohammad	Prisons
5	Muhammad Arif	Mines & Minerals Development
6	Riaz Khan	Communication & Works
7	Muhammad Zaheer	Auqaf, Hajj & Religious Affairs
8	Syed Ghazi Ghazanfar Jamal	Excise & Taxation
9	Kamran Khan Bangash	Higher Education
10	Abdul Karim Khan	Industries, Commerce

FATA: A BILL

In Landmark 25th Constitutional Amendment NA seats from KP will be increased to 45.

- Fata seats senators shall continue their work of their respective term 2021-2024.
- N.A. seats have be doubled from 6 to 12 KPK assembly seats has been enhanced from 15 to 24
- 8 seats of senate from FATA be abolished and senate strength will 96 after the retirement 8 FATA senators in 2024.
- FATA areas shall be merged into KPK.
- Tribal areas of Balochistan will be merged with Balochistan.
- Election on FATA seats in the KP assembly would be held within a year. After the merger of FATA with KP, NA seats will be reduced to 336 from the present 342.

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR GOVERNMENT

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) is a self governing state under Pakistani control but is not constitutionally part of Pakistan. It has its own elected president, prime minister, legislature, high court, and official flag. The government of Pakistan has not yet allowed the state to issue its own postage stamps; however, and Pakistani stamps are used in the state instead. The state is administratively divided into three divisions which, in turn, are divided into ten districts.

P.M. Raja Farooq Haider

President Masood Khan

Both are elected by PML(N) Members in AJK.

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4	Bagh	1134	(5) Dadyal, Bhimber, Hari Garhi	18
5	Haveli (Kahuta)	514	(3) Haveli (Kahuta), Khanan Khurd	08
6	Poonch (Rawalkot)	855	(4) Rawalkot, Thorar, Hajira, Abbaspur	25
7	Kotli	1862	(5) Kotli, Khuiratta, Fatehpur Thakyala, Charhoi Sarmaa	28
8	Mirpur	1010	(3) Mirpur, Dadyal	22
9	Bhimber	1516	(3) Bhimber, Samahni, Barnala	18
10	Sudhnoti	569	(4) Pallandri, Moog Tarkhani, Haveli	12
	AJ&K	13297	39	169

GILGIT BALTISTAN

The Northern Areas are administratively divided into three divisions which, in turn, are divided into ten districts the two Baltistan districts of Skardu and Ghanche, and the five Gilgit districts of Gilgit, Ghizer, Diamer, Astore, and Hunza-Nagar. The main political centres are the towns of Gilgit and Skardu. On 7th Sept 2009 President Zardari signed Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self Governance Order that gives autonomous status to the region. Total house consists 33 members (6 women + 3 technocrats) Twenty members are required to move no-confidence motion. It has its own legislative Assembly Council and Cabinet. The Chief of the Assembly will be leader of House. Cabinet will be headed by Chief Minister. The constitutional of region will be Governor where as Prime Minister Head of Pakistan be head of council. The selection of cabinet of Gilgit-Baltistan will be done by the Governor instead of Chief Minister with Chief Minister Recommendations

Chief Minister: Khalid Khurshid, Governor: Raja Jalal Hussain Maqpoon

No	District	Capital	Area (km²)	Population (1998)
		Baltistan		
1	Ghanche	Khaplu	6,400	88,358
2	Skardu	Skardu	15,000 (perhaps including next three)	214,848 (perhaps including next three)
3	Shigar	Shigar	5,500	109,000
4	Kharmang	Tolti	5,500	approx. 20,000 households
5	Roundu (Officially not notified)	Dambudas	8,500	109,000
		GILGIT		
6	Ghizer	Gahkuch	9,635 (perhaps including the next)	120,218 (perhaps including the next)
7	Gupis-Yasin (Officially not notified)	Taus Yasin		
8	Gilgit	Gilgit	3,800	243,324
9	Hunza	Aliabad	11,660	150000
10	Nagar	Nagarkhas	5,000	51,637
		DIAMER		
11	Astore	Eidghah	8,657	71,666
12	Diamer	Chilas	10,936 (perhaps including the next two)	131,925 (perhaps including the next two)
13	Darel (Officially not notified)	Darel		
14	Tangir (Officially not notified)	Tangir		

LEGISLATIVE STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

The Parliament in Pakistan is bicameral. This is known as Majlis-e-Shoora. It is components are President plus National Assembly Lower House and Senate Upper House (104 seats). The members are indirectly elected by provincial assemblies and the territories (represented in the National Assembly. They are one half are elected every three years). The National Assembly (342 seats, 272 members elected by popular vote, 60 seats reserved for women, 10 seats reserved for non-Muslims, serve six-year term).

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Elections: Party Position

According to Election Commission of Pakistan party position in national Assembly and in four provincial assemblies following July 25, 2018 General Elections

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Awami National Party or ANP	Afrasiyab Wali Khan
Balochistan National Party – Awami or BNP-A	Mir Tahir Ullah Zehri
Balochistan Awami Party	Jam Kamal Khan
Jamaat-i-Islami or JI	Sirajul Haq
Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam Fazl-ur-Rehman or JUI-F	Fazlur Rehman
Muttahida Qaumi Movement or MQM	Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui
Muttahida Qaumi Movement – London or MQM-L	Nadeem Nusrat
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf or PTI (Pakistan Movement for Justice)	Imran Khan
Pak Sarzameen Party or PP	Mustafa Kamal
Qaumi Watan Party or QWP	Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao
Pakistan Awami Tehreek	Tariq-ul-Qadri

SEATS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

There are a total of 342 seats in the National Assembly of these 272 are filled by direct elections, 10 seats are reserved for religious minorities, and 60 are meant for women filled on proportional representation among parties more than 5% of vote

Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Minorities	Total
Punjab	141	33		174
Sindh	61	14		75
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	51	9		60
Balochistan	16	4		20
Federal Capital	3			3
Total	272	60	10	342

Note: Currently N.A seats are 342. According to 25th amendment N.A seats will be 336 & Senate 96 in 224 and afterwards.

FIFTEEN ASSEMBLIES OF PAKISTAN

1st Assembly	1947 — 1954	8th Assembly	1985 — 1990
2nd Assembly	1955 — 1958	9th Assembly	1990 — 1993
3rd Assembly	1962 — 1968	10th Assembly	1991 — 1998
4th Assembly	1996 — 1969	11th Assembly	1997 — 2001
5th Assembly	1972 — 1977	12th Assembly	2002 — 2007
6th Assembly	1977 — 1979	13th Assembly	March 17, 2008 to date
7th Assembly	1985 — 1988	14th Assembly	2013 to 2018
		15th Assembly	2018 to date

National Assembly must meet at least 130 days and there must be at least three sessions in a year.

SEATS OF SENATE

Senate of Pakistan is the Upper House of Parliament. 17 are those of women. The president can not dissolve senate.

Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Minorities	Technocrates and Ulama	Total
Punjab	14	4	1	4	23
Sindh	14	4	1	4	23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	4	1	4	23
Balochistan	14	4	1	4	23
Federal Capital	2	1		1	4
FATA	8				8
Pakistan	66	17	4	17	104

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SEATS OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Minorities	Total
Punjab	297	66	08	371
Sindh	130	29	09	168
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	115	25	04	149
Baloochistan	51	11	03	65

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

The Governor-General of Pakistan was the resident representative of King George VI in Pakistan from 1947 to 1952 and then Queen Elizabeth II (Queen of Pakistan) from 1952 until 1956 when Pakistan was proclaimed a republic.

The office of Governor-General was replaced by the office of President of Pakistan when Pakistan became a republic in 1956. The then Governor-General Iskander Mirza became Pakistan's first president.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

Name	Tenure	Date of Birth and Death	Political party
Mohammed Ali Jinnah	15 August 1947 To 11 September 1948	25 December 1876 – 11 September 1948	Muslim League
Khawaja Nazimuddin	14 Sep. 1948 To 17 October 1951	19 July 1894 – 22 October 1964	Muslim League
Ghulam Mohammad	17 Oct. 1951 To 6 October 1955	20 April 1895 – 12 September 1956	
Iskander Mirza	6 October 1955 To 23 March 1956	13 November 1899 - 12 November 1969	Republican Party

PRESIDENTS OF PAKISTAN

No.	Name	Tenure	Political party
1	Iskandar Mirza	23 March 1956 To 27 October 1958	Republican Party
2	Muhammad Ayub Khan	27 October 1958 To 25 March 1969	Military
3	Yahya Khan	25 March 1969 To 20 December 1971	Military
4	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	20 December 1971 To 13 August 1973	Pakistan People's Party
5	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry	13 August 1973 To 16 September 1978	Pakistan People's Party
6	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	16 September 1978 To 17 August 1988	Military
7	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	17 August 1988 To 18 July 1993	Independent
8	Wasim Sajjad (Acting)	18 July 1993 To 14 November 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
9	Farooq Leghari	14 November 1993 To 2 December 1997	Pakistan People's Party
10	Wasim Sajjad (Acting)	2 December 1997 To 1 January 1998	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
11	Muhammad Rafiq Tarar	1 January 1998 To 20 June 2001	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
12	Pervez Musharraf	20 June 2001 To 18 August 2008	Military/Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
13	Muhammad Mian Soomro (Acting)	18 August 2008 To 9 September 2008	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
14	Asif Ali Zardari	9 September 2008 Sep. 2013	Pakistan People's Party
15	Mamnoon Hussain	9 Sep. 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
16	Arif Alvi	9 Sep. 2018	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)

VICE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN

Noorul Amin	Dec 20, 1971 to Aug. 13, 1973

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: PERVAIZ ILLAHI

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF PAKISTAN

Gen. Pervez Musharaf	Oct. 12, 1999 to June 19, 2001

PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

No.	Name	Tenure	Political party
1	Liaquat Ali Khan	14 August 1947 To 16 October 1951	Muslim League

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No.	Name	Tenure	Political party
2	Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin	17 October 1951 To 17 April 1953	Muslim League
3	Muhammad Ali Bogra	17 April 1953 To 12 August 1955	Muslim League
4	Chaudhry Muhammad Ali	12 August 1955 To 12 Sept 1956	Muslim League
5	Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy	12 September 1956 To 17 Oct 1957	Awami League
6	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	17 October 1957 To 16 Dec 1957	Muslim League
7	Sir Feroz Khan Noon	16 Dec 1957 To 7 Oct 1958	Republican Party
8	Muhammad Ayub Khan	7 Oct 1958 to 28 Oct	Muslim League
9	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	14 August 1973 To 5 July 1977	Pakistan People's Party
10	Muhammad Khan Junejo	24 March 1985 To 29 May 1988	Initially No Party as the election were held on non-party bases, then Pakistan Muslim League
11	Benazir Bhutto	2 December 1988 To 6 August 1990	Pakistan People's Party
	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	6 August 1990 To 6 November 1990	Caretaker
12	Nawaz Sharif	6 November 1990 To 18 April 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
	Balakh Sher Mazari	18 April 1993 To 26 May 1993	Caretaker
	Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi	18 July 1993 To 19 October 1993	Caretaker
13	Benazir Bhutto	19 Oct. 1993 To 5 Nov. 1996	Pakistan People's Party
	Malik Meraj Khalid	5 Nov. 1996 To 17 Feb. 1997	Caretaker
14	Nawaz Sharif	17 Feb. 1997 To 12 October 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
15	Zafarullah Khan Jamali	21 November 2002 To 26 June 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
16	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain	30 June 2004 To 20 August 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
17	Shaukat Aziz	20 August 2004 To 15 Nov. 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
	Muhammad Mian Soomro	16 Nov. 2007 To 25 March 2008	Caretaker
18	Yousaf Raza Gillani	25 March 2008 To 19 June 2012	Pakistan People's Party
19	Raja Pervez Ashraf	22 June 2012 to date	Pakistan People's Party
	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	25 March 2013 to 4 June 2013	
20	Nawaz Sharif	5 June 2013 to 28 July 2017	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
21	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	17 Aug. 2017 to 31 May 2018	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
	Nasir ul Mulk	1 June 2018 to 18 Aug. 2018	Caretaker
22	Imran Khan Niazi	18 Aug. 2018 to date	

Notes: From 1958 until 1973, no person held the office of Prime Minister due to Martial Law.

The office was again suspended from 5 July 1977 until 24 March 1985 due to martial law.

The office was again suspended from 9 June 1988 – 17 August 1988.

On 12 October 1999, Pervez Musharraf overthrew Nawaz Sharif, and took the title of Chief Executive. On June 20, 2001, he took the title of President of Pakistan. Pervez Musharraf was chief executive from 12 October 1999 to 21 November 2002 (de facto till 14 Oct 1999, de jure from 14 Oct 1999).

Elections were held on July 25 2018. Imran Khan got majority in centre and Punjab & KPK. PPP got majority in Sindh. BAP in Balochistan.

CHAIRMEN OF THE SENATE

Senate of Pakistan is the upper legislative chamber. In 1973 constitution it was established by article 59 of constitution. Under article 50 Majlis-e-Shoora of Pakistan consist of President NA & Senate.

CHAIRMEN OF THE SENATE

Name	Tenure	Political party
Mr Khan Habibullah Khan	6 August 1973 To 5 August 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
Mr Khan Habibullah Khan	6 August 1975 To 4 July 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan	21 March 1985 To 20 March 1988	Independent
Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan	21 March 1988 To 12 December 1988	Independent
Mr Wasim Sajjad	24 December 1988 To 20 March 1991	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Mr Wasim Sajjad	21 March 1991 To 20 March 1994	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Mr Wasim Sajjad	21 March 1994 To 20 March 1997	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Mr Wasim Sajjad	21 March 1997 To 12 October 1998	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Mr Muhammad Mian Soomro	23 March 2003 To 22 March 2006	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)

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Mr Muhammad Mian Soomro	23 March 2008 To 12 March 2009	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Mr Farooq Hamid Naek	12 March 2009 To to 12 March 2012	Pakistan Peoples Party
Mr. Nayyar Hussain Bukhari	12 March 2012 to 12 March 2015	Pakistan Peoples Party
Raza Rabbani	12 March 2015 to 11 March 2018	Pakistan Peoples Party
Sadiq Sanjrani	12 March 2018 to date	

SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

The Speaker is the highest office of the National Assembly of Pakistan. The Speaker presides over the Session composed of the people's representatives elected on the basis of universal franchise. The Speaker is second in the line of succession to the President and he occupies fourth position in the Warrant of Precedence, after the President, the Prime Minister, and the Chairman of Senate. In addition, the Speaker is the spokesman of the House to the outside world, and is non-partisan in his approach. President reigns to speaker of assembly.

SPEAKERS OF PAKISTAN:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Duration	Political Party
1	Mohammad Ali Jinnah	President	11-08-1947 to 11-09-1948	Muslim League
2	Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	President	14-12-1948 to 24-10-1954	Muslim League
3	Abdul Wahab Khan	Speaker	12-08-1955 to 7-10-1958	Muslim League
4	Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan	Speaker	11-06-1962 to 19-08-1963	Muslim League
5	Fazlul Qadir Chaudhry	Speaker	29-11-1963 to 12-06-1965	Convention Muslim League
6	Abdul Jabbar Khan	Speaker	12-06-1965 to 25-03-1969	Convention Muslim League
7	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	President	14-04-1972 to 12-04-1973	Pakistan People's Party
8	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry	Speaker	15-08-1972 to 07-08-1973	Pakistan People's Party
9	Sahibzada Farooq Ali	Speaker	09-08-1973 to 27-03-1977	Pakistan People's Party
10	Malik Meraj Khalid	Speaker	27-03-1977 to 05-07-1977	Pakistan People's Party
11	Syed Fakhar Imam	Speaker	22-03-1985 to 29-05-1988	Pakistan Muslim League
12	Hamid Nasir Chattha	Speaker	31-05-1985 to 03-12-1988	Pakistan Muslim League
13	Malik Meraj Khalid	Speaker	03-12-1988 to 01-11-1990	Pakistan People's Party
14	Gohar Ayub Khan	Speaker	04-11-1990 to 17-10-1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
15	Yousaf Raza Gillani	Speaker	17-10-1993 to 16-02-1997	Pakistan People's Party
16	Elahi Bux Soomro	Speaker	16-02-1997 to 20-08-2001	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
17	Chaudhry Amir Hussain	Speaker	19-11-2002 to 18-03-2008	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
18	Dr. Fehmida Mirza	Speaker	19-03-2008 to 3 June 2013	Pakistan People's Party
19.	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	Speaker	3 June 2013 to 18 Aug 2018	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
20	Asad Qaiser	Speaker	18 Aug 2018 to date	Pakistan Tehreek e Insaf

DEPUTY SPEAKERS / DEPUTY PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Name	Designation	Duration
Mr. Muhammad Tamizuddin Khan	Dy. President	23-02-1948 to 13-12-1948
Mr. M.H. Gazder	Dy. President	28-03-1953 to 24-10-1954
Mr. C. E. Gibbon	Dy. Speaker	12-08-1955 to 07-10-1958
Ch. Mohammad Afzal Cheema	Dy. Speaker (Senior)	11-06-1962 to 22-01-1965
Mr. Abdul Quasem	Dy. Speaker (IInd)	11-06-1962 to 22-01-1965
Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry	Dy. Speaker	12-01-1965 to 25-03-1969
Mr. A.T.M Aboul Maleen	Dy. Speaker (IInd)	12-01-1965 to 25-03-1969
Mr. Mohammad Hanif Khan	Dy. Speaker	15-08-1972 to 10-08-1973
Mrs. Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi	Dy. Speaker	11-08-1973 to 10-01-1977
Mr. Abdul Fateh	Dy. Speaker	27-03-1977 to 05-07-1977
Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jogezai	Dy. Speaker	22-03-1985 to 29-05-1988
Mrs. Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi	Dy. Speaker	03-12-1988 to 06-08-1990

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CURRENT CHIEF SECRETARIES

Muhammad Azam Khan	Secretary Prime Minister
[illegible]	[illegible]
Syed Murtaza Shah	Government of the Sindh Karachi
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mehar Nisar Rana	Government of the Baloochistan Quetta
Dr Shahzad Khan Bangash	Government of the AJ&K Muzaffarabad

INSPECTOR GENERALS OF POLICE PORVINCES AND ISLAMABAD

Punjab	Inam Ghani
Singh	Mushtaq Ahmed Maher
Balochistan	Muhammad Tahir Rai
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sana Ullah Abbasi
Islamabad	Qazi Jamal ul Rehman
Gilgit Baltistan	M. Saeed Wazir
AJK	Sohail Kabir Tajik

ADVOCATES GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
Khalid Jawed Khan

Punjab	Ahmad Awais
Singh	Zaheer Hussain Ghumro
Balochistan	Arbab Muhammad Tahir Kasi
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Shumail Ahmed Butt

CHAIRMANS

BPSC	Abdul Salik Khan Yousafzai
PPSC	Lt Gn Muqeeed Ahmad
Federal Public Service Commission	Zahid Saeed
KPPSC	Farid Ullah Khan
Chief Election Commissioner	Sikandar Sultan Raja
SPSC	Noor Muhammad Jamdani

CURRENT FEDERAL CABINET
Prime Minister Imran Khan

FEDERAL MINISTERS

No	Name	Portfolio
1	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan	Aviation Division
2	Mr. Murad Saeed	Communications
3	Mr. Pervez Khattak	Defence
4	Mr. Zubaida Jalal	Defence Production
5	Mr. Omar Ayub Khan	Economic Affairs
6	Mr. Muhammad Hammad Azhar	Energy
7	Mr. Shafqat Mahmood	Federal Education Professional Training National Heritage and Culture
8	Mr. Shaukat Fayaz Ahmad Tarin	Finance and Revenue
9	Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Hussain Qureshi	Foreign Affairs

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10	Chaudhary Tariq Bashir Cheema	Housing and Works
11	Dr. Shireen M. Mazari	Human Rights
12	Makhdoom Khusro Bukhtiar	Industries and Production
13	Mr. Fawad Ahmed	Information and Broadcasting
14	Syed Amin Ul Haque	Information Technology & Telecom
15	Dr. Fehmida Mirza	Inter-Provincial Coordination
16	Sheikh Rashid Ahmed	Interior
17	Mr. Ali Amin Khan Gandapur	Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit Baltistan
18	Dr. Mohammad Faroogh Naseem	Law and Justice
19	Syed Ali Haider Zaidi	Maritime Affairs
20	Mr. Ijaz Ahmad Shah	Narcotics Control
21	Syed Fakhar Imam	National Food Security and Research
22	Mr. Asad Umer	Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
23	Mr. Muhammad Mian Soomro	Privatization
24	Muhammad Azam Khan Swati	Railways
25	Mr. Noor-Ul-Haq Qadri	Religious Affairs and Inter-Faith Harmony
26	Syed Shibli Faraz	Science and Technology
27	Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan	States & Frontier Regions

ATTORNEYS GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

Attorney General	Tenure
Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	May 1968 To December 1971
Yahya Bakhtiar	December 1971 To July 1977
Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada	July 1977 To December 1984
Aziz A Munshi	1985 To October 1986
Ali Ahmed Fazeel	October 1986 To May 1988
Yahya Bakhtiar	December 1988 To August 1990
Aziz A Munshi	1990 To 1993
Qazi Mohammad Jamaat	1994 To 1995
Chaudhry Muhammad Farooq	1997 To October 1999
Aziz A Munshi	November 1999 To September 2001
Barrister Makhdoom Ali Khan	September 2001 To August 2007
Malik Mohammad Qayyum	August 2007 To August 2008
Latif Khosa	August 2008 To October 2009
Anwar Mansoor Khan	Dec. 2009, resigned on 1st April 2010
Justice Rt. Anwar-ul-Haq	21 April 2010
Irfan Qadir	April 2012 to June 2013
Munir A Malik	June 2013 to to Jan 2014
Salman Aslam Butt	Jan 20, 2014 to March 2015
Ashtar Ausaf Ali	March 2015
Anwar Mansoor Khan	18 Aug 2018 to 20 Feb, 2020
Khalid Jawed Khan	22 Feb, 2020 to date

LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION (PAKISTAN)

In Pakistan History Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy is said to be the first Leader of Opposition Shahbaz Sharif of PPP (P) is the current opposition leader of National Assembly of Pakistan A list of the leaders of the Opposition according to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan

1972-1975	Khan Abdul Wali Khan
1975-1977	Shahbaz Khan Mazari
1988-1988	Syed Fakhar Imam
1988-1990	Khan Abdul Wali Khan
1990-1993	Benazir Bhutto PPP
1993-1996	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif PML (N)
1997-1999	Benazir Bhutto PPP
2004-2008	Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman MMA
17th Sep, 2008	Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi PML(Q)

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GOVERNMENT OF WEST PAKISTAN

The office of Governor of West Pakistan was largely ceremonial position but Governor wielded some executive powers at will. The first Governor was Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, who was also the last Governor of West Punjab.

Governor of West Pakistan	Tenure
Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani	14 October 1955 - 27 August 1957
Akhter Hussain	September 1957 - 12 April 1960
Malik Amir Muhammad Khan	12 April 1960 - 18 September 1966
General (Hl) Musa Khan	18 September 1966 - 20 March 1969
Yusuf Haroon	20 March 1969 - 25 March 1969
Lt General Attiqur Rahman (first term) (martial law administrator)	25 March 1969 - 28 August 1969
Lt General Tikka Khan (martial law administrator)	28 August 1969 - 1 September 1969
Air Marshal (retd) Nur Khan	1 September 1969 - 1 February 1970
Lt General Attiqur Rahman (second term)	1 February 1970 - 1 July 1970
Province of West Pakistan dissolved	1 July 1970

CHIEF MINISTERS OF WEST PAKISTAN

Chief Minister of West Pakistan	Tenure	Political Party
Dr Khan Sahib	14 Oct 1955 - 16 July 1957	Pakistan Muslim League Republican Party
Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan	16 July 1957 - 16 March 1958	Republican Party
Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash	16 March 1958 - 7 Oct 1958	Republican Party
Office of Chief Minister abolished	7 October 1958	

GOVERNMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN

On 14 October 1955, the last governor of East Bengal (Aminuddin Ahmad) became the first Governor of East Pakistan. At the same time the last Chief Minister of East Bengal became the first Chief Minister of East Pakistan.

GOVERNORS OF EAST PAKISTAN

Governor of East Pakistan	Tenure
Aminuddin Ahmad	14 October 1955 - March 1956
A. K. Fazlul Huq	March 1956 - 13 April 1958
Hamid Ali (acting)	13 April 1958 - 3 May 1958
Sultanuddin Ahmad	3 May 1958 - 10 October 1958
Zakir Husain	10 October 1958 - 11 April 1960
Lt Gen Azam Khan	11 April 1960 - 11 May 1962
Ghulam Faruque	11 May 1962 - 25 October 1962
Abdul Monem Khan	25 October 1962 - 23 March 1969
Mirza Nurul Huda	23 March 1969 - 25 March 1969
Major General Muzaffaruddin (acting martial law administrator as he was the GOC 14th Infantry Division)	25 March 1969 - 23 August 1969
Lt General Sahabzada Yaqub Khan (martial law administrator)	23 August 1969 - 1 September 1969
Vice Admiral Syed Muhammad Ahsan (governor)	1 September 1969 - 7 March 1971
Lt General Tikka Khan (martial law administrator and governor)	7 March 1971 - 31 August 1971
Abdul Motalab Malik (governor)	31 August 1971 - 14 December 1971
Lt General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi (martial law administrator)	14 December 1971 - 16 December 1971
Province of East Pakistan dissolved	16 December 1971

CHIEF MINISTERS OF EAST PAKISTAN

Chief Minister of East Pakistan	Tenure	Political Party
Abu Hussain Sarkar	August 1955 - September 1956	Krishan Sramik Party
Atar-ur-Rahman Khan	September 1956 - March 1958	Awami League

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Abu Hussain Sarkar	March 1958	October 1958
Nurul Rahman Khan	March 1958 - 16 June 1958	Awami League
Abu Hussain Sarkar	16 June 1958 - 27 June 1958	Krishak Sramik Party
Governor Rule	27 June 1958 - 28 August 1958	
Nurul Rahman Khan	28 August 1958 - 7 October 1958	Awami League
Post abolition	7 October 1958	
Province of East Pakistan abolished	16 December 1971	

PAKISTAN JUDICIAL STRUCTURE

Court system of Pakistan is made up of many courts differing in levels of legal superiority and separated by jurisdiction. Some of the courts are federal in nature while others are provincial.

Structure of courts in Pakistan

- Supreme Court of Pakistan (Apex court)
- Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan
- High Courts of Pakistan (one in each province and also in federal capital)
- District Courts of Pakistan (one in each district)
- Judicial Magistrate Courts (with power of Section 30 of Cr.PC only in criminal trials)[1]
- Judicial Magistrate Courts (in every town and city)
- Executive Magistrate Courts (Summary trial court)
- Courts of Civil Judge (Judges with power of 1st class and 2nd class cases)

CHIEF JUSTICES OF PAKISTAN

Temporal Order	Name of Chief Justice	Tenure
1	Justice Sir Abdur Rashid (Chief Justice, Federal Court)	7 June 1949 To 29 June 1954
2	Justice Muhammad Munir (Chief Justice, Federal Court)	29 June1954 To 2 May 1960
3	Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin	3 May 1960 To 12 May 1960
4	Justice A. R. Cornelius	13 May 1960 To 28 February 1968
5	Justice Dr. S. A. Rahman	1 March 1968 To 3 June 1968
6	Justice Fazal Akbar	4 June 1968 To 17 Nov. 1968
7	Justice Hamoodur Rahman	18 Nov. 1968 To 31 Oct. 1975
8	Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	1 Nov. 1975 To 22 Sept. 1977
9	Justice S. Anwarul Haq	23 Sept. 1977 To 25 March 1981
10	Justice Mohammad Haleem	23 March 1981 To 31 Dec. 1989
11	Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	1 January 1990 To 18 April 1993
12	Justice Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	19 April 1993 To 14 April 1994
*	Justice Saad Saud Jan (Acting)	15 April 1994 To 4 June 1994
13	Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	5 June 1994 To 2 Dec. 1997
14	Justice Ajmal Mian	23 Dec. 1997 To 30 June 1999
15	Justice Saeeduzzaman Siddiqui	1 July 1999 To 26 Jan. 2000
16	Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	26 Jan. 2000 To 6 Jan. 2002
17	Justice Bashir Jehangiri	7 Jan. 2002 To 31 Jan. 2002
18	Justice Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	1 Feb. 2002 To 31 Dec. 2003
19	Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	01 Dec. 2003 To 29 June 2005
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	30 June 2005 To 3 November 2007 (deposed as result of Martial Law 2007)
*	Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar (de facto)	3 Nov. 2007 To 21 March 2009
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry (restored)	22 March 2009 to 12 Dec. 2013
21	Tassaduq Hussain Jillani	12 Dec. 2013 to 06 July 2014
22	Nasir-ul-Mulk	6 July 2014

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Temporal Order	Name of Chief Justice	Tenure
23	Justice Javed Iqbal	12 August 2008 to 31 Dec 2013
24	Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	1 January 2014 to 31 Dec 2017
25	Mian Saqib Nisar	31 December 2017 to 17 Jan 2019
26	Asif Saeed Khan Khosa	18 Jan 2019 to 21 Dec 2019
27	Gulzar Ahmed	21 December 2019 to date

CHIEF JUSTICE FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT OF PAKISTAN

The Federal Shariat Court was established by the Presidential Order No 1 of 1980 as incorporated in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 under chapter 3A. The court is a unique institution among the entire Muslim world.

It consists of 8 Muslim judges appointed by the President of Pakistan after consulting the Chief Justice of the Court from amongst the serving or retired judges of the Supreme Court or a high court or from amongst persons possessing the qualifications of judges of a High Court. Justice Agha Rafiq Ahmed Khan is the current Chief Justice of the court. Of the 8 judges, 3 are required to be Ulema who are well versed in Islamic law. The judges hold office for a period of 3 years which may eventually be extended by the President.

Temporal Order	Name of Chief Justice	Tenure
1	Justice Salahuddin Ahmad	28 May 1980 To 31 May 1981
2	Justice Sheikh Aftab Hussain	01 June 1981 To 14 Oct 1984
3	Justice Sardar Fakhre Alam (Acting)	15 Oct 1984 To 07 Nov 1984
4	Justice Gul Muhammad Khan	08 Nov 1984 To 08 Nov 1990
5	Justice Tanzil-ur-Rahman	17 Nov 1990 To 16 Nov 1992
6	Justice Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	17 Nov 1992 To 18 July 1994
7	Justice Nazir Ahmad Bhatti	19 July 1994 To 04 Jan 1997
8	Justice Mian Mahboob Ahmad	08 Jan 1997 To 07 Jan 2000
9	Justice Fazal Ilahi Khan	12 Jan 2000 To 11 Jan 2003
10	Justice Ch Ejaz Yousaf	09 May 2003 To 08 May 2006
11	Justice Hazio-ul-Khairi	09 May 2006 To 04 June 2009
12	Mr. Justice Agha Rafiq Ahmed Khan	05 June 2009
13	Sardar Muhammad Raza	5 June 2014
14	Riaz Ahmad Khan	7 March 2015 - 12 May 2017
15	Naiam-ul Hassan	15 May 2017 to 10 May 2018
16	Mr. Justice M. Noor Meskanzai	15 May 2018 to date

CHIEF JUSTICES OF ISLAMABAD HIGH COURT

Islamabad High Court was headed by a Chief Justice. The bench consist of Justices and additional Judges. The retirement age of Chief Justice and Justices was 62 years. The Additional Judges were initially appointed for one year. After that their services could either be extended or they could be confirmed or they were retired.

Composition of Court (before dissolution by the order of Supreme Court of Pakistan)

As on July 30, 2009, the composition of the High Court of Islamabad was as follow

Name	Office	Appointed	Retirement Date
M. Bilal Khan	Chief Justice	March 8, 2009	July 31, 2009
Muhammad Mohsin Pergetia	Justice	February 15, 2008	July 31, 2009
Syed Zulfiqar Hussain	Justice	February 15, 2008	July 31, 2009
Syed Pir Sabed Akram Khan	Justice	February 15, 2008	July 31, 2009
Mohammad Anwar Tahira	Additional Judge	March 13, 2009	July 31, 2009
Muhammad Ameer Iqbal Qureshi	Additional Judge	March 13, 2009	July 31, 2009
Muhammad Ramadan Chaudhary	Additional Judge	March 13, 2009	July 31, 2009
Syed Intezar Hussain Shah	Additional Judge	March 13, 2009	July 31, 2009
Jawad Hamid-ur Rehman		January 3, 2011	25 Feb 2013
Muhammad Anwar Khan Kasi		25 Feb 2013	27 Nov 2018
Amir Muslim		28 Nov 2018	to date

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CHIEF JUSTICES OF PUNJAB HIGH COURT

S.No	Name	Tenure
1	Sir Abdul Rashid	1946 to 1948
2	Muhammad Munir	1949 to 1954
3	Dr. Sheikh Abdul Rahman	1954 to 1955, 1955 to 1958
4	Malik Rustam Kayani	1958 to 1962
5	Sheikh Manzur Qadir	1962 to 1963
6	Abdul Aziz Khan	1963 to 1965
7	Inamullah Khan	1965 to 1967
8	Waheed-ud-Din Ahmad	1967 to September 22, 1969
9	Qadeer-ud-Din Ahmad	1969 to 1970
10	Sheikh Anwarul Haq	1970 to October 15, 1972
11	Sardar Muhammad Iqbal	October 16, 1972 to 1976
12	Aslam Riaz Hussain	1976 to January 11, 1976
13	Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain	January 12, 1976 to June 1, 1980
14	Shamim Hussain Qadri	1980 to 1982
15	Dr. Javed Iqbal	1982 to October 5, 1985
16	Ghulam Mujaddid Mirza	1985 to April 21, 1988
17	Abdul Shakurul Salam	1988 to 1989
18	Mohammad Rafique Tarar	1989 to October 31, 1991
19	Mian Manboob Ahmad	1991 to 1994
20	Muhammad Ilyas	1994 to 1995
21	Irshad Hassan Khan	June 19, 1995 to April 15, 1996
22	Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan	May 15, 1996 to December 17, 1996
23	Sh. Ijaz Nisar	December 17, 1996 to May 28, 1997
24	Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	May 29, 1997 to November 3, 1997
25	Rashid Aziz Khan	November 4, 1997 to February 4, 2000
26	Mian Allah Nawaz	February 5, 2000 to July 13, 2000
27	Falak Sher	July 14, 2000 to September 6, 2002
28	Iftikhar Hussain Chaudhry	September 7, 2002 to December 31, 2007
29	Sayed Zahid Hussain	January 1, 2008 to April 12, 2009
30	Khawaja Muhammad Sharif	April 13, 2009 to December 08, 2010
31	Ijaz Ahmad Chaudhry	December 09, 2010 to November 11, 2010
32	Asmit Saeed	November 11, 2010 to 20 May 2012
33	Umar Atta Bandial	20th May 2012 to 17 June 2014
34	Khawaja Imtiaz	17 June 2014 to 29 March 2015
35	Manzoor Ahmed Malik	29 March 2015 to 4 Nov, 2015
36	Ijaz-ul-ahsan	5 Nov., 2015 to 20 June 2016
37	Syed Mansoor Ali Shah	26 June 2016 to 3 Feb., 2018
38	Yawar Ali	3 Feb., 2018 to 21 Oct. 2018
39	M. Anwaar-ul-Haq	22 Oct. 2018 to 31 Dec. 2018
40	Sardar Muhammad Shamim Khan	01 Jan. 2019 to 5 July 2019
41	Mamoon Rashid Sheikh	5 July 2020 to 18 March 2020
42	Muhammad Qasim Khan	19 March 2020 to 5 July 2021
43	Muhammad Ameer Bhatti	6 July 2021 to date proposed

CHIEF JUSTICES OF SINDH HIGH COURT

Sr No.	Name of Hon'ble Chief Justice	Tenure
1	Justice Abdul Kadir Shaikh	from 01-12-1976 to 30-06-1979
2	Justice Aftab Ali Hyder	from 01-07-1979 to 24-03-1981
3	Justice Abdul Hayee Qureshi	from 25-03-1981 to 19-01-1986
4	Justice Nasimuddin Ahmed	from 21-01-1986 to 03-09-1988
5	Justice Ajmal Mian	from 04-09-1988 to 12-12-1989
6	Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	from 13-12-1989 to 04-11-1990

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Sr. No	Name of Hon'ble Chief Justice	Tenure
1	[illegible] Shahabuz Zaman Siddiqui	from 05-11-1981 to 21-05-1982
9	Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid	from 23-09-1992 to 15-04-1994
9	Justice Abdul Hafeez Memon (Acting C.J.)	from 16-04-1994 to 14-04-1995
10	Justice Mamoon Kazi	from 15-04-1995 to 04-11-1997
11	Justice Wajihuddin Ahmed	from 05-11-1997 to 04-05-1998
12	Justice Kamal Mansur Alam	from 05-05-1998 to 21-04-1999
13	Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	from 22-04-1999 to 05-07-2000
14	Justice Syed Deedar Hussain Shah	from 04-07-2000 to 27-04-2000
15	Justice Sayed Saeed Ashad	from 28-04-2000 to 04-04-2005
16	Justice Sabihuddin Ahmed	from 05-04-2005 to 02-11-2007
17	Justice Afzal Soomro	from 03-11-2007 to 15-05-2008
18	Justice Asif Saeed Khosa	from 15-05-2008 to 27-08-2008
19	Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	from 28-08-2008 to 02-08-2009
20	Mushir Alam	from 22-01-2011 to 20-09-2013
21	Justice Maqbool Baqir	from 20-09-2013 to 17-02-2013
22	Faisal Arab	from 17-02-2014 to 16-12-2015
23	Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	from 14-12-2015 to 14-03-2017
24	Ahmad Ali Sheikh	from 15-03-2017 to Oct. 2019

CHIEF JUSTICES OF BALOCHISTAN HIGH COURT

S No	Name of Chief Jusuces	Date of Appointment as Chief Justice	Date of Retirement/ Elevation
1	Mr. Justice (R) Mir Khuda Bakhsh Marri	01-12-1976	16-07-1977
2	Mr. Justice (R) Abdul Hayee Qureshi	16-07-1977	23-07-1978
3	Mr. Justice (R) M A Rasheed	24-07-1978	18-09-1978
4	Mr. Justice (R) Mir Khuda Bakhsh Marri	18-09-1978	25-03-1981
5	Mr. Justice (R) Zakaullah Lodhi	25-03-1981	19-10-1984
6	Mr. Justice (R) Abdul Qadeer Chaudhary	20-10-1984	30-03-1985
7	Mr. Justice (R) Ajmal Mian	30-03-1985	29-03-1987
8	Mr. Justice (R) Abdul Qadeer Chaudhary	29-03-1987	13-12-1989
9	Mr. Justice (R) Mr. Hazar Khan Khoso	13-12-1989	29-09-1991
10	Mr. Justice (R) Munawar Ahmed Mirza	29-09-1991	16-11-1996
11	Mr. Justice (R) Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal	17-11-1996	22-04-1999
12	Mr. Justice Mukhtar Muhammad Chaudhary	22-04-1999	04-02-2000
13	Mr. Justice Javed Iqbal	04-02-2000	28-04-2000
14	Mr. Justice Raja Fayyaz Ahmed	28-04-2000	14-09-2005
15	Mr. Justice (R) Amanullah Khan	14-09-2005	05-08-2009
16	Qazi Faez Isa	5-08-2009	08-04-2014
17	Ghulam Mustafa Mengal	5 Sep, 2014	25-12-2014
18	Muhammad Noor Meshkanzai	26 Dec, 2014	30-08-2018
19	Tahira Safdar	1st Sept 2018	October 2019
20	Jamal Khan Mandokhail	5 Oct, 2019	to date

CHIEF JUSTICES OF KHYBER PAKHTOONKHAWA HIGH COURT

S.No.	Name of Hon'ble Chief Justice	Tenure
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.B Muhammad Ibrahim Khan Spk.	From 1945 – 1955
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basir-ul-Din Ahmad Khan	From 1.7.1970 – 24.5.1972
3	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ghulam Sattar Shah	From 25.5.1972 – 31.10.1976
4	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Hakim Khan	From 1.11.1976 – 3.10.1978
5	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah Nawaz Khan	From 3.10.1978 – 5.6.1981

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S.No	Name of Hon'ble Chief Justice	Tenure
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mian Bashiruddin	From 5.4.1981 - 17.12.1981
7.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Usman Ali Shah	From 19.12.1981 - 7.12.1987
8.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sardar Fakhre Alam	From 7.12.1987 - 7.2.1991
9.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fazal Ilahi Khan	From 8.2.1991 - 1.4.1993
10.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Kaium Khan Kundi	From 1.4.1993 - 24.1.1995
11.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Ibne Ali	From 25.1.1995 - 26.2.1997
12.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rehman Khan	From 1.3.1997 - 3.11.1997
13.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahbub Ali Khan	From 4.11.1997 - 11.5.1998
14.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Qazi Muhammad Farooq	From 12.5.1998 - 6.1.2000
15.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mian Muhammad Ajmal	From 5.1.2000 - 27.4.2000
16.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sardar Muhammad Raza	From 28.4.2000 - 9.1.2002
17.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mian Shakirullah Jan	From 10.1.2002 - 30.7.2004
18.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nasirul Mulk	From 31.7.2004 - 5.4.2005
19.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tariq Parvez Khan	From 5.4.2005 - 20.10.2009
20.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ijaz Afzal Khan	From 20.10.2009 to 18.11.2011
21.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dost Muhammad Khan	From 18.11.2011 - 8 April 2014
22.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mazhar Alam Khan	From 8 April 2014 to 30.12.2015
23.	Justice Yahya Afridi	From 30.12.15 to 27.06.2018
24.	Justice Waqar Ahmad Seth	From 28.06.2018 to 02.11.2020
25.	Qaiser Rashid Khan	From 16.11.2020 to date

WAFAQI MOHTASIB

In Pakistan, a beginning was made with the appointment of Wafaqi Mohtasib (ombudsman) at the Federal level in 1983. The avowed objective of the Wafaqi Mohtasib was to diagnose, investigate, redress and rectify injustices faced by the public from government departments. The measure of success achieved by the institution of Wafaqi Mohtasib led to the creation of Provincial Ombudsmen.

Wafaqi Mohtasib: Syed Tahir Shahbaz

CURRENT PROVINCIAL OMBUDSMENS

Azam Suleman Khan	Punjab
Ajaz Ali Khan	Sindh
Syed Jamal ud Din Shah	KPK
Abdul Ghani Khiji	Balochistan

PAKISTAN ARMY

Pakistan army, combined with the Navy and Air Force makes Pakistan armed forces 7th largest military in the world. It has an active force of 550,000 personnel and 528,000 man in service.

The Motto of the Pak army reads, Iman, Taqwa, Jihad fi Sabeelillah. The Chief of the army staff (COAS) formally called the commander in Chief (C-in-C).

PAKISTAN MILITARY TROOPS

Army	550,000	528,000
Navy	240,000	
Air Force	46,000	
Para military Forces	302,000	
	921,000	528,000

D.G. ISI: Fiaz Hameed, 17 June 2019

CORPS

There are 11 corps including the newly formed strategic corps (2004) and Army Air Defence Command located at various garrisons over Pakistan.

RECIPIENTS OF NISHAN-E-HAIDER

Highest military decoration of Pakistan. It was established in 1957 after Pakistan became Republic however, it was instituted retrospectively from 1947. It is awarded to military personnel. 9 awards went to Pakistan Army and one to Pakistan Air Force.

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Name	Unit	Conflict	Date	Place of Death
Captain Mohammad Sarwar	2nd Battalion of the Punjab Regiment	War of 1947	July 27, 1948	Uri, Kashmir
Major Tufail Mohammad	16th Battalion of the Punjab Regiment	1958 Border clash with India	August 7, 1958	Lakanmour District
Major Aziz Bhatti	17th Battalion of the Punjab Regiment	War of 1965	September 10, 1965	Lahore Cantt
Major Muhammad Akram	4th Battalion of the Frontier Force Regiment	War of 1971	1971	East Pakistan
Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas Shaheed	No. 2 Squadron Minhas	War of 1971	August 20, 1971	Thatta, Sindh, West Pakistan
Major Shabbir Sharif	8th Battalion of the Frontier Force Regiment	War of 1971	December 6, 1971	Sulemanki
Lance Nik Muhammad Mahfuz	15th Battalion of the Punjab Regiment	War of 1971	December 8, 1971	Wagah-Attari
Sawar Muhammad Hussain	20th Lancers, Armoured Corps	War of 1971	December 10, 1971	Zafarwal-Shakargarh
Captain Kamal Shir Khan	12th Battalion of the Northern Light Infantry	Kargil War	July 5, 1999	Kargil, Indian Administered Kashmir
Naeeb Sar Ali Jamali	12th Battalion of the Northern Light Infantry	Kargil War	July 7, 1999	Kargil, Indian Administered Kashmir
Nik Sarfraz	Azad Kashmir Regiment, Hilal Pakistan		16 Oct 1948	

ARMY TRAINING INSTITUTES

- Pakistan Military Academy Kakul est. 1947
- Command and Staff College Quetta est. 1905
- National Defence College Rawalpindi est. 1970
- Military College of Engineering Risalpur est. 1948

PAK NAVY

The Pakistan Navy is the naval warfare/service branch of the Pakistan Armed Forces. It is responsible for Pakistan's 1,046 kilometer (650 mile) coastline along the Arabian Sea and the defense of important harbors. Navy day is celebrated on September 8 in commemoration of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

Present Strength	Navy
Ships	24,000 active personnel 5,000 in reserve 2,000 member in Maritime Security Agency 11 ships

Present Strength	Navy
	40 aircraft 1 dock landing ship 4 minehunters 12 missile boats 12 hovercraft 11 frigates 5 submarines 8 auxiliary ships
Headquarters	Southern Naval Command (SNC) Western Naval Command (WNC) Northern Naval Command (NNC) Eastern Naval Command (ENC)
Motto	A Silent Force To Reckon With....
Colors	Blue & White
Anniversaries	Navy Day is on September 8
Decorations	Awards and Decorations
Battle honours	Nishan-e-Haider

CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF

Name	Term of Appointment	Unit of Commission
General Sir Frank Messervy	August 15, 1947 – February 10, 1948	9th Hodson's Horse
General Sir Douglas Gracey	February 11, 1948 – January 16, 1951	1st Gurkha Rifles
Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	January 16, 1951 – October 26, 1958	1/14 Punjab Regiment
General Muhammad Musa Khan	October 27, 1958 – June 17, 1966	6/13 Frontier Force Rifles
Gen. Agha M. Yahya Khan (Retired)	June 18, 1966 – December 20, 1971	4/10 Baluch Regiment
Lieutenant General Gul Hassan Khan	December 20, 1971 – March 3, 1972	Armoured Corps
General Tikka Khan	March 3, 1972 – March 1, 1976	12 Artillery

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Name	Term of Appointment	Unit of Commission
General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	March 1, 1976 – August 17, 1988	Armoured Corps
General Mirza Aslam Beg	August 17, 1988 – August 16, 1991	Baloch Regiment
General Asif Nawaz	August 16, 1991 – January 8, 1993	Punjab Regiment
General Abdul Waheed	January 11, 1993 – January 12, 1996	Frontier Force Regiment
General Jehangir Karamat	January 12, 1996 – October 6, 1998	Armoured Corps
General Pervez Musharraf	October 6, 1998 – November 28, 2007	Artillery
General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani	November 29, 2007 – Nov 28, 2013	Baloch Regiment
General Raheel Sareef	Nov. 29, 2013 to 28 November 2016	Infantry
General Qamar Javed Bajwa	Nov. 29, 2016 to date	Baloch Regiment

NAVAL CHIEFS

Name	Appointment Date	Tenure
Rear Admiral James Willcat Jefford	15 August 1947	30 January 1953
Vice Admiral Haji Mohammad Siddiq Ch	31 January 1953	28 February 1959
Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan	1 March 1959	20 October 1966
Vice Admiral Syed Mohammad Ahsan	20 October 1966	31 August 1969
Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hassan	1 September 1969	22 December 1971
Vice Admiral Hasan Hafeez Ahmed	3 March 1972	9 March 1975
Admiral Mohammad Shariff	23 March 1975	21 March 1979
Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi	22 March 1979	23 March 1983
Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan	23 March 1983	9 April 1988
Admiral Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey	9 April 1988	9 November 1988
Admiral Yastur-ul-Haq Malik	10 November 1988	8 November 1991
Admiral Saeed Mohammad Khan	9 November 1991	9 November 1994
Admiral Mansurul Haque	10 November 1994	1 May 1997
Admiral Fasih Bokhari	2 May 1997	2 October 1999
Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza	2 October 1999	2 October 2002
Admiral Shahid Karimullah	3 October 2002	6 October 2005
Admiral Afzal Tahir	7 October 2005	7 October 2008
Admiral Noman Bashir	7 October 2008	7 Oct 2011
Admiral Asif Sandila	7 Oct 2011	8 Oct 2014
Muhammad Zakaullah	8 Oct 2014	8 Oct 2017
Zafar Mehmood Abbasi	8 Oct 2017	7 Oct 2020
Amjad Khan Niazi	7 Oct 2020	to date

TRANING INSTITUTES

P.N.S Rahbar: Training Academy
P.N.S. Karsaz: Electrical and Mechanical
P.N.S. Himalaya: Training Academy
P.M.S. Dilawar: Naval Police School
Pakistan Naval Staff College: Established 1970 working near Karsaz Naval Bases Karachi 1947 Omara June 22, 2000

PAF

Pakistan Air Force (PAF) is the air arm of the Pakistan Armed Forces and is primarily tasked with the aerial defence of Pakistan with a secondary role to provide air support to the Pakistan Army and the Pakistan Navy.

Strength	
Size	65,000 full-time personnel (including 3,000 pilots) 10,000 reservists
Part of	Pakistani Armed Forces
Air Headquarters	Islamabad
Total aircraft	600 Aircraft

Strength	
	(including 300 combat aircraft)
Engagements	1947 India-Pakistan War 1965 India-Pakistan Rann of Kutch Border Skirmish 1965 India-Pakistan War 1967 Arab-Israeli 'Six Day' War 1971 India-Pakistan War 1973 Arab-Israeli 'Ramadhan/Yom Kippur' War 1979–1988 Soviet-Afghan War 1999 India-Pakistan Kargil Conflict 2001–2002 India–Pakistan standoff 2007-present COIN Operations in Northwest Pakistan (War on Terror)

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AIR CHIEFS

Name	Appointment Date	Tenure
Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry Adams	August 19, 1947	February 27, 1951
Air Vice Marshal Richard Atherley	February 28, 1951	May 5, 1957
Air Vice Marshal Leslie William Cannon	May 6, 1957	June 19, 1965
Air Vice Marshal Asghar Khan	June 20, 1965	July 22, 1969
Air Marshal Nur Khan	July 23, 1969	August 31, 1972
Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan	September 1, 1972	March 2, 1974
Air Marshal Zafar Chaudhry	March 3, 1974	April 15, 1978
Air Chief Marshal Zulfiqar Ali Khan	April 16, 1978	July 22, 1978
Air Chief Marshal Anwar Shamim	July 23, 1978	March 2, 1986
Air Chief Marshal Jamal A. Khan	March 3, 1986	March 8, 1988
Air Chief Marshal Hakimullah	March 9, 1988	March 3, 1991
Air Chief Marshal Farooq Feroze Khan	March 4, 1991	November 30, 1994
Air Chief Marshal Abbas Khattak	November 8, 1994	November 7, 1997
Air Chief Marshal Parvaiz Mehdi Qureshi	November 7, 1997	November 20, 2000
Air Chief Marshal Mushaf Ali Mir	November 20, 2000	February 27, 2003
Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat	March 18, 2003	March 18, 2006
Air Chief Marshal Tanvir Mahmood Ahmad	March 18, 2006	March 18, 2009
Air Chief Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman	March 19, 2009	March 18, 2012
Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafique Butt	March 19, 2012	March 15, 2015
Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman	March 15, 2015	March 19, 2018
Mujahid Anwar Khan	March 19, 2018	to date
Air Chief Marshal Zaheer Ahmad Babar	March 15, 2021	to date

PAF Academy Risalpur Established Sep. 1947
PAF: Kohat
PAF: Aeronautical College Karachi
PAF: Sargodha

ARMED FORCES EQUIVALENT COMMISSIONED RANKS

Pakistan Army	Pakistan Navy	Pakistan Air Force
2nd Lieutenant	Midshipman Officer	Pilot Officer
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying Officer
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight-Lieutenant
Major	Lt. Commander	Squadron Leader
Lt. Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Brigadier	Commodore (I and II Class)	Air Commodore
Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice Marshal
Lt. General	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Field Marshal	Admiral of the Fleet	

CHAIRMEN JOINT CHIEFS

Name	Term of Appointment
General Muhammad Shariff	1 March 1976 – 1978
Admiral Mohammad Sharif	1978 – 13 April 1980
General Iqbal Khan	13 April 1980 – 22 March 1984
General Rahimuddin Khan	22 March 1984 – 29 March 1987
General Akhtar Abdur Rahman	29 March 1987 – 17 August 1988
Admiral Iftikhar Ahmad Sirohey	10 November 1988 – 17 August 1991
General Shamim Alam Khan	17 August 1991 – 9 November 1994
Air Chief Marshal Farooq Feroze Khan	10 November 1994 – 8 November 1997
General Jehangir Karamat	9 November 1997 – 7 October 1998
General Pervez Musharraf	8 October 1998 – 7 October 2001
General Aziz Khan	7 October 2001 – 6 October 2004
General Ehsan ul Haq	7 October 2004 – 7 October 2007
General Tariq Majid	8 October 2007 – 29 September 2010
General Khalid Shameem Wynne	29 September 2010 to 5 Oct [illegible]

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General Rashid Mahmood	29 Nov, 2013 to 28 Nov, 2016
General Zuban Mehmood Hyat	29 Nov, 2016 to 29 11 2019
Lt. Gen. Nadeem Raza	29 Nov, 2019 to date

CORRESPONDING RANKS

Army	Navy	Airforce
Subedar Major	No equivalent	No equivalent
Subedar	-Do-	-Do-
Naib Subedar or Naib Risaldar	-Do-	-Do-
Warrant Officer Class I	-Do-	Warrant Officer
Warrant Officer Class II	Chief Petty Officer	Flight Sergeant
Lance Naik or Lance Daffadar	Leading Seaman	Corporal
Acting Lance Naik / Daffadar and Sawar/ Sepoy	Able Seaman	Leading Aircraft man
Acting Lance Daffadar, Ordinary Lance Naik is senior Naval and Air Force rank	Seaman	Aircraftman

BADGES OF PAKISTAN ARMY

Various commissioned ranks in Pakistan army are distinguished by the following badges:

Rank	Badges
2nd Lieutenant	One star
Lieutenant	Two stars
Captain	Three stars
Major	A hilal
Lieutenant Colonel	A hilal and a star
Colonel	A hilal and two stars
Brigadier	A hilal and three stars
Major General	A cross sword and a star
Lieutenant General	A cross sword and a hilal
General	A cross sword and bar and a hilal
Field Marshal	A cross sword and bar and a baton enclosed in floral wreath

NATIONAL COMMAND AUTHORITY

Formed on 2 Feb, 2000 The National Command Authority of Pakistan is an executive and administrative govt. agency of Pak Government that is responsible for policy formation and the exercise of employment and development control over all strategic nuclear forces.

Executive Head PM Imrun Khan

PNRA (Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority)

ARMED FORCES AWARDS

Government of Pakistan has instituted operational and non-operational awards and are awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy on land, sea or air.

OPERATIONAL AWARDS

1 Nishan-i-Haider 2 Hilal-i-Jurat
3 Sitara-i-Jurat 4 Tamgha-i-Jurat
5 Imtiaz Sanad 6 Tamgha-i-Difa'a

NON-OPERATIONAL AWARDS

1 Sitara-i-Basalat
2 Tamgha-i-Basalat
3 Tamgha-i-Khidmat Class I
4 Tamgha-i-Khidmat Class II
5 Tamgha-i-Khidmat Class III

ORDER OF CIVIL DECORATIONS

The Pakistan Civil Awards consist of the following five orders.

1. The Order of Pakistan (Pakistan)
2. The Order of Bravery (Shujaat)
3. The Order of Excellence (Imtiaz)
4. The Order of Great Leader (Quaid-e-Azam)
5. The Order of Service (Khidmat)

Award sets	Order of Precedence
Nishan	Nishan-e-Pakistan Nishan-e-Imtiaz Nishan-e-Quaid-i-Azam Nishan-e-Khidmat
Hilal	Hilal-e-Pakistan Hilal-e-Shujaat Hilal-e-Imtiaz Hilal-e-Quaid-i-Azam Hilal-e-Khidmat
Sitara	Sitara-e-Pakistan Sitara-e-Shujaat Sitara-e-Imtiaz Sitara-e-Quaid-e-Azam Sitara-e-Khidmat
Tamgha	Tamgha-e-Pakistan Tamgha-e-Shujaat Tamgha-e-Imtiaz Tamgha-e-Quaid-i-Azam Tamgha-e-Khidmat

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HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

The creation of Pakistan as a sovereign and independent state on 14 August 1947 was the culminating point of the struggle that started in 1857 against the British rule for the independence of the Indian sub-continent. It was the partition of India into two countries on the basis of the Two-Nation Theory that was the creation of the All-India Muslim League under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Pakistan was created on the basis of the 'unity' of Muslims of the sub-continent and Jinnah was right in his assessment that Indian unity was 'geographically only' implying its political unity was superficial. Historically, the unity of India was imposed by the British rule.

The British came to the sub-continent in the early 17th century as traders (merchants) and eventually became rulers of India. They took the reign of the government by overthrowing the Muslims rulers who had ruled the subcontinent of India for 650 years. In the course of its long history, dating back to about 400 B.C. only nine large and small empires had ruled in the sub-continent. Of these, merely four (the Mauryan, Tughluk, Mughal and British) ruled vast areas. Still earlier the Dravidians and the Aboriginal tribes were the masters. In order to understand the creation of Pakistan, a glimpse into the history of the subcontinent of India seems necessary.

The story of Pakistan is divided into six distinct periods: Prehistory; the ancient empires, from about 3000 BC to the sixth century AD; the coming of Islam, from 7th (712 - 14th century) to the late 14th century; the Mughal period, and Pakistan since partition and after independence.

1. The Prehistory the Ancient times:

The most enduring testimony to the existence of prehistoric man anywhere in the world are tools which he left behind. The history of Indo-Pakistan goes back to the Stone Age. Ten million years ago, the common ancestors of both men and apes roamed the open woodland south of what is now Islamabad. Our own genus, Homo, a meat-eater and user of stone tools, was thought to have evolved here about two million years ago.

Modern man, the species Homo sapiens, has been living here for at least 50,000 years, according to the carbon dating of fossils liberally scattered along the banks of the Soan River. About 9,000 years ago, man learned to name animals and to plant crops and farming villages dating from around 6000 BC. Mehrgarh was discovered in Baluchistan, and Mohenjodaro in the Punjab.

Mehrgarh — Older than Mesopotamia

The oldest settlements were founded in the Bolan Valley in Baluchistan and more recent finds have been in the Gomal Valley and Zhob valley in Baluchistan but more recent finds suggests that the first permanent settlements were to be found in the flood plains of the greater Indus River system. From Mehrgarh situated on the transitional zone between the upland valleys of Baluchistan to wash and the Indus flood plains to the east comes the earliest definite evidence yet of permanent settled agriculture. Archaeologists have revealed that by around 7000 BC Mehrgarh was already a sizable village of 6 hectares, 915 acres) and 1000 years before the growth of urbanism in Mesopotamia - and by 6,000 BC it had grown to a small town of 12 hectares (30 acres), with a probable population of 3,000.

2. The Ancient Empires:

These farm communities were the forerunners of the great Indus Civilization which developed at roughly the same time as the Mesopotamian and Egyptian empires around 3000 BC. The Indus Civilization was a well-organized urban society and developed a (still undeciphered) pictographic form of writing and united the Indus Valley under a strong central government. The sites of the two major excavations of this civilization are at Moenjodaro in Sindh and Harappa in Punjab. Although there were about 400 sites in all.

(i) **Aryans (about 1700 BC)**: In about 1700 BC, Aryans swept down from Central Asia in horse-drawn chariot. Though culturally less advanced than the Indus Civilization, their Vedic religion developed into Hinduism. They raised and venerated cows, spoke an Indo-European language and composed the Rigveda, the oldest religious text in the world, which described battles against people living in cities. They also composed the great epic poems, the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

(ii) **Buddhism (in 6th century BC)**: Buddhism evolved in the sixth century BC at about the easternmost province of the Achaemenid Empire of Persia, then at its height under Darius the Great. Gandhara was a semi-independent kingdom with capitals at Pushkalavati (now near

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Charsadda) and Taxila, where from the 4th century BC existed one of the greatest universities of the ancient world.

(iii) **Alexander the Great (327 - 325 BC)** Alexander the Great conquered the region between 327 - 325 BC taking Gandhara and visiting Taxila before marching across the Sai range (south of Islamabad) to the Beas River. He then sailed down the Beas to the Indus and continued south to the sea. He finally returned to the west by marching across the Makran desert in Balochistan.

(iv) **Mauryan Empire (In 321 BC)** Alexander's empire was short-lived, and 321 BC Chandragupta founded the Mauryan Empire, which incomposed modern Pakistan but had its capital far to east at Patna on the Ganges River. His grandson, Ashoka, promoted Buddhism and built Buddhist shrines all over the empire.

History records little of Sindh and Baluchistan from the 3rd century BC to the sixth century AD, these provinces being effectively lost at the eastern edge of Indian influence and the eastern edge of Persian influence. Northern Pakistan, on the other hand, has a fully documented history. Wave after wave of inwards from Persia, Afghanistan and Central Asia entered through the passes of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and swept across Punjab towards Delhi.

(v) **Bactrians, Scythians & Parthians (185 BC 75-20 AD):** In 185 BC the Bactrian King Demetrius (descendants of Alexander the Great's soldiers in Bactria now Balkh in north- central Afghanistan) marched over the Hindu Kush, into the Punjab and down the Indus, so bringing much of Pakistan under his control. They built new Greek cities at Taxila and Pushkaravati. The Bactrians were followed by Scythians (Sakas) in 75 BC Iranian nomads from Central Asia and in about 20 AD by the powerful Parthians, from east of the Caspian Sea.

The Parthians defeated the Romans in 53 BC by waving silken banners from which the Roman soldiers fled, thinking that such fine lightweight fabric must be the product of sorcery. The Parthians by then had grown rich as middlemen in the trade that developed along the Silk Road between China and Roman Empire.

(vi) **The Kushan Rule:** The Kushans from Central Asia overthrew the Parthians and assumed their position at the centre of the lucrative silk trade. The rule of the Kushans was one of the most decisive periods in the history of the Sub-continent. By the second century AD, the Kushans had reached the zenith of their power and they ruled form the Oxus (Central Asia) to the Ganges River and from eastern Iran to the Chinese frontier. They made their winter capital at Peshawar and their summer capital north of Kabul.

Under their most famous King Kanishka (128-151 AD) Buddhism prospered and thousands of monasteries and stupas were built in the Peshawar plain and nearby Swat. Gandhara became the Buddhist holy land and a centre of pilgrimage. It nourished for five centuries.

The real significance of the Kushans, however, was not the size of their empire, nor the wealth they accumulated. Rather it was the way they chose to spend that wealth. They transformed Gandhara into a religious holy land and spiritual centre of the empire.

As the Kushans declined, the northern reaches of their empire were absorbed by the Sassanian Empire of Persia, and the southern areas by the Gupta Empire. In the 4th Century, a narrow dynasty of Kidar (little) Kushans came to power with their capital at Peshawar.

(vii) **The Gupta Empire:** Although it is unlikely that Guptas ever had absolute control of the Indus valley and probably never exacted anything more than tribute from the Punjab it is difficult to ignore this dynasty in the history of Pakistan because the Gupta period has often been referred to as the Classical Age of India. During their period, Indian culture was established or consolidated particularly in the fine arts, literature, science, philosophy and, of course, all this has great bearing on the evolution of Pakistan.

The empire reached its height under Chandra Gupta II (AD 375 - 415). During Gupta Empire strong revival of Hinduism took place because it was patronized by the court and king himself came to be looked upon as Vishnu. The caste system continued to be refined.

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The Gupta Empire appeared to have been steadily weakened by worsening economic problems. Additionally by the 5th century AD there was fresh threat coming from the northwest in the form of Huns.

(viii) **The White Huns (Hephthalites):** In about 455 AD the White Huns from Central Asia invaded Gandhara from the northwest and sacked its cities. They quickly established a kingdom, which extended into Sindh and as far east as central India. The Huns were considered to have been excellent horsemen and first class archers.

The White Huns worshipped Shiva and the sun god Surya. Buddhism declined in their period (although it continued in an altered form and died ultimately in the 16th century in Swat Valley). The White Huns were converted to Hinduism and may have become the Rajput warrior class.

The Sassanians and Turks overthrew the Huns in 565, but by late in the 6th century Hindu kings ruled again in what is now Pakistan. Turki Shahi rulers of Kapisa in Afghanistan controlled the area west of the Indus, including Gandhara; the Raja of Kashmir ruled east of Indus and northern Punjab, and numerous small Hindu kingdoms occupied the rest.

Brahmanical Hinduism spread at the expense of Buddhism. In 1870, Hindu Shahis from Central Asia overthrew the Turki Shahis and established their capital at on the Indus. They ruled an area from Jalalabad in Afghanistan to Multan and extending east to include Kashmir until 1008.

2. The Tide of Islam

It was a military campaign that first introduced Islam to the Subcontinent. However mass conversions came later, with arrival of the Sufi preachers.

Muslims conquered Makran under the command of Abdullah bin Abdullah in AD 642 during the Caliphate of Hazrat Umer and thus was the first Muslim conquest in the Sub-continent of India.

Again after 68 years, in AD 712, a youthful Arab general Muhammad Bin Qasim rode eastward along the desolate Makran Coast with 6,000 Syrian Arab Cavaliers to become the conqueror of Sindh. It was an event of great historic significance about which the Italian scholar F.Gabrieli comments "Present day Pakistan, holding the values of Islam and Arabism in such high esteem, should take upon the young Arab conqueror Muhammad Bin Qasim, almost as a natural Kistes founder Qasim, almost as a natural Kistes founder father), a hero of Indian Islam".

In 712, Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh's major sea port Daibul and advanced as far as Multan. Muhammad Bin Qasim was the military commander of Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik whose domains extended from Central Asia to Spain.

At that time Brahmin King Dahir Son of Chach ruled Sindh. Actually Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived here to suppress piracy on Arab shipping and as a result he took over control of Indus Valley as far north as Multan. Most of the local rulers remained in power but now paid tribute to the Caliph of Baghdad. For three centuries Multan remained the northern most outpost of Sindh province of the Arab Empire.

The Abbasids who became the new rulers of Sindh succeeded Ommayids. From AD 750 the Abbasid caliphs sent their governors to rule. Being a prosperous land, Sindh paid substantial revenue to Baghdad. In AD 820 Caliph Al Mamnon received one million dirhams as revenue from Sindh.

(i) **The Coming of the Turks:** With the gradual decline of the Abbasid Empire, the Turks now entered the imperial arena. In the 11th century the Turk rulers of Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the northeast. Mahmud of Ghazni (971-1030 AD) led a series of raids and Gandhara, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan became integral parts of the Ghaznavid Empire, which had its capital at Ghazni in Afghanistan.

Mahmud's empire extended from Iraq to the Ganges and from Khwarzim to Kathiawar on the Arabian Sea. Muhmud's successors consolidated the empire in the Indus valley and it was extended right upto the Punjab. Then Lahore replaced Multan as the administrative and cultural centre.

The Ghaznavid dynasty was ousted by the Ghurids (1148-1206 AD). Muhammad Ghori was appointed governor of Ghazni by his brother emperor Sultan Ghiyasuddin. He extended the borders of the empire upto River Jamna and conquered Ajmir and Delhi. His Turkish successors advanced their domains southwards to Bengal. At the turn of the 13th century the Delhi Sultanate was established.

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During the Sultanate there was a fruitful fusion of Islam and Indian culture with spiritual values. The political unity of the Sub-continent resulted in economic regeneration and trade on large scale. However with all the pomp and splendour of the Delhi based an Indo Turkish Empire, the spread of Islam was not the result of the military successes of the Sultans, but of the peaceful preaching of the mystics.

The greatest challenges the Sultanate faced appeared as the scourge of Mongols who invaded the northern Sub continent in the 13th and 14th centuries. Firstly there were the hordes of Ghengiz Khan who reached the Indus in 1221, to be followed by the Central Asian conqueror Timur in 1398. Both caused havoc in the region. There was death and destruction, chaos and confusion. But under series of different dynasties the Sultanate survived until the beginning of the 16th century, when it fell to the displaced descendant of the House of Timur (Samarkand), the great adventurer Babar. In 1526 the first battle of Panipat fought were the fate of Lodhi dynasty was sealed once for all.

(ii) **The Mughal Empire:-** The Mughal Empire was one of the most powerful of its kind the world had ever seen. Its rulers created magnificent works of art and united the Subcontinent as was never before. In the early 16th century Babur a descendant of Tamerlane (1398 invaded India) and Ginghiz Khan captured Kabul in 1504. Sweeping down with his army, Babur seized Kandahar in 1522, and Lahore in 1524. In 1526, he defeated the Afghan leader Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi – ruler of the last, dynasty of the Delhi Sultante in a battle at Panipat 80 km (50 miles) north of Delhi.

Babur's victory was a momentous occasion in South Asia's history. Mughal rule was established and Babur secured a territory stretching from the Oxus in the west to Bengal in the east with a southern limit marked by the Rajasthan Desert.

Four years latter, Babur was succeeded by his son Humayan who proved to be more an intellectual than a statesman and was ousted by a pathan, Sher Shah Sur who ruled the empire until his death in 1545.

Humayun returned from exile in Persia and regained the throne in 1554, but died two years latter after falling down the steps of his library in Delhi.

He was succeeded his him by his son, Akbar The Great. He became emperor when he was only 13 years old and he proceeded to rule the Mughal Empire for nearly fifty years. By the time of his death in 1605, his empire empire stretched from central India to Kashmir, and included Sindh and Rajasthan. He was a great patron of Mughal art and literature.

Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akbar's son Jahangir (1605-1627 AD) and grandson, Shah Jahan (1627-51-1 AD), who between them a legacy of magnificent mosques, palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations.

Shah Jahan's name has gone down in history as the architect of the Taj Mahal, erected in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is only one of the many landmarks of a reign, which marked the climax of the Mughal dynasty.

Aurangzeb, who ruled from 1658 to 1707, was pious man and efficient administrator, but within a few decades of his death the empire disintegrated into several independent principalities and Muslim power declined.

Then in 1739 AD Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi. After his death Ahmad Shah Durrani founded the kingdom of Afghanistan and acquired the Indus territories, Punjab and Kashmir.

Early in the 19th century, the Sikhs asserted themselves in the Punjab and by the 1830's had pushed the Afghans back across the Indus and as far North West the Khyber Pass. Ranjit Singh consolidated Sikh power in the Punjab and ruled his capital at Lahore from 1799 to 1839.

All the while, however from small beginning in Bengal, another power had gradually been gnawing away at everybody else's stake in the Sub-continent.

Portuguese French:

Portuguese in India Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India in 1498. Six years after the discovery of route Goa became the headquarter of Portuguese. Gama managed to secure a letter of concession for trading rights from Zamorin Calicut's local ruler. The Dutch defeated Portuguese in Kanara in the 1580 and pushed portuguse to Goa. In 1961 India invaded Goa and forced Portuguese to surrender.

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Foreigners in India

French East India Company was formed after Francois Bernier visit to India who served 12 years (1628-1688) as the personal physician of Aurangzeb (1642-1667). French send two expeditions to India. They established their factories at Chandernagore. They lost their factories to British by 1720.

4 The British Period

The British entry into the Sub-continent took place through the East India Company. It was a trading company founded on December 31, 1600. It established its first factory in the Sub-continent at Surat in 1613.

From their first enclaves in Bengal, the merchants of the East India Company could not have imagined that British presence in India would come to mean anything more than peaceful trading. But the French arrived till the middle of the 17th century, signalling the beginning of militarisation. The situation in Europe was such that the two sides inevitably ended up fighting on Indian soil. Within 100 years the French were a spent force and the British possessed the most efficient military machine in the Sub-continent, as demonstrated by Robert Clive at the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

As Mughal power declined British influence increased. The British advanced by making alliances with Indian rulers. Any resistance was easy to crush; there were no problems in defeating the undisciplined ranks of Indian cavalry. The company became a great political force after its victory at Plassey in 1757 over Nawab Sirajud Daulah of Bengal. At that time Bengal was a large province, which comprised Bengal, Bihar Orissa and parts of Assam. Mir Jafar Ali Khan Commander-in-Chief of Siraj-ud-Daula betrayed Nawab. In 1765 the East India Company was granted "diwani" (revenue collecting power) in Bengal.

With the success achieved by the East India Company, the British government began to increase its control over the company. By the middle of the 19th century the political control of British through East India Company extended over the whole of the Sub-continent.

As Mughal power waned, the Sikhs rose to power in the Punjab and the north, while the British rapidly extended their influence over the rest of the country. By 1843, Sindh was in British hands because it was a useful corridor to Afghanistan. British territories met those of the Sikhs at the Sutlej in the Punjab. In 1845, the British defeated the Sikhs in the first Anglo-Sikh War and set up a British political residency at Lahore. Four years later, (1849) the British won the second Sikh War and annexed the Punjab and the North West Frontier area.

In 1857 an attempt was made to overthrow the British yoke. An armed revolution took place, "The Indian Mutiny" which was ruthlessly crushed. Next year in 1858 the British Crown annexed the Sub-continent and the Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was deposed and exiled to Burma. During the British Raj (rule) Queen Victoria's Indian empire continued to expand, until Hunza, a remote kingdom bordering China, fell into British hands in 1891, bringing expansion to an end.

The British delineated the separation of British India from Afghanistan in 1893. The resulting Durand Line cut straight through the tribal area of the Pakistan.

The British activities on the Sub-continent had not been limited to waging war. There has been a gradual process of westernization which had affected the whole of Indian society. Western scientific knowledge was beginning to open India to the world of industry. Western education established private colleges and universities.

BACKGROUND:

The disintegration of Mughal Empire gave an opportunity to the British to be the masters of India. The sign of disintegration gave birth to different reformation movements, like Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmed Shaheed, Faraizi movement of Haji Shariatullah and at the last phase the war of independence 1857 but of no avail.

In United India, as long muslim remained as rulers, they felt no threat to their culture, civilization and their political interests. But with the advent of British in 1857, they fell greatly miserable, as the British beliving them enemies started settling some old scores. They turned them out of govt jobs, snatched lands from them and declared them unfit for govt. jobs. Sir Syed was the first Muslim who realized the helplessness of the Muslims, he asked Muslims to bridge up their differences with the British. For this purpose, he wrote the causes of Indian revolt, Tabin-ul-Kalam (a commentary on the Bible), Asaab-Sanadeed (about buildings of Muslims) and Khutabat Ahmadia (in response to William Muir life of Muhammad). He established his Madressah at Muradabad in 1859, and Ghazipur in 1863 and finally M.A.O School Aligarh in 24 May 1875. This was inaugurated by Lord Lytton. The M.A.O School

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became College in 8 Jan 1877 and university in 1920. Sir Syed opposed the introduction Hindi as govt working language 1867 and advised Muslims to be away from Congress that to believed as Hindu organization and meant to save Hindu interests in India

Parallel to Sir Syed Aligarh movement there came into existence Dar-al-Uloom Deoband 30 May, 1867. Its founders were Haji Abid Maulana Zulfqir Ali. The founders of Deoband at Saharanpore had twin objectives in mind to face Hindu and British missionaries and to spread religious education in the far and wide of India. As Deoband was ultra religious and Aligarh a bit secular both came in conflict with each other. Nadwa-tul-Ulema Lucknow (1898) was aimed to reconcile the good points of these august institutions and to bring renaissance in the Muslims society. It's founder was Deputy Abdul Ghafoor Muhammad Ali Cawnpuri is also said to be the founder of Nadwa. This madrasah produced big names, like Sulaiman Nadvi and Abu-al-Kalam Azad. However, it was not as successful as Aligarh Sindh Madrassah-ul-Islam in Karachi was founded by Hussain Ali Afandi and Islamya College Peshawar was founded by Sahib Zaida Abdul Qaiyum Khan. The Quaid-e-Azam donated sizable portion of his property to these Madrassahs.

Formation of Indian National Congress

Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 by SIR ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME, a retired British Civil Servant.

It provided a forum in which Indian politicians would meet annually and appraise the government of their demands and problems.

It's objectives were

a) Fusion of all nationalities of India into one nation
b) To consolidate the union between the INDIANS and BRITISH
c) The Indians should forget all their religious, social and political differences and live together.

SIR SYED advised the Muslims not to join the Congress at this stage.

REASONS:

The Indian National Congress was mainly a Hindu body as they had advanced far enough in education political consciousness and wealth to fully dominate the Congress and to use it as a forum to raise the demands of the Hindus even if they adversely affected the Muslims.

Sir Syed did not want to involve the Muslims in any politics and warned them to concentrate on their education. He was of the opinion that since the Muslims indulge in politics it would divert their attention from the constructive task and would revive the British mistrust.

In 1867 the Hindus demanded that Hindi should be made the official language.

The government surrendered and made (Hindu) the official language in 1900.

The attitude of the Congress towards the muslims and their demands convinced Sir Syed that hindus and muslims were two different nations having their different outlook towards life in the religious, social and cultural aspects and their own distinctive national identity.

He expressed his views for the first time in 1888 on the TWO NATION THEORY, to the Governor of Benaras.

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1892

Important steps towards constitutional development

a) Enlarged legislature both Central and provincial by increasing the numbers of the seats in the legislature.
b) Members of Council given right to discuss BUDGET and criticize it.
c) Proportion of non officials increased.

Sir Syed Death:

(17 Oct 1817 Birth) Sir Syed died on 27 March 1898.

PARTITION OF BENGAL (16 Oct 1905-11)

Bengal was a very large province 183000 sq. km. The population of Bengal was 54 million, out of Which 42 million were Hindus and 9 million were muslims and in East Bengal and Assam out of a population of 31 million 18 million were muslims and 12 million hindus.

It was very difficult to handle the administration of the province due to its large size and population therefore Viceroy Lord Curzon decided to divide it. The 3 divisions: Dacca, Chittagong and Mymen Singh were separated from Bengal merged with Assam to form a new province. This administrative decision indirectly helped the Muslims who formed a majority in the new province.

Hindu & Muslim reaction towards the Partition

a) The partition was highly condemned by all hindus and they charged the Government

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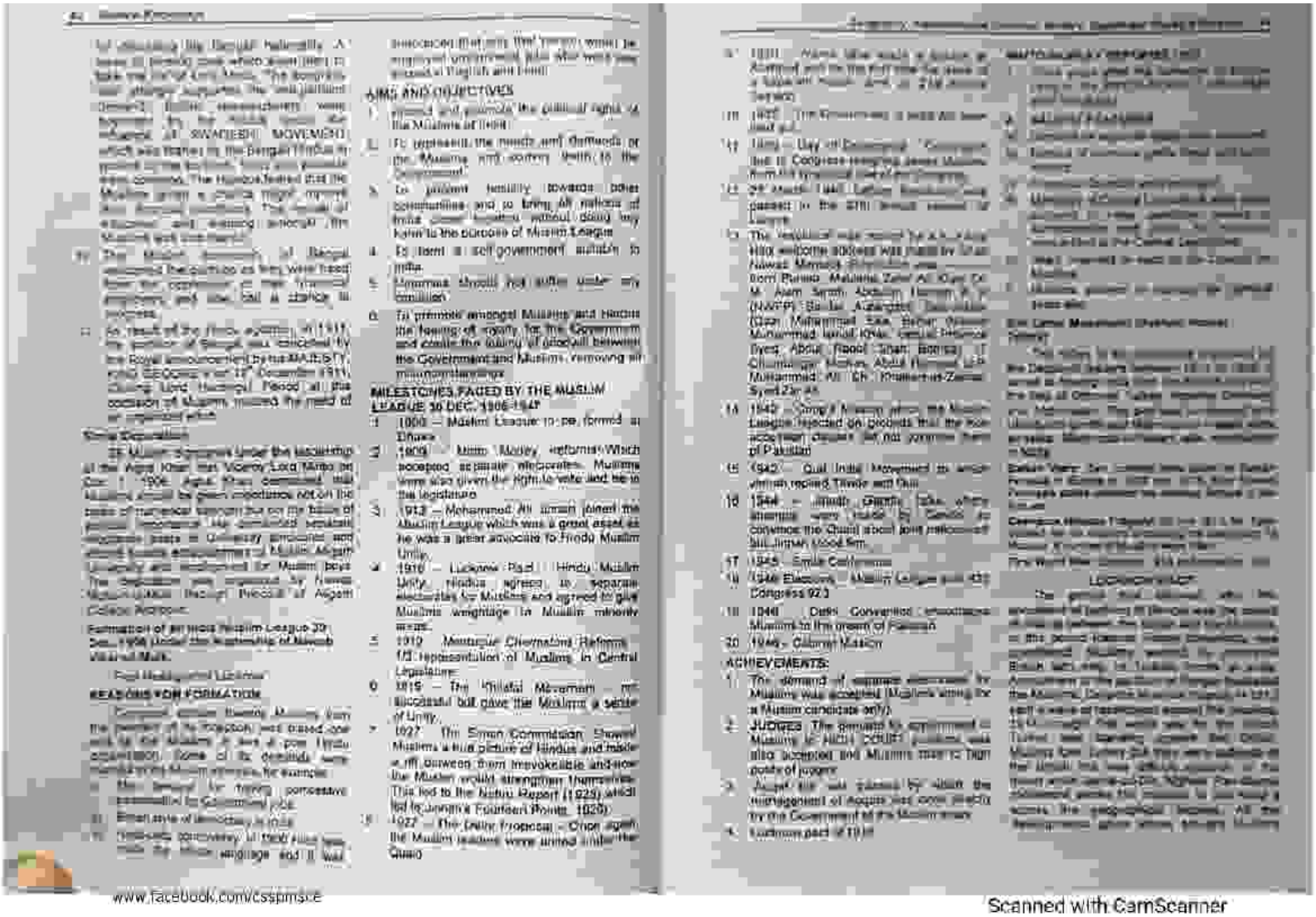

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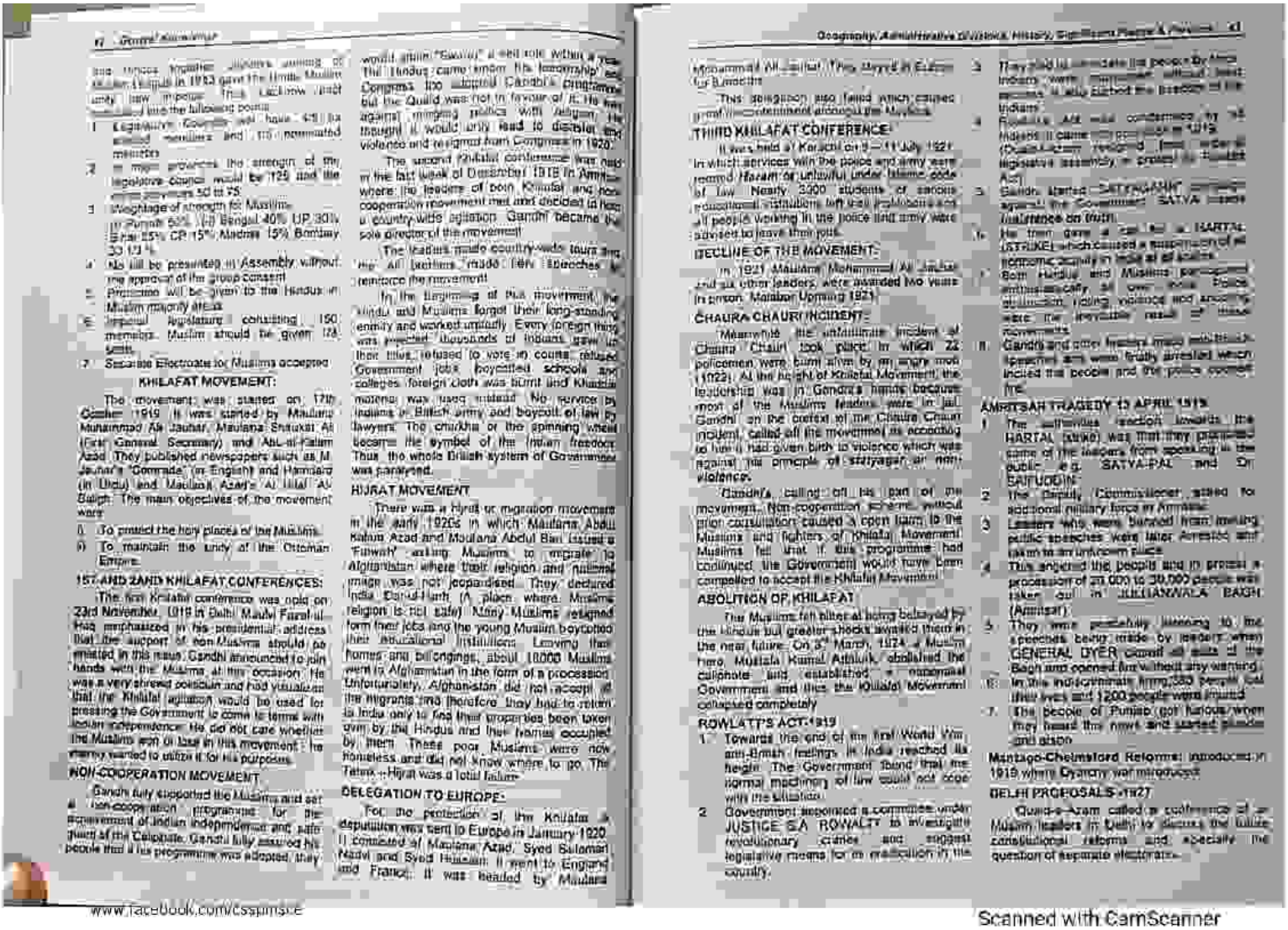

...the Hindus together showing unity of ... in 1913 gave the Hindu Muslim ... only few months. This Lucknow Pact ... into the following points:

1. Legislative Councils will have 4/5 ths elected members and 1/5 nominated members.
2. In major provinces the strength of the legislative council would be 125 and the elected members 50 to 75.
3. Weightage of strength for Muslims in Punjab 50% (in Bengal 40% UP 30% Bihar 25% CP 15% Madras 15% Bombay 33 1/3 %.
4. No bill be presented in Assembly without the approval of the group consent.
5. Priorities will be given to the Hindus in Muslim majority areas.
6. Imperial legislature consisting 150 members. Muslim should be given 1/3 seats.
7. Separate Electorate for Muslims accepted.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT:

The movement was started on 17th October 1919. It was started by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Maulana Shaukat Ali (First General Secretary) and Abul-al-Kalam Azad. They published newspapers such as M. Jauhar's "Comrade" (in English) and Hamdard (in Urdu) and Maulana Azad's Al Hilal Al Balagh. The main objectives of the movement were:

i) To protect the holy places of the Muslims.
ii) To maintain the unity of the Ottoman Empire.

1ST AND 2ND KHILAFAT CONFERENCES:

The first Khilafat conference was held on 23rd November, 1919 in Delhi. Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq emphasized in his presidential address that the support of non-Muslims should be enlisted in this issue. Gandhi announced to join hands with the Muslims at this occasion. He was a very shrewd politician and had visualized that the Khilafat agitation would be used for pressing the Government to come to terms with Indian independence. He did not care whether the Muslims won or lose in this movement. He merely wanted to utilize it for his purposes.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

Gandhi fully supported the Muslims and set a non-cooperation programme for the achievement of Indian independence and safeguard of the Caliphate. Gandhi fully assured his people that if his programme was adopted, they would attain "Swaraj" at end not within a year. The Hindus came under his leadership and Congress too adopted Gandhi's programme but the Quaid was not in favour of it. He was against mingling politics with religion. He thought it would only lead to disorder and violence and resigned from Congress in 1920.

The second Khilafat conference was held in the last week of December 1919 in Amritsar where the leaders of both Khilafat and non-cooperation movement met and decided to have a country-wide agitation. Gandhi became the sole director of the movement.

The leaders made country-wide tours and the All parties made fiery speeches to reinforce the movement.

In the beginning of this movement, the Hindu and Muslims forgot their long-standing enmity and worked unitedly. Every foreign thing was rejected, thousands of Indians gave up their titles, refused to vote in courts, refused Government jobs, boycotted schools and colleges, foreign cloth was burnt and Khaddar material was used instead. No services by Indians in British army and boycott of law by lawyers. The charkha or the spinning wheel became the symbol of the Indian freedom. Thus the whole British system of Government was paralyzed.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT

There was a Hijrat or migration movement in the early 1920s in which Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari issued a 'Fatwah' asking Muslims to migrate to Afghanistan where their religion and national image was not jeopardized. They declared India Darul-Harb (A place where Muslims religion is not safe). Many Muslims resigned form their jobs and the young Muslim boycotted their educational institutions. Leaving their homes and belongings, about 18000 Muslims went to Afghanistan in the form of a procession. Unfortunately, Afghanistan did not accept all the migrants and therefore they had to return to India only to find their properties been taken over by the Hindus and their homes occupied by them. These poor Muslims were now homeless and did not know where to go. The Tehrik-i-Hijrat was a total failure.

DELEGATION TO EUROPE:

For the protection of the Khilafat a deputation was sent to Europe in January 1920. It consisted of Maulana Azad, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Syed Hussain. It went to England and France. It was headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar. They stayed in Europe for 5 months.

This delegation also failed which caused great resentment among the Muslims.

THIRD KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

It was held at Karachi on 9—11 July 1921 in which services with the police and army were termed *Haram* or unlawful under Islamic code of law. Nearly 3000 students of schools, educational institutions left their institutions and all people working in the police and army were advised to leave their jobs.

DECLINE OF THE MOVEMENT:

In 1921 Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and six other leaders were awarded two years imprisonment. Malabar Uprising 1921.

CHAURA CHAURI INCIDENT:

Meanwhile the unfortunate incident of Chaura Chauri took place in which 22 policemen were burnt alive by an angry mob (1922). At the height of Khilafat Movement, the leadership was in Gandhi's hands because most of the Muslims leaders were in jail. Gandhi on the context of the Chaura Chauri incident, called off the movement as according to him it had given birth to violence which was against the principle of *satyagarh* or non-violence.

Gandhi's calling off his part of the movement. Non-cooperation scheme without prior consultation caused a open harm to the Muslims and fighters of Khilafat Movement. Muslims felt that if this programme had continued, the Government would have been compelled to accept the Khilafat Movement.

ABOLITION OF KHILAFAT

The Muslims felt bitter at being betrayed by the Hindus but greater shocks awaited them in the near future. On 3rd March, 1924 a Muslim hero, Mustafa Kamal Ataturk, abolished the caliphate and established a nationalist Government and thus the Khilafat Movement collapsed completely.

ROWLATT'S ACT-1919

1. Towards the end of the first World War, anti-British feelings in India reached its height. The Government found that the normal machinery of law could not cope with the situation.
2. Government appointed a committee under JUSTICE SA ROWLATT to investigate revolutionary crimes and suggest legislative means for its eradication in the country.
3. They sought to intimidate the people by Anglo-Indians were imprisoned without trial process. It also curbed the freedom of the Indians.
4. Rowlatt Act was condemned by all Indians. It came into operation on 21st March 1919. (Quaid-e-Azam resigned from seat of legislative assembly in protest to Rowlatt Act).
5. Gandhi started SATYAGRAHA campaign against the Government. SATYA means truth and AGRAHA means insistence on truth.
6. He then gave a call for a HARTAL (STRIKE) which caused a suspension of all economic activity in India at all levels.
7. Both Hindus and Muslims participated actively all over India. Processions, rioting, violence and anarchy were the inevitable result of these movements.
8. Gandhi and other leaders were arrested which incited the people and the police opened fire.

AMRITSAR TRAGEDY 13 APRIL 1919

1. The authorities reaction towards the HARTAL (strike) was that they prohibited some of the leaders from speaking in the public e.g. SATYA PAL and Dr SAIFUDDIN.
2. The Deputy Commissioner asked for additional military force in Amritsar.
3. Leaders who were banned from making public speeches were later Arrested and taken to an unknown place.
4. This angered the people and in protest a procession of 20,000 to 30,000 people was taken out in JALLIANWALA BAGH (Amritsar).
5. They were peacefully listening to the speeches being made by leaders when GENERAL DYER closed all exits of the Bagh and opened fire without any warning.
6. In this indiscriminate firing 380 people lost their lives and 1200 people were injured.
7. The people of Punjab got furious when they heard the news and started plunder and arson.

Montago-Chelmsford Reforms: introduced in 1919 where Dyarchy was introduced.

DELHI PROPOSALS 1927

Quaid-e-Azam called a conference of all Muslim leaders in Delhi to discuss the future constitutional reforms and especially the question of separate electorate.

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The conditions on which Muslims could accept joint electorates was worked out, they were known as DELHI PROPOSALS.

SALIENT FEATURES

a) Sindh should be separated from Bombay and made a separate province.

b) Reforms to be introduced in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan on the same footing as in the other provinces.

c) On these conditions, the Muslims were prepared to accept joint electorates in all the provinces to constituted where as they also agreed to give similar concessions and privileges to the minorities in Sindh, Baluchistan and N.W.F.P. The same concessions we agreed to be granted to minorities in Hindu majority provinces.

d) In Punjab and Bengal representation should be on population.

e) In central Legislative assembly the Muslims demanded 1/3 representation through joint electorates.

SIMON COMMISSION 1927

1. Commission of 7 members under Sir JOHN SIMON was formed in 1927.
2. Indian boycotted commission because it had no Indian representative in the delegation. They felt the Britain members of the commission being outsiders would not understand the Indian point of view and settle their demand satisfactorily.
3. Two volumes of the SIMON REPORT were published in 1930, 1st volume of the report surveyed the whole Indian problem. The 2nd volume presents the Commission recommendations and proposals.
4. SIMON COMMISSION's report published in May, 1930, met with great criticism from the Congress which started a civil DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT under GANDHI'S leadership in 1930. This movement was declared illegal and GANDHI and NEHRU were arrested. Muslims reserved their decision since they knew that the REPORT was not FINAL.

SALIENT FEATURES:

a) Accomplish of Dyarchy, setting up of a FEDERAL form of government with maximum autonomy for the Indians.

b) Continuation of separate electorates in the Muslim majority provinces.

c) Rejection of Muslim demands, regarding 1/3 representation at the centre and statutory majorities in Punjab and Bengal.

d) Postponement of the separation of Sindh from Bombay.

e) Continuation of the present status of N.W.F.P.

NEHRU REPORT 1928

1. An All Party Conference was held in 1927-28 in Delhi to prepare a draft of constitutional reforms as a challenge to the British after the Simon Commission. Lord Birkenhead declared that the Indians were so divided, they could not reach a unanimous decision on constitutional reforms.
2. Committee was appointed under MOTILAL NEHRU to frame the constitution. It had only a few Muslim members (Sir Ali Imam, Shoaib Qureshi, Sir Ghulam Ali) which attended only one meeting signed the report when it was ready.

HINDU MEMBERS

1) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
2) G.R. Pradhan
3) M.S. JOSHI

MUSLIM MEMBERS

1) SIR ALI IMAM
2) SHOAIB QURESHI
3) The report of this commission is known as NEHRU REPORT published in August, 1928.

SALIENT FEATURES:

a) Hindi should be made the official language.

b) Unitary form of Government be established in the centre.

c) Full provincial status be given to N.W.F.P and Baluchistan.

d) Sindh should be separated from Bombay, if it were capable of bearing expenditure.

e) The Foreign affairs, Army and Defence should be placed under the direct control of the parliament and Viceroy.

f) Separate electorates should be replaced by joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minorities in proportion to their population. (Muslim electorates should be abolished)

g) Full responsible Government on the model of the constitution of governing dominions to be introduced in the sub-continent.

Quaid-e-Azam at an All Party Conference convened in Calcutta in December 1928 proposed 3 amendments in the NEHRU REPORT.

i) 1/3 Muslim representation in the central legislature.

ii) Muslim representation in Punjab and Bengal on the basis of population.

iii) Residuary powers should be given to the provinces instead the central Government.

The amendments were rejected by Hindus. The Nehru Repot was rejected by the Muslims.

Quaid-e-Azam reacts his 14 points in reply to the Nehru report.

FOURTEEN POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM

This 14 points formula was announced in March 1929 in Delhi in reply to the NEHRU REPORT. Both groups of Muslim league agreed to the proposal.

The formula contained:

i) The form of future constitution should be federal with residuary powers be vested in the provinces.

ii) All the provinces should be given equal independence.

iii) The representation of each party should be accordingly proportionate with its population. The majorities should not be reduced to minorities.

iv) Muslims should not have less than 1/3 representation in central Government.

v) The representation of communal groups should continue to be by means of separate electorates provided that it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorates but in any way affect the Muslim majority in Punjab Bengal and NWFP.

vi) Any territorial re-adjustment that may at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in Punjab Bengal and N.W.F.P.

vii) Full religious liberty, that is liberty of belief worship and observance, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities.

viii) Sindh should be separated from Bombay presidency.

ix) Reforms should be introduced in Baluchistan and N.W.F.P. on the same footing as in the other provinces.

x) Any law with the opposition of 3/4 of the members of the involved community will not be passed.

xi) No cabinet either Central or provincial should be formed without at least 1/3 Muslim ministers.

xii) The constitution should safeguard of Muslim culture and promotion of Muslim education language, religion and civilization.

xiii) Muslims should be given adequate share along with other citizens in the services of the state.

xiv) No change shall be made in the constitution by the central legislature except with the concurrence of the states constituting of the Indian federation.

The 14 points were rejected by Congress creating the gulf between Hindus and Muslims. Congress made an ultimat demand that new constitution must be given to India by 31st December 1929.

The government refused the demand.

VICEROY LORD IRWIN made a declaration in 1929.

i) Most powers would be given to the Indians in the government.

ii) Round table conference to be held in which the British Government would meet the representatives of the Indian state and parties, aiming to achieve an agreement on constitutional proposals.

Allahabad Address: Iqbal delivered address 29 Dec. 1930 at the 25th session of Muslim League. He was the first to give Pakistan concept.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

PURPOSE OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

i) To reach an agreement between the different political parties of India on constitutional reforms.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

1. Began at LONDON on 12 the November 1930.
2. All parties except Congress were represented as it had made clear the NEHRU REPORT should be the basis of the new constitution and as the problem was not accepted it would not have anything to do with any constitutional discussion.
3. Muslim league delegation consisted of:
   i. SIR AGHA KHAN
   ii. MOHAMMAD ALI JAUHAR
   iii. QUAID-E-AZAM

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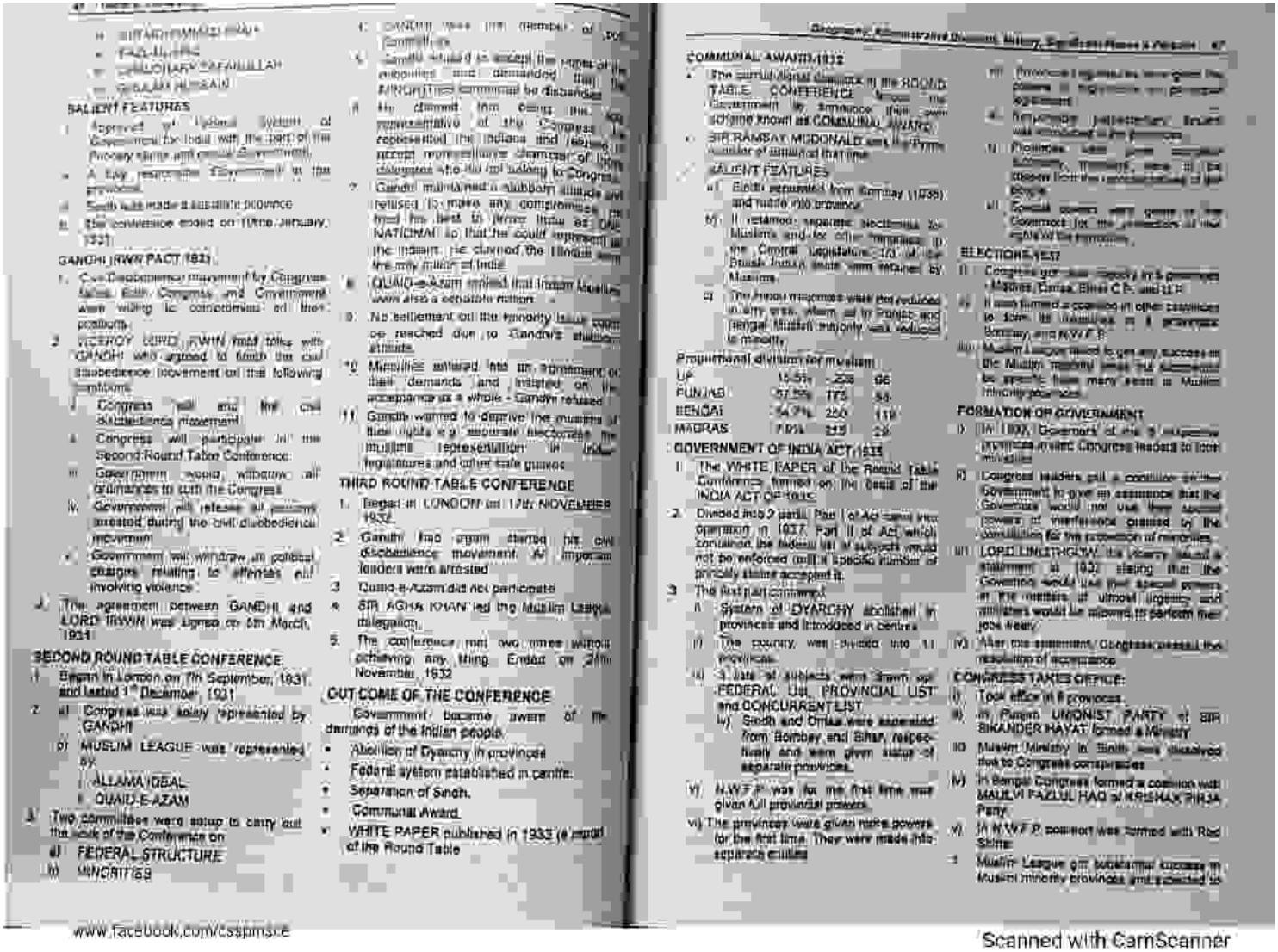

SALIENT FEATURES

i. Approved a federal system of Government for India with the part of the Princely States and central government.
ii. A fully responsible government in the provinces.
iii. Sindh was made a separate province
iv. The conference ended on 1[1]th January, 1931

GANDHI IRWIN PACT 1931

1. Civil Disobedience movement by Congress being both Congress and Government were willing to compromise on their positions.
2. VICEROY LORD IRWIN held talks with GANDHI who agreed to finish the civil disobedience movement on the following conditions.
   i. Congress will end the civil disobedience movement
   ii. Congress will participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
   iii. Government would withdraw all ordinances to suit the Congress
   iv. Government will release all persons arrested during the civil disobedience movement
   v. Government will withdraw all political charges relating to offences not involving violence
3. The agreement between GANDHI and LORD IRWIN was signed on 5th March, 1931

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

1. Began in London on 7th September, 1931 and lasted 1st December, 1931
2. a) Congress was solely represented by GANDHI
   b) MUSLIM LEAGUE was represented by:
      i. ALLAMA IQBAL
      ii. QUAID-E-AZAM
3. Two committees were setup to carry out the work of the Conference on
   a) FEDERAL STRUCTURE
   b) MINORITIES
4. GANDHI was the member of both committees
5. Gandhi refused to accept the rights of the minorities and demanded that the MINORITIES committee be disbanded
6. He claimed that being the only representative of the Congress he represented the Indians and refused to accept representative character of other delegates who did not belong to Congress
7. Gandhi maintained a stubborn attitude and refused to make any compromises. He tried his best to prove India as ONE NATIONAL so that he could represent all the Indians. He claimed the Hindus were the only citizen of India
8. QUAID-E-Azam refuted that Indian Muslims were also a separate nation
9. No settlement on the minority issue could be reached due to Gandhi's stubborn attitude.
10. Minorities adhered into an agreement of their demands and insisted on its acceptance as a whole - Gandhi refused
11. Gandhi warned to deprive the muslims of their rights e.g. separate electorate, the muslims representation in their legislatures and other safe guards

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

1. Began in LONDON on 17th NOVEMBER 1932
2. Gandhi had again started his civil disobedience movement. All important leaders were arrested
3. Quaid-e-Azam did not participate
4. SIR AGHA KHAN led the Muslim League delegation.
5. The conference met two times without achieving any thing. Ended on 24th November, 1932

OUT COME OF THE CONFERENCE

Government became aware of the demands of the Indian people.

- Abolition of Dyarchy in provinces
- Federal system established in centre.
- Separation of Sindh.
- Communal Award.
- WHITE PAPER published in 1933 (a result of the Round Table

COMMUNAL AWARD 1932

- The communal deadlock in the ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE forced the Government to announce their own scheme known as COMMUNAL AWARD.
- SIR RAMSAY MCDONALD was the Prime Minister of England at that time.

SALIENT FEATURES

a) Sindh separated from Bombay (1936) and made into province.
b) It retained separate electorate to Muslims and for other minorities in the Central Legislature. 1/3 of the British India's seats were retained by Muslims.
c) The Punjab minorities were not reduced in any way. Sikhs as in Punjab and Bengal Muslim majority was reduced to minority.

Proportional division for muslim

UP	15.5%	208	66
PUNJAB	57.5%	175	84
BENGAL	54.9%	250	119
MADRAS	7.9%	215	29

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

1. The WHITE PAPER of the Round Table Conference formed on the basis of the INDIA ACT OF 1935.
2. Divided into 3 parts. Part I of Act came into operation in 1937. Part II of Act which contained the federal list of subjects would not be enforced until a specific number of princely states accepted it.
3. The first part contained
   i) System of DYARCHY abolished in provinces and introduced in centre
   ii) The country was divided into 11 provinces.
   iii) 3 lists of subjects were drawn up FEDERAL List, PROVINCIAL LIST and CONCURRENT LIST
      iv) Sindh and Orissa were separated from Bombay and Bihar, respectively and were given status of separate provinces.
   v) N.W.F.P was for the first time was given full provincial powers.
   vi) The provinces were given more powers for the first time. They were made into separate entities
   vii) Provincial legislatures were given the power to legislate on provincial subjects.
   viii) Provincial autonomy: Sindh was introduced in the provinces.
   ix) Provinces were given complete autonomy. However, were to be chosen from the representatives of the people.
   x) Special powers were given to the Governor for the protection of the rights of the minorities.

ELECTIONS 1937

i) Congress got the majority in 5 provinces - Madras, Orissa, Bihar C.P. and U.P.
ii) It was formed a coalition in other provinces to form its ministries in 4 provinces Bombay and N.W.F.P.
iii) Muslim League failed to get any success in the Muslim majority areas the elections he secured how many seats in Muslim minority provinces.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

i) In 1937, Governors of the 9 respective provinces invited Congress leaders to form ministries
ii) Congress leaders put a condition on the Government to give an assurance that the Governors would not use their special powers of interference granted by the constitution for the protection of minorities.
iii) LORD LINLITHGOW the viceroy issued a statement in 1937 stating that the Governor would use their special powers, in the matters of utmost urgency and ministers would be allowed to perform their jobs freely.
iv) After the statement, Congress passed the resolution of acceptance

CONGRESS TAKES OFFICE:

i) Took office in 8 provinces.
ii) In Punjab UNIONIST PARTY of SIR SIKANDER HAYAT formed a Ministry
iii) Muslim Ministry in Sindh was dissolved due to Congress complexities
iv) In Bengal Congress formed a coalition with MAULVI FAZLUL HAQ of KRISHAK PRAJA Party.
v) In N.W.F.P coalition was formed with Red Shirts.
vi) Muslim League got moderate success in Muslim minority provinces and promised to

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...ions ministries there with the help of Congress. But the Congress was reluctant to share powers with Muslim League. Discussion was held between CHAUDHRY KHALIQ-UZ-ZAMAN (Muslim League) and ABDUL KALAM AZAD (Congress) but no agreement was reached.

8. The Congress put forward conditions on which it would let Muslim League form the provincial cabinet:
   - i) Muslim League group in the U.P. assembly shall join Congress and would come under party discipline.
   - ii) Members of the Muslim League in the U.P. assembly shall join Congress and would come under party discipline.
   - iii) Muslim League's parliamentary board shall be dissolved.
   - iv) Muslim League member who will join the Congress must obey the instructions issued by the Congress party leaders in the assembly.
   - v) Muslim League minister three seats and Congress majority was formed in U.P.

CONGRESS ATROCITIES

1. RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL OPPRESSION:
   - i) Prohibition of AZAN and SACRIFICES.
   - ii) Worshippers were attacked while performing prayers.
   - iii) Flags were put inside the mosques.
   - iv) Construction of mosques banned.
   - v) Music was played in front of the mosques.

WIDDIA MANDIR SCHEME:

a) It was an attempt to erase the Muslim culture by introducing a new EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

b) The policy was aimed at converting Muslims to Hinduism.

c) It was introduced in all schools, colleges and universities.

d) Students were asked to pay respect and homage to Gandhi's picture every day in assemblies. They were supposed to bow before Gandhi's picture and worship it in the praise.

e) Dr. Zakir Hussain, a Congress Muslim leader was the author of this scheme.

WARDHA SCHEME:

a) The scheme was the outcome of Gandhi philosophy. It was based on basic Nationalism and on the principles of non violence.

b) Aim of this was to create a high respect amongst young minds in order to loose young generations of the Muslims to their religion, culture and civilization.

c) Urdu was completely ignored. Hindi was made the official language and was made compulsory in all educational centres and offices. Hindi was patronised and promoted. No separate Muslim school were provided nor any arrangements made for training for Urdu speaking teachers.

SOCIAL OPPRESSION:

i) BANDE MATRAM

a) It was a song written by Bengali novelist BANKIM CHATTERJEE in his novel ANANDMATH.

b) It urged all non-Muslims to wage war against the Muslims in order to oust them from Hindustan.

c) Congress members in the assemblies insisted on starting the day with the recitation of Bande Matram which was also adopted as the NATIONAL ANTHEM and started before the start of official business.

ii) Assault on Muslim life and property.

iii) Official intervention always favoured the Hindus.

iv) Muslims were not allowed to use the Village wells.

v) After taking power, congress started the hoisting of a coloured flag along with the British Union Jack to prove there were only 2 powers in India Congress and British.

ECONOMIC OPPRESSION

i) Boycott of Muslim shops, Muslim and business men.

ii) Muslims were deprived of official funds.

POLITICAL OPPRESSION

i) Mass Contact Scheme

- Congress started muslim mass contact campaign. To enlist Muslims in congress, and to destroy Muslim League as the only party representing muslims.

ii) Hindu-Muslim riots were prompted by Congress in which Muslims were killed for noting. Hindus attacked on the life and honour of the Muslims. The houses and properties were set on fire. Muslim villages were plundered. Women and children were massacred.

iii) Properties of the Muslims were confiscated on the smallest offences.

ROLE OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

i) During the Congress period Muslim League played an active role drawing attention by passing resolutions against the congress.

ii) It appealed to congress to change its biased attitude. It openly criticized Wardha Scheme and the recitation of Bande Mantram.

END OF CONGRESS RULE:

1. Second World War started in 1939. The Government appealed to the help from all political parties.
2. Congress put forward the following conditions for assisting the Government.
   - i) British Government should explain the objectives of War.
   - ii) The Government should announce that the elected legislature would draft the constitution of India.
   - iii) The members of the Viceroy's executive councils (member chosen by the Viceroy of the British Government) should only be those who enjoy confidence of the central Government.
3. Congress in other words, demanded immediate transfer of power and the right of constitution making. The Government refused to accept these demands.
4. The Viceroy promised to give due consideration to the suggestions of the party and dominion status would be given after the war.
5. Congress in order to pressurize the Government resigned from all ministries and started a civil disobedience movement.
6. In November 1939 all congress ministries resigned after two and half year rule.

LAHORE RESOLUTION-1940

1. At the annual session of Muslim League in Lahore in March, 1940 the LAHORE RESOLUTION OR PAKISTAN RESOLUTION was passed. In the session Jinnah acted as the Chairman. The resolution was moved by SHER E BENGAL A.K. FAZAL UL HAQ. Chief Minister of Bengal and was seconded by CHAUDHRY KHALIQ-UZ-ZAMAN, MLA of UTTAR PRADESH and was further supported by other prominent leaders.
2. Emphasis was laid on the two nation theory and it was stated that the Muslims were not a minority but a separate nation. Quaid-e-Azam said "the Muslims are not a minority." The Muslimmists are a minority by any definition.
3. The resolution proposed that the Muslims majority areas e.g. Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan in the west and Bengal and Assam in the East be made independent states.
4. Safeguard of minorities should be provided by the constitution for the protection of their religion, culture economics, political, administrative and other rights.
5. No plan is workable unless accepted by Muslims.
6. Authorized working committees to frame schemes with help of above principles.

Pirpur Report: Muslim League appointed an 8 members committee under Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi to inquire into atrocities upon Muslims. It was presented on 15 Nov 1938.

Shariti Report: It was presented on March 1939.

Pakistan Resolution 23 March 1940

No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the area in which the Muslims are numerically in majority, as in the North Western and Eastern zones of India to constitute independent, sovereign and autonomous states in the regions for the protection of the cultural, economic, political, administrative rights of the minorities with their constitutions, arrangements that should be made for the security of Muslims where they were in minority.

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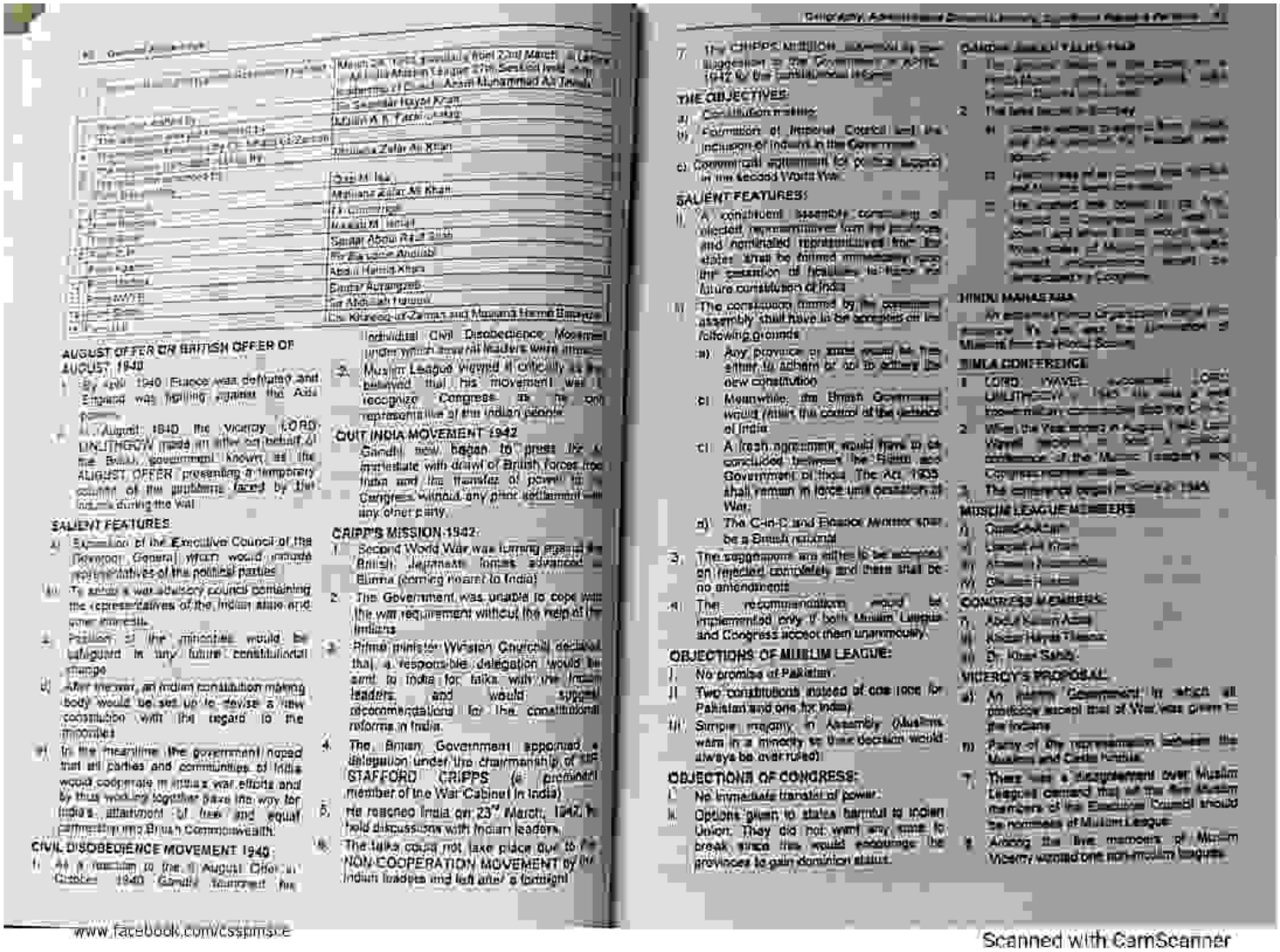

AUGUST OFFER OR BRITISH OFFER OF AUGUST 1940

1. By April 1940 France was defeated and England was fighting against the Axis powers.
2. In August 1940 the viceroy LORD LINLITHGOW made an offer on behalf of the British government known as the AUGUST OFFER presenting a temporary solution of the problems faced by the Indians during the war.

SALIENT FEATURES

a) Expansion of the Executive Council of the Governor General which would include representatives of the political parties.
b) To setup a war advisory council containing the representatives of the Indian state and other interests.
c) Position of the minorities would be safeguard in any future constitutional change.
d) After the war, an Indian constitution making body would be set up to devise a new constitution with the regard to the minorities.
e) In the meantime the government hoped that all parties and communities of India would cooperate in India's war efforts and by thus working together pave the way for India's attainment of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT 1940

1. As a reaction to the 8 August Offer in October 1940 Gandhi launched the Individual Civil Disobedience Movement under which several leaders were arrested.
2. Muslim League viewed it critically as it believed that his movement was to recognize Congress as the only representative of the Indian people.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT 1942

Gandhi now began to press for an immediate with drawl of British forces from India and the transfer of power to the Congress without any prior settlement with any other party.

CRIPP'S MISSION 1942:

1. Second World War was turning against the British Japanese forces advanced in Burma (coming nearer to India)
2. The Government was unable to cope with the war requirement without the help of the Indians.
3. Prime minister Winston Churchill declared that a responsible delegation would be sent to India for talks with the Indian leaders and would suggest recommendations for the constitutional reforms in India.
4. The British Government appointed a delegation under the chairmanship of SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS (a prominent member of the War Cabinet in India).
5. He reached India on 23rd March, 1942 to hold discussions with Indian leaders.
6. The talks could not take place due to the NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT by the Indian leaders and left after a fortnight.
7. The CRIPPS MISSION announced its own suggestion to the Government on APRIL 1942 in the constitutional reforms.

THE OBJECTIVES:

a) Constitution making.
b) Formation of Imperial Council and the inclusion of Indians in the Government.
c) Communal settlement to promote support in the second World War.

SALIENT FEATURES:

I) A constituent assembly consisting of elected representatives from the provinces and nominated representatives from the states shall be formed immediately after the cessation of hostilities to frame the future constitution of India.
II) The constitution framed by the constituent assembly shall have to be accepted on the following grounds:
   a) Any province or state would be free either to adhere or not to adhere the new constitution.
   b) Meanwhile, the British Government would retain the control of the defence of India.
   c) A fresh agreement would have to be concluded between the States and Government of India. The Act 1935 shall remain in force until cessation of War.
   d) The C-in-C and Defence Minister shall be a British national.
3. The suggestions are either to be accepted on rejected completely and there shall be no amendments.
4. The recommendations would be implemented only if both Muslim League and Congress accept them unanimously.

OBJECTIONS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE:

I. No promise of Pakistan.
II. Two constitutions instead of one i.e. for Pakistan and one for India.
III. Simple majority in Assembly (Muslims were in a minority so their decision would always be overruled).

OBJECTIONS OF CONGRESS:

I. No immediate transfer of power.
II. Options given to states harmful to Indian Union. They did not want any state to break since this would encourage the provinces to gain dominion status.

QUAID-E-AZAM'S FIVE POINTS

1. The present status of the people of [illegible] and [illegible] shall remain unaffected.
2. The new Indian Union shall consist of:
   a) Existing Governor's Provinces in a free, equal and co-operative manner on all matters.
   b) Such other States as may be willing to join the Union and in such manner as may be decided by the people.
   c) The units will be autonomous with full rights in the administration of their affairs and in the framing of their constitution. Their rights will be safeguarded by the Union constitution which will be framed by the consent of the federating units. The Union will have only those powers which are given to it by the units.

HINDU MAHASABHA

An extremist Hindu Organization which was against the partition of India and was the supporter of Muslims from the Hindu Society.

SIMLA CONFERENCE

1. LORD WAVELL succeeded LORD LINLITHGOW in 1943. He was a very experienced person and he [illegible] Indian problem.
2. When he was posted in August 1945 Lord Wavell decided to hold a political conference of the Muslim League and Congress representatives.
3. The conference began in June 1945.

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEMBERS

i) Quaid-e-Azam
ii) Liaqat Ali Khan
iii) Khawaja Nazimuddin
iv) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
v) Ghulam Rasool

CONGRESS MEMBERS:

i) Abdul Kalam Azad
ii) Khizar Hayat Tiwana
iii) Dr. Khan Sahib

VICEROY'S PROPOSAL:

a) An interim Government in which all positions except that of War was given to the Indians.
b) Parity of the representation between the Muslims and Caste Hindus.
c) There was a disagreement over Muslim League's demand that all the non-Muslim members of the Executive Council should be nominees of Muslim League.
d) Among the five members of Muslim League would one non-muslim leaguer.

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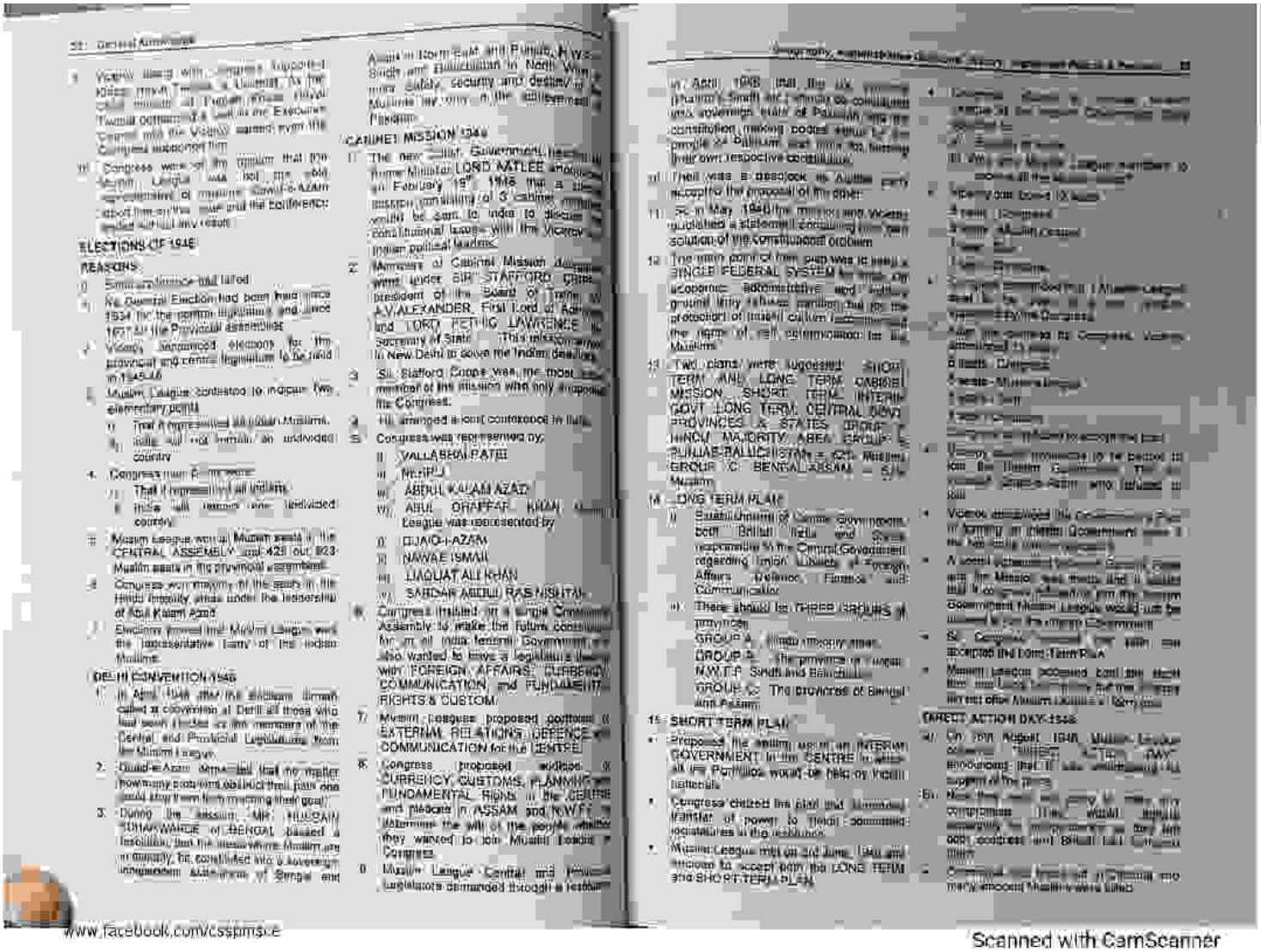

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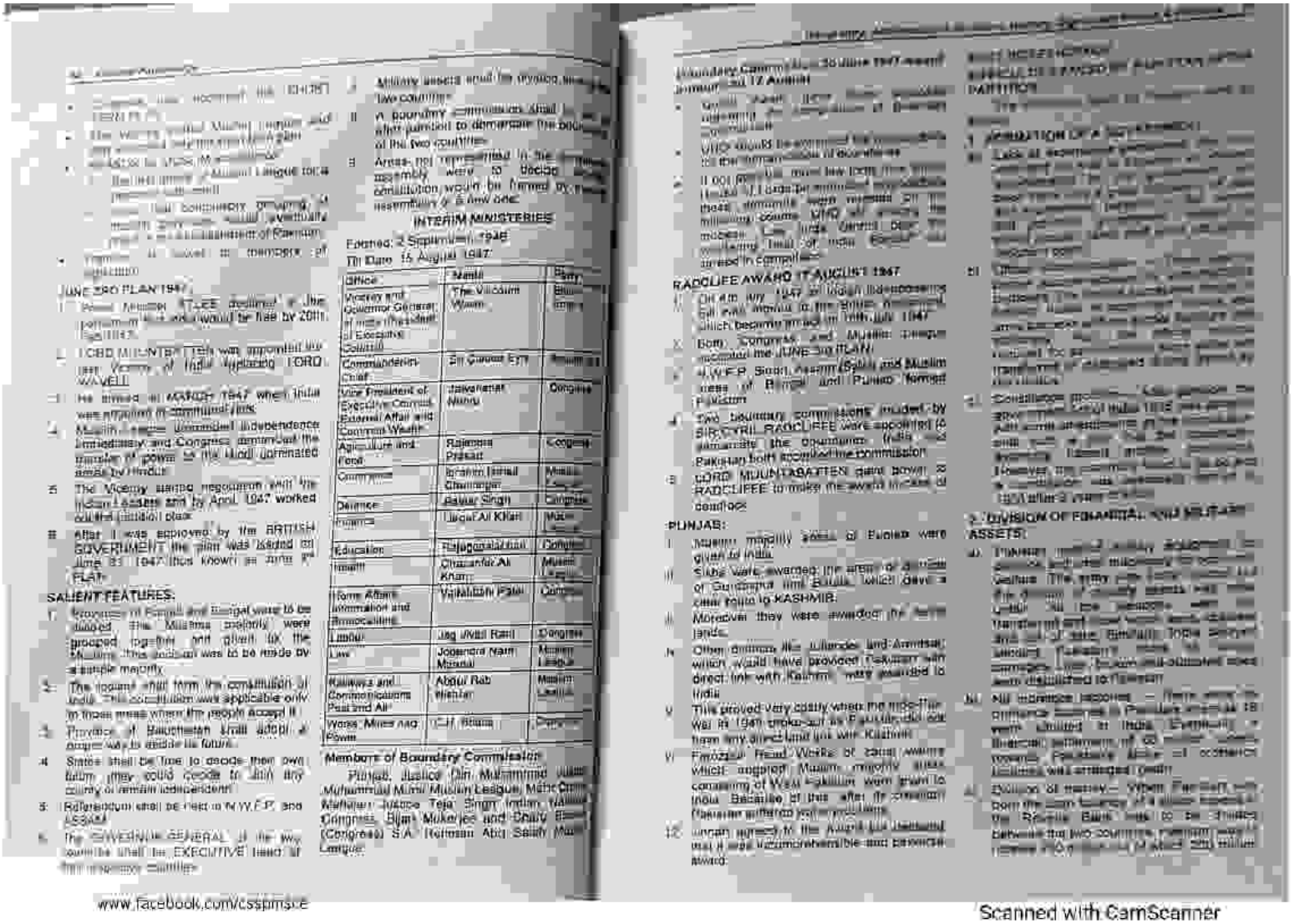

JUNE 3RD PLAN 1947

1. LORD MOUNTBATTEN was appointed as last Viceroy of India replacing LORD WAVELL.
2. He arrived in MARCH 1947 when India was engulfed in communal riots.
3. Muslim League demanded Independence immediately and Congress demanded the transfer of power to the Hindu dominated areas by Hindus.
4. The Viceroy started negotiation with the Indian Leaders and by April 1947 worked out the partition plan.
5. After it was approved by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT the plan was declared on June 3rd 1947 (thus known as June 3rd PLAN).

SALIENT FEATURES:

1. Provinces of Punjab and Bengal were to be divided. The Muslims majority were grouped together and given to the Muslims. This decision was to be made by a simple majority.
2. The issues shall form the constitution of India. This constitution was applicable only in those areas where the people accept it.
3. Province of Baluchistan shall adopt a proper way to decide its future.
4. States shall be free to decide their own future they could decide to join any country or remain independent.
5. Referendum shall be held in N.W.F.P. and ASSAM.
6. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the way committee shall be EXECUTIVE head of the interim Cabinet.
7. Military assets shall be divided between two countries.
8. A boundary commission shall be set up after partition to demarcate the boundaries of the two countries.
9. Areas not represented in the constituent assembly were to decide whether constitution would be framed by the assembly or a new one.

INTERIM MINISTERIES

Formed: 2 September 1946
Till Date: 15 August 1947

Office	Name	Party
Viceroy and Governor General; also President of Executive Council	The Viscount Wavell	British Army
Commander-in-Chief	Sir Claude Auchinleck	British Army
Vice President of Executive Council, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	Jawaharlal Nehru	Congress
Agriculture and Food	Rajendra Prasad	Congress
Commerce	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	Muslim League
Defence	Baldev Singh	Congress
Finance	Liaqat Ali Khan	Muslim League
Education	Rajagopalachari	Congress
Health	Ghazanfar Ali Khan	Muslim League
Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting	Vallabhbhai Patel	Congress
Labour	Jagjivan Ram	Congress
Law	Jogendra Nath Mandal	Muslim League
Railways and Communications; Post and Air	Abdur Rab Nishtar	Muslim League
Works, Mines and Power	C.H. Bhabha	Parsi

Members of Boundary Commission:

Punjab: Justice Din Muhammad (also Muhammad Munir) Muslim League, Mehr Chand Mahajan, Justice Teja Singh, Indian National Congress, Bijan Mukerjee and Charu Biswas (Congress) S.A. Rahman Abid Salah Muslim League.

Boundary Commission 30 June 1947 award announced 17 August

- Gurdaspur district of Punjab was awarded to India.
- Viceroy would be empowered to make the demarcation of boundaries.
- 8 districts of Punjab (three Muslim majority districts and five districts where Muslims were in majority) were awarded to India.
- Two districts of Bengal (Murshidabad and Nadia) were awarded to India.

RADCLIFFE AWARD 17 AUGUST 1947

1. On 8th July 1947 an Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament which became law in 18th July 1947.
2. Both Congress and Muslim League accepted the JUNE 3rd PLAN.
3. N.W.F.P. Sindh, Assam (Sylhet) and Muslim areas of Bengal and Punjab formed Pakistan.
4. Two boundary commissions headed by SIR CYRIL RADCLIFFE were appointed to demarcate the boundaries in India and Pakistan both accepted the commission.
5. LORD MOUNTBATTEN gave power to RADCLIFFE to make the award in case of conflict.

PUNJAB:

i. Muslim majority areas of Punjab were given to India.
ii. Sikhs were awarded the area of a state of Gurdaspur and Batala which gave a clear route to KASHMIR.
iii. Moreover they were awarded the forest lands.
iv. Other districts like Jullunder and Amritsar which would have provided Pakistan with direct link with Kashmir, were awarded to India.
v. This proved very costly when the India-Pak War of 1948 broke out as Pakistan did not have any direct link to Kashmir.
vi. Firozpur Head Works of canal waters which supplied Muslim majority areas consisting of West Punjab were given to India. Because of this after its creation Pakistan suffered water problems.
vii. Indian agreed to the Award but declared it was incomprehensible and perverse award.

PARTITION

1. ADDITION OF A NEW COUNTRY:
   a) Lack of communication: The partition ...
   b) Officers: ...
   c) Constituent ...
2. DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AND MILITARY ASSETS:
   a) Pakistan ...
   b) All commerce became ... Pakistan ... Pakistan's share of accounts ... was arranged (with ...
   c) Division of railway: ... Pakistan ... the Reserve Bank ... between the two countries ...

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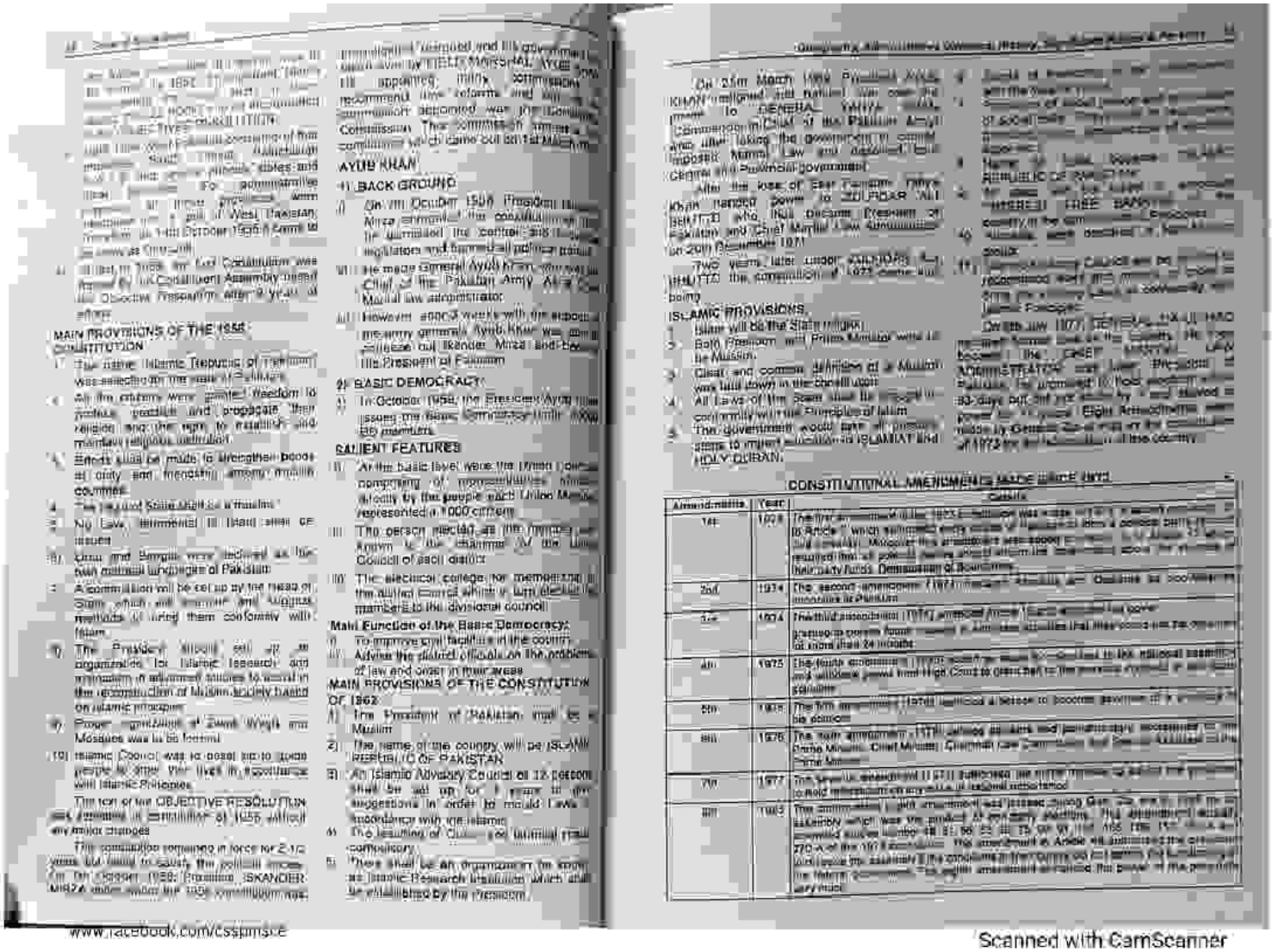

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE 1956 CONSTITUTION

1) The name Islamic Republic of Pakistan was selected for the state of Pakistan.
2) All the citizens were granted freedom to profess, practice and propagate their religion and the right to establish and maintain religious institution.
3) Efforts shall be made to strengthen bonds of unity and friendship among Muslim countries.
4) There is not State Urdu as Muslims.
5) No Law repugnant to Islam shall be made.
6) Urdu and Bengali were declared as the two national languages of Pakistan.
7) A commission will be set up by the head of State which will examine and suggest methods of living them conformity with Islam.
8) The President should set up an organization for Islamic research and promotion of advanced studies to assist in the reconstruction of Muslim society based on Islamic principles.
9) Proper functions of Friday Wagh and Mosques was to be ensured.
10) Islamic Council was to assist Pakistani people to order their lives in accordance with Islamic Principles.

The text of the OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION [illegible] of Pakistan of 1956 without any major changes.

The constitution remained in force for 2 ½ years but failed to satisfy the political forces. On 7th October 1958, President ISKANDER MIRZA under the 1956 constitution was [illegible] Pakistan and its government by [illegible] Martial Law, appointing military commissioners to recommend new reforms and the commission accepted war for Islamic Commission. The commission of inquiry commission which came out on 1st March [illegible]

AYUB KHAN

1) BACK GROUND

i) On 7th October 1958 President Iskander Mirza dismissed the constitution of 1956 imprisoned the central and provincial legislatures and banned all political parties.
ii) He made General Ayub Khan who was the Chief of the Pakistan Army As the Martial law administrator.
iii) However about 3 weeks with the support of the army generals Ayub Khan was able to [illegible] out Iskander Mirza and he [illegible] President of Pakistan.

2) BASIC DEMOCRACY

i) In October 1958, the President Ayub [illegible] issues the basic Democracy under which [illegible] members.

SALIENT FEATURES

i) At the basic level were the Union Councils comprising of representatives [illegible] directly by the people each Union Member represented a 1000 citizens.
ii) The person elected as the member was known as the chairman of the Union Council of each district.
iii) The electoral college for members of the district Council which is [illegible] members to the divisional council.

Main Function of the Basic Democracy:

i) To improve civil facilities in the country.
ii) Advise the district officials on the problems of law and order in their areas.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1962

1) The President of Pakistan must be a Muslim.
2) The name of the country will be ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN.
3) An Islamic Advisory Council of 12 persons shall be set up for 2 years to give suggestions in order to mould Laws in accordance with the Islamic.
4) The teaching of Quran and Islamiat made compulsory.
5) There shall be an organization of Islamic Research institution which shall be established by the President.

On 25th March 1969 President AYUB KHAN [illegible] and handed [illegible] over the [illegible] to GENERAL YAHYA KHAN, Commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army, who after taking the government in control imposed Martial Law and declared the Central and Provincial government.

After the loss of East Pakistan, Yahya Khan handed power to ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO who had become President of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator on 20th December 1971.

Two years later under ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO the constitution of 1973 came into being.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS

1) Islam will be the State religion.
2) Both President and Prime Minister were to be Muslim.
3) Clear and concise definition of a Muslim was laid down in the constitution.
4) All Laws of the State shall be brought in conformity with the Principles of Islam.
5) The government would take all possible steps to make it obligatory in ISLAMIAT and HOLY QURAN.

[illegible] Council [illegible] Islamic Principles.

On the law [illegible] HAD [illegible] Supreme Court as the [illegible] LAW became the CHIEF [illegible] ADMINISTRATOR and Law Minister of Pakistan. He promised to hold elections 90 days but [illegible] Eight Amendments were made by Congress to [illegible] of 1973 [illegible]

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS MADE SINCE 1973

Amendments	Year	Details
1st	1974	The first amendment of the 1973 Constitution was made [illegible] to Article 1 which [illegible] and created Malakand [illegible] required the [illegible]
2nd	1974	The second amendment [illegible] Ahmadis as [illegible]
3rd	1974	The third amendment [illegible] power [illegible] of more than 24 months.
4th	1975	The fourth amendment [illegible] and withdrew power from High Court to [illegible]
5th	1976	The fifth amendment [illegible]
6th	1976	The sixth amendment [illegible] Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Chairman Law Commission [illegible] Chief Minister.
7th	1977	The seventh amendment [illegible] to hold [illegible]
8th	1985	The eighth amendment was passed during Gen. Zia era [illegible] Section which was the product of martial law [illegible] 270-A of the 1973 Constitution. The amendment [illegible]

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Amendments	Year	Details
7th	1992	The 7th amendment (1992) restored Dullal and Sumrah as the supreme [illegible] Pakistan
11th	1997	The 11th amendment (1997) allowed the duration of the senate session from 150 to 180 days
12th		Twenty seats of women in the assembly are restored
13th		12th amendment established special courts for the prevention of terrorism for a years
14th	1997	The 13th amendment (1997) omitted Articles 58(2)B and 112(2)C from the [illegible] constitution. Thus the president and the governors were deprived of their powers to dissolve the assemblies. It also withdrew president's discretionary powers to appoint chiefs of armed forces and the governors of the provinces
15th	1997	The 14th amendment (1997) declared [illegible] as an illegal act
16th	1998	The 15th amendment (1998) declared Shariat Bill
17th	1999	Extended the quota system for another 20 years
18th	2003	Passed 58(2)b. Under the amendment articles 41, 58, 112, 161-A, 179, 193, 243, 246, 270-A, have been amended. It empowered the President to dissolve the assemblies
19th	2010	31st march. Parties arrive accord on 18th Amendment. The historic amendment means the parliament's sovereignty will be restored as most of the powers transferred to the president from the prime minister will revert to the latter. Former president Pervez Musharraf had vested the powers in the president through the 17th Amendment. Following are some highlights of the bill: (i) The president's power to dissolve the assembly on his own (under article 58(2) b will be taken away. (ii) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to be renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. (iii) a proper system to appoint chairperson to be renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. (iv) a proper system to appoint members of the supreme judiciary proposed. (v) abolition of the Concurrent List proposed as part of measures to give autonomy to provinces. (vi) Chief election commissioner to be appointed in consultation with the leader of opposition and (vii) revival of islamabad high court proposed
19th	2010	Increasing the strength of the Judicial Commission to nine members from seven and in the Senior most Supreme Court Judge on it to four from two besides a former Judge of the Court to be named by the Chief Justice the Federal Law Minister, the Attorney General and a senior lawyer of at least 15 years experience to be nominated by the Pakistan Bar Council The formation of Islamabad High Court
20th	2012	Amendment reduces the number of committees at provinces for appointing senior chief minister and their cabinet to fresh elections, eight members committee to nominating Prime Minister and Chief Minister respectively in case of failure a consensus ECP appoint caretaker setup
21st	7 Jan 2015	This is meant to establish military courts for two years
22nd.		22nd Constitutional Amendment involves the procedure to be adopted for appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and members of Election Commission of Pakistan. According to amendment, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court a Senior Bureaucrats of a retired and qualifies eligible for appointment as C.E.
23rd.		Extention of military Courts for another two years
24th		Dominion of constitutional amendment 2C - 1190, KPK, [illegible] Federal and Punjab [illegible] decrease 7 and 2
25th	May 2018	FATA Merger bill 2018. FATA has been merged in KPK with minor adjustment of Senate and KPK seat
26th		Former FATA region has been divided from 8 to 12 and PK seats from 16 to 24

3): STRUCTURE OF PRESENT-DAY GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN SALIENT FEATURES

The present constitution of Pakistan is a federal parliamentary democratic and a Islamic Constitution. According to it, Pakistan is a federation of four provinces, namely Baluchistan, Punjab, Sindh and KP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Province.

The Central government consists of the Parliament, a president, a central Cabinet by the Prime Minister and the Supreme Court. Every province has it's own Provincial Assembly, a Cabinet of Ministry headed by a Chief Minister, a Governor, as the Constitutional head of the province and a high court.

PARLIAMENT

The central legislature is called Majlis-e-Shoora. It is a bicameral legislature comprising of two houses namely, the National Assembly and the senate. The president is an essential component of it.

The Parliament has the power to make laws regarding the subjects contained in federal list such as Defence, foreign relations and process for currency and coins, post and telegraph, foreign trade etc. The parliament can debate the national budget and [illegible] to the government but it has no power to make new [illegible] to the Islamic principles.

THE SENATE

It is the Upper House of the parliament, consisting of 104 members chosen from all the provinces [illegible] each province is allotted 14 seats, 4 seats are reserved for women, 4 seats are reserved for technocrats and 1 seat is reserved for minorities. By simple majority, the Chairman of the Senate is elected for four years and becomes the President of the Parliament. [illegible] to the senate.

The Senate more whatever amendments are made by the National Assembly.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

This is the lower house of the parliament consisting of [illegible] seats.

SEATS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Minorities	Total
Punjab	141	34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sindh	61	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	39	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baluchistan	11	3	[illegible]	16
Capital	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
FATA	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
Pakistan	272	60	10	342

PARTY POSITION IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

S.No	Name of Party	Total Seats
1	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	116
2	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	126
3	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	54
4	Independent	13
4	Muttahida Majlis e Amal Pakistan	15
5	Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan	6
7	Pakistan Muslim League	4
8	Balochistan Awami Party	4
8	Balochistan National Party	4
10	Grand Democratic Alliance	3
11	Awami Muslim League Pakistan	1
12	Awami National Party	1
13	Jamhoori Watan Party	1

The [illegible] is all four provinces according to the population ratio of the provinces. A member of the National Assembly must be at least 25 years of age. The National Assembly is elected for a term of five years unless dissolved earlier. The members are elected by the citizens of Pakistan who [illegible] the [illegible] privileges of the country. The Speaker presides the session of the National Assembly. The prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the National Assembly. After the Prime Minister is elected, he elects the Cabinet of ministers and along with them is responsible to the [illegible] of the National Assembly. Anyone who is a member of the National Assembly cannot be a member of the Senate. The senators are [illegible] but the President can [illegible] meeting of the National Assembly to important matters. Bills are passed in the form of simple majority except to a change in constitution 2/3 of the

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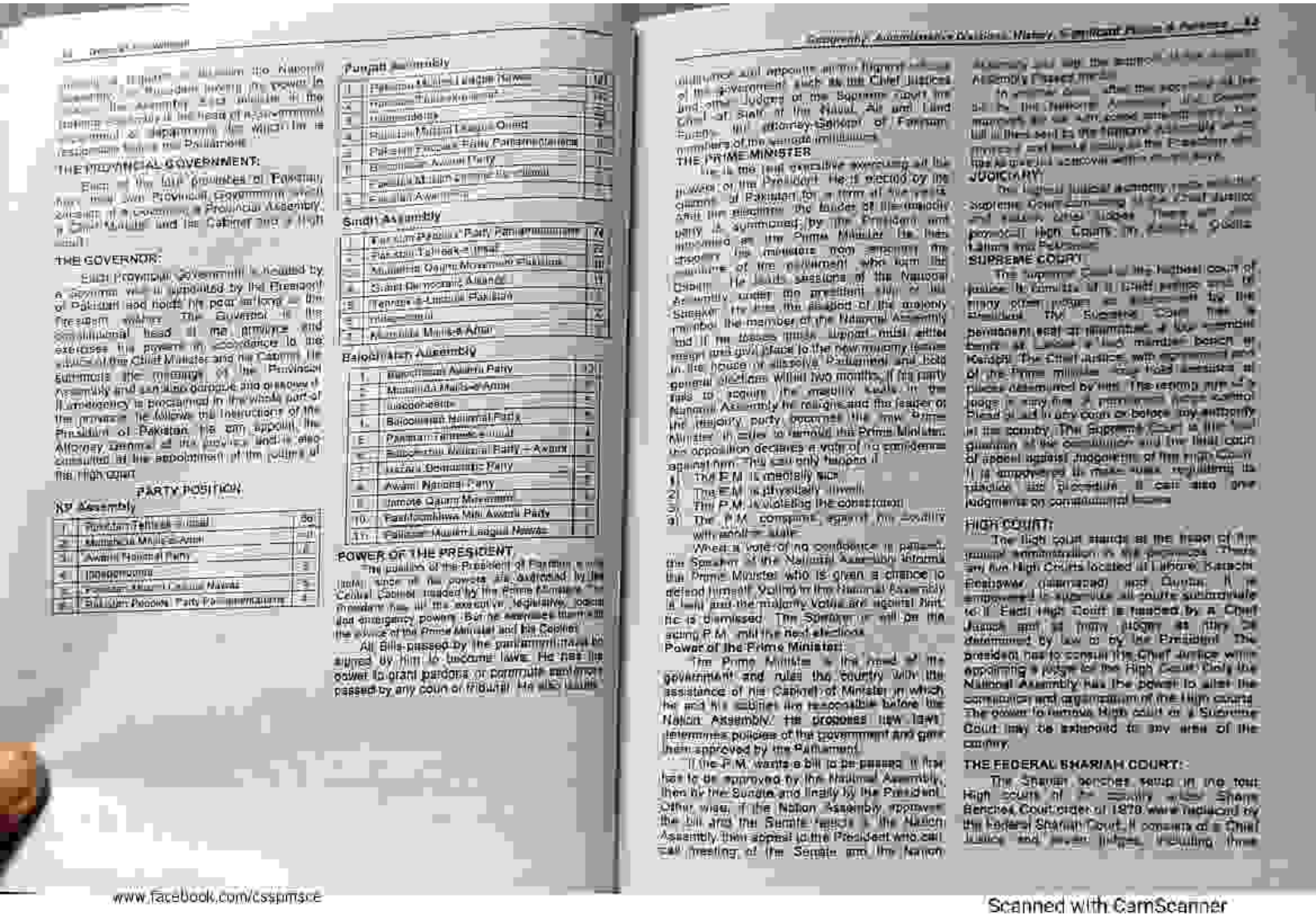

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT:

Each of the four provinces of Pakistan has its own Provincial Government which consists of a governor, a Provincial Assembly, a Chief Minister and his Cabinet and a High Court.

THE GOVERNOR:

Each Provincial Government is headed by a governor who is appointed by the President of Pakistan and holds his post at the pleasure of the President. The Governor is the constitutional head of the province and exercises the powers in accordance to the advice of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet. He summons the meetings of the Provincial Assembly and can also dissolve the assembly if an emergency is proclaimed in the whole part of the province. He follows the instructions of the President of Pakistan. He can appoint the Attorney General of the province and is also consulted at the appointment of the judges of the high court.

PARTY POSITION:

Punjab Assembly

1.	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	181
2.	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	30
3.	Pakistan Peoples Party	7
4.	Independents	7
5.	Pakistan Muslim League Qaid	4
6.	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	3
7.	Pakistan Awami Party	1
8.	Pakistan Muslim League Zia	1
9.	Pakistan Awami Tehreek	1

Sindh Assembly

1.	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	74
2.	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	30
3.	Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan	21
4.	Sindh Democratic Alliance	11
5.	Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan	2
6.	Independent	2
7.	Pakistan Muslim League Zia	1

Balochistan Assembly

1.	Balochistan Awami Party	13
2.	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal	11
3.	Independents	9
4.	Balochistan National Party	8
5.	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	7
6.	Balochistan National Party – Awami	5
7.	Jamhoori Watan Party	4
8.	Awami National Party	3
9.	Jamiate Qaumi Movement	2
10.	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	2
11.	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz	1

KP Assembly

1.	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	66
2.	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal	11
3.	Awami National Party	10
4.	Independents	9
5.	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz	5
6.	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	4

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT

The position of the President of Pakistan is very [illegible] since all the powers are exercised by the Central Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister. The President has all the executive, legislative, judicial and emergency powers. But he exercises them on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

All Bills passed by the parliament have to be signed by him to become laws. He has the power to grant pardons or commute sentences passed by any court or tribunal. He also issues

ordinance and appoints various important officials of the government such as the Chief Justices and other Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief of Staff of the Naval, Air and Land Forces, the Attorney General of Pakistan, Auditor General, members of the Senate and Ambassadors.

THE PRIME MINISTER

He is the real executive exercising all the powers of the President. He is elected by the citizens of Pakistan for a term of five years. After the election the leader of the majority party is summoned by the President and requested as the Prime Minister. He then appoints the ministers upon approval by the members of the government who form the Cabinet. He holds sessions of the National Assembly under the presidency of the Speaker. He is the leader of the majority member the member of the National Assembly and if he loses majority support must either resign and give place to the new majority leader in the house or dissolve Parliament and hold general elections within two months, if his party fails to acquire the majority seats in the National Assembly he resigns and the leader of the majority party becomes the new Prime Minister. In order to remove the Prime Minister the opposition declares a vote of no confidence against him. This can only happen if

1) The P.M. is mentally sick
2) The P.M. is physically unwell
3) The P.M. is violating the constitution
4) The P.M. conspires against the country with enemy state.

When a vote of no confidence is passed the Speaker of the National Assembly informs the Prime Minister who is given a chance to defend himself. Voting in the National Assembly is held and the majority votes are against him, he is dismissed. The Speaker will be the acting P.M. until the next elections.

Power of the Prime Minister:

The Prime Minister is the head of the government and rules the country with the assistance of his Cabinet of Ministers in which he and his cabinet are responsible before the Nation Assembly. He proposes new laws, determines policies of the government and gets them approved by the Parliament.

If the P.M. wants a bill to be passed it has has to be approved by the National Assembly, then by the Senate and finally by the President. Other wise, if the Nation Assembly approves the bill and the Senate rejects it the Nation Assembly then appeal to the President who can call meeting of the Senate and the Nation Assembly and see the matter [illegible] Assembly passed the bill.

In another case, after the approval of the bill by the National Assembly it is passed to the Senate where it can accept and pass the bill or it can reject the bill. If the Senate rejects the bill it is then sent to the National Assembly for approval and hence ending in the President either approving or disapproving the bill. If he disapproves the bill it is then sent back to the National Assembly and the Senate where it can be passed with two third majority.

JUDICIARY:

The highest judicial authority in Pakistan is the Supreme Court consisting of the Chief Justice and sixteen other Judges. There are also provincial High Courts in Karachi, Quetta, Lahore and Peshawar.

SUPREME COURT:

The Supreme Court is the highest court of justice in Pakistan. It is made up of the Chief Justice and many other judges as appointed by the President. The Supreme Court has a permanent seat at Islamabad. It has a number of benches at Lahore, two benches at Karachi, one bench at Quetta and Peshawar. The Chief Justice, with the consent of the President, may hold sessions at other places determined by him. The decisions of the judges in any one of these benches are binding on the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has the power to hear appeals from any High Court or any other court in the country. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal against judgements of the high courts. It is empowered to make rules regulating its practice and procedure. It can also give judgements on constitutional issues.

HIGH COURT:

The high court stands at the head of the judicial administration in the provinces. There are five High Courts located at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, (abandoned) and Quetta. It is empowered to supervise all courts subordinate to it. Each high court is headed by a Chief Justice and as many judges as they are determined by law or by the President. The president has to consult the Chief Justice while appointing a judge to the High Court. Only the National Assembly has the power to alter the constitution and organization of the high courts. The power to remove High court or a Supreme Court may be extended to any area of the country.

THE FEDERAL SHARIAH COURT:

The Shariah benches setup in the four High courts of the country under Shariat Benches Court order of 1978 were replaced by the Federal Shariah Court. It consists of a Chief Justice and seven judges. Presiding three

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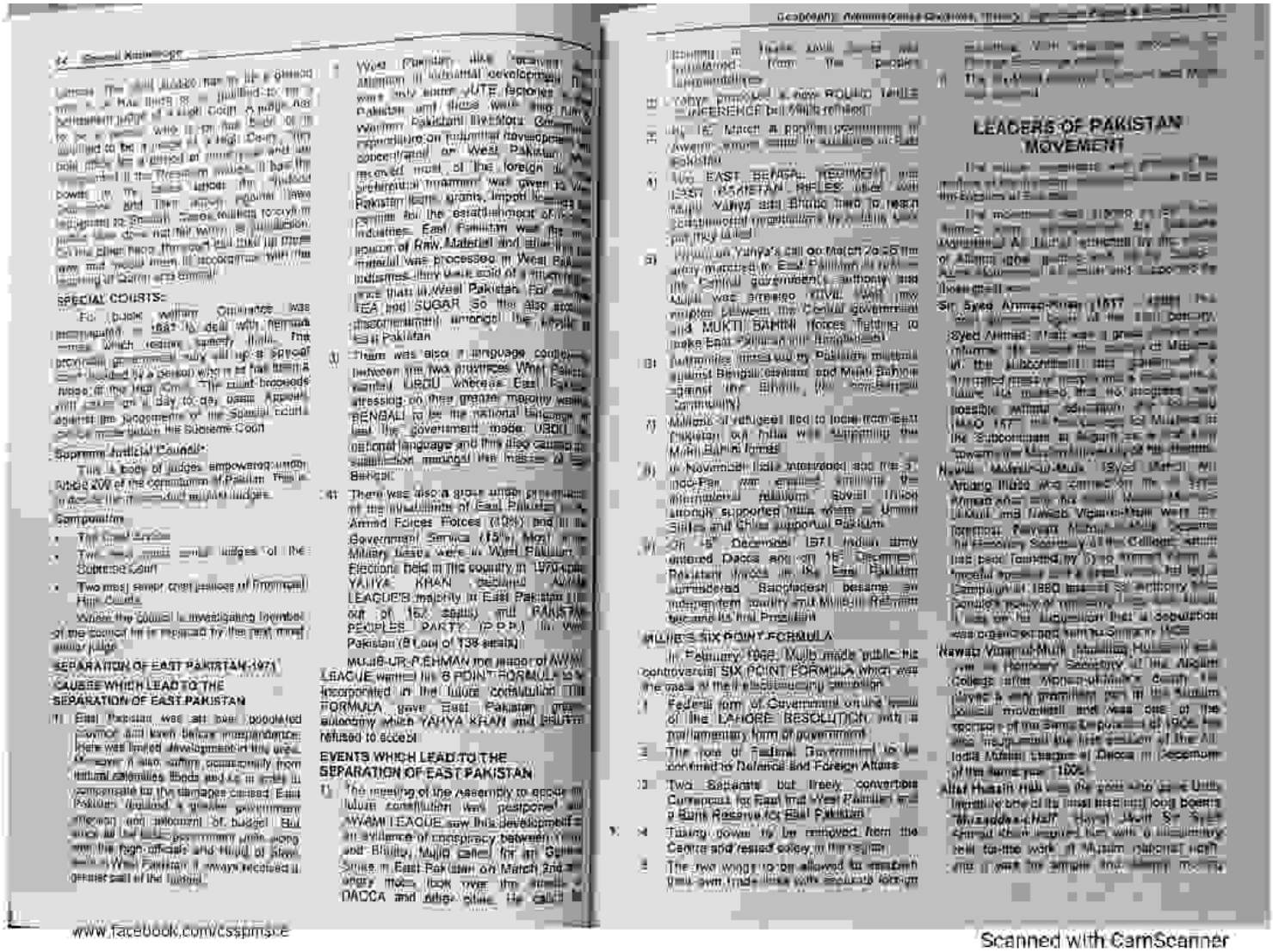

SPECIAL COURTS:

Supreme Judicial Council:

SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN-1971

CAUSES WHICH LEAD TO THE SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN

EVENTS WHICH LEAD TO THE SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN

MUJIB'S SIX POINT FORMULA

LEADERS OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

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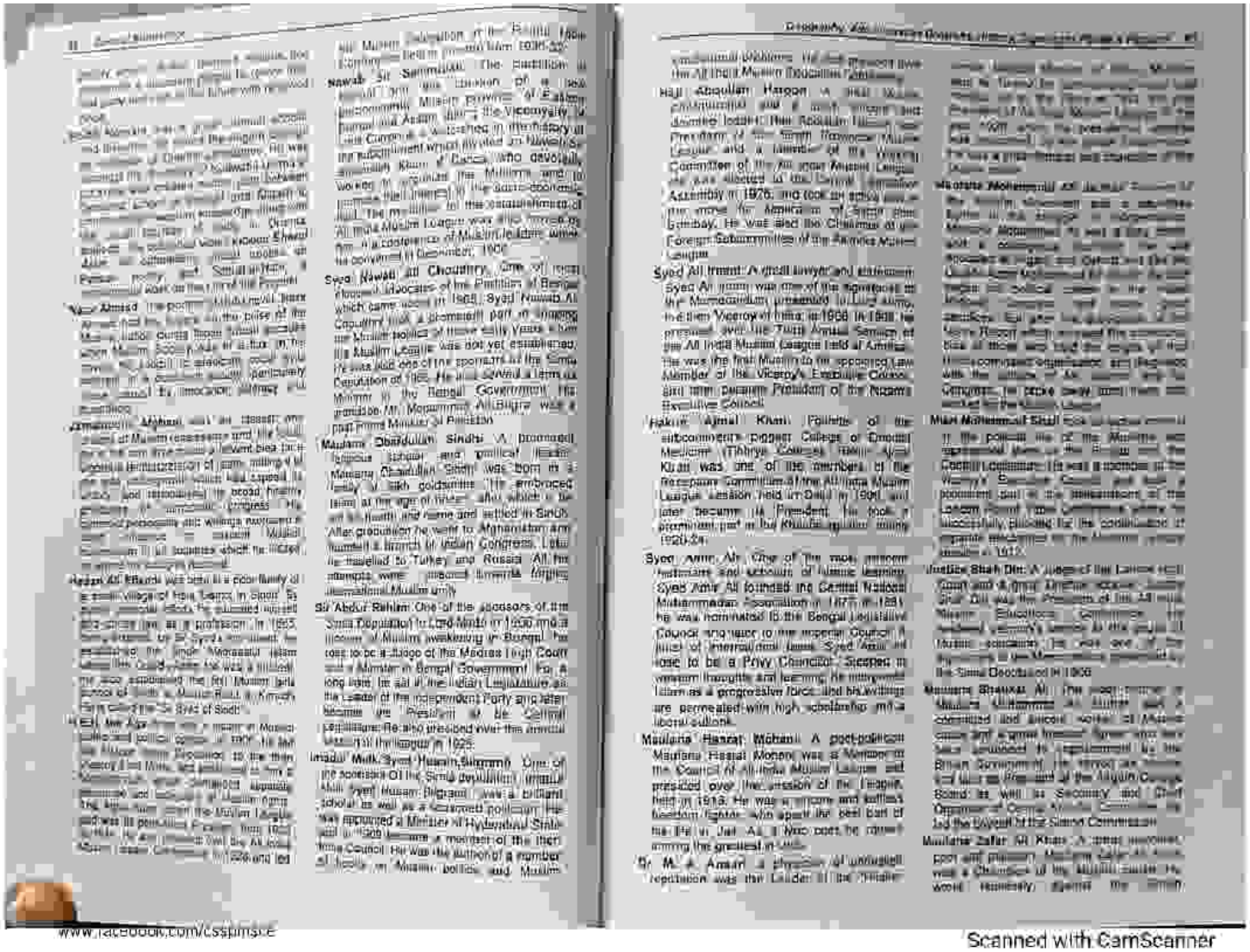

Nawab Sir Salimullah. The petition is known as the charter of the Muslim Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, he was elected in the history of the Congress as a Muslim who invited Mr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, the first Indian Judge of the Calcutta High Court, who devotedly assisted Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Khan, C.I.E., who devotedly worked to organize the Muslims and to represent their interest in the socio-economic problems. Due to the untiring efforts of Nawab Salimullah, the Muslims and Hindus of Bengal, in addition to the Muslims of Assam, the Muslim League was also formed as All India Muslim League was also formed as a conference of Muslim leaders which was convened in December, 1906.

Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhry. One of those eminent advocates of the Partition of Bengal whose name will be long remembered in history as a prominent part of shaping the Muslim politics of more than fifty years is Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhry. He was one of the sponsors of the Simla Deputation of 1906. He was a Minister in the Bengal Government. His Minister in the Bengal Government. His grandson Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra was a grandson Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra was a past Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi. A prominent religious scholar and political leader. Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi was born in a family of sikh goldsmiths. He embraced Islam at the age of fifteen, after which he left his native home and settled in Sindh. After graduation he went to Afghanistan and founded a branch of Indian Congress. Later he travelled to Turkey and Russia. All his attempts were directed towards forging international Muslim unity.

Sir Abdur Rahim. One of the assessors of the Simla Deputation to Lord Minto in 1906 and a pioneer of Muslim awakening in Bengal, he rose to be a Judge of the Madras High Court and a Minister in Bengal Government. For a long time he sat in the Imperial Legislature as the Leader of the Independent Party and later became the President of the Central Legislature. He also presided over the Annual Session of the League in 1925.

Imadul Mulk, Syed Hasain Bilgrami. One of the assessors of the Simla deputation, Imadul Mulk Syed Hasain Bilgrami was a brilliant scholar as well as a talented politician. He was appointed a Minister of Hyderabad State and in 1909 became a member of the Imperial Council. He was the author of a number of books on Muslim politics and Muslim

Haji Abdullah Haroon. A rich Muslim philanthropist and a most eminent and dauntless leader of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League and a member of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League. He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1926, and took an active part in the move for Separation of Sindh from Bombay. He was also the Chairman of the Foreign Subcommittee of the All India Muslim League.

Syed Ali Imam. A great lawyer and statesman, Syed Ali Imam was one of the signatories to the Memorandum presented to Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India, in 1908. In 1908 he presided over the Thirty Annual Session of the All India Muslim League held at Amritsar. He was the first Muslim to be appointed Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and later became President of the Nizam's Executive Council.

Hakim Ajmal Khan. Founder of the well-known Tibbiya College of Unani Medicine (Tibbiya College, Delhi). Ajmal Khan was one of the members of the Reception Committee of the All India Muslim League session held in Delhi in 1918, and later became its President. He took a prominent part in the Khilafat agitation during 1920-24.

Syed Amir Ali. One of the most eminent historians and advocates of Islamic learning, Syed Amir Ali founded the Central National Mohammedan Association in 1877. In 1878 he was nominated to the Bengal Legislative Council and later to the Imperial Council. A jurist of international fame, Syed Amir Ali rose to be a Privy Councillor. Steeped in western thoughts and learning, he interpreted Islam as a progressive force, and his writings are permeated with high scholarship and a liberal outlook.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani. A poet-politician Maulana Hasrat Mohani was a Member of the Council of All India Muslim League and presided over the session of the League, held in 1918. He was a sincere and selfless freedom fighter, who spent the best part of his life in Jail. As a Nazi poet he ranked among the greatest in Urdu.

Dr. M. A. Ansari. A physician of unrivalled reputation was the Leader of the Khilafat

Maulana Mohammad Ali. He played over the All India Muslim Education Conference.

Maulana Muhammad Ali. A great Muslim leader and a great Islamic scholar, he was a member of the Simla Deputation of 1906. He was also a member of the Council of the All India Muslim League and a member of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League. He was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1926, and took an active part in the move for Separation of Sindh from Bombay. He was also the Chairman of the Foreign Subcommittee of the All India Muslim League.

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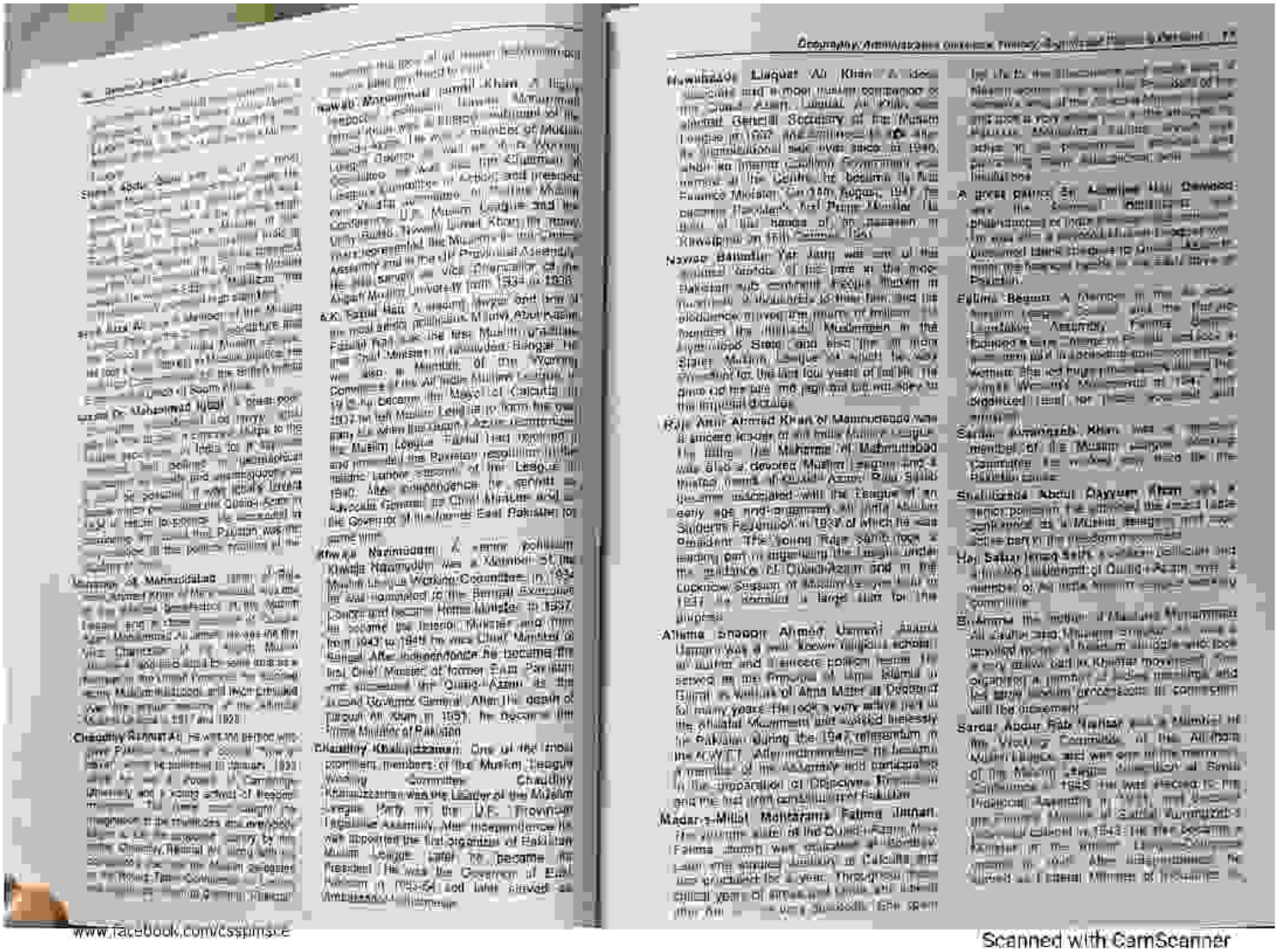

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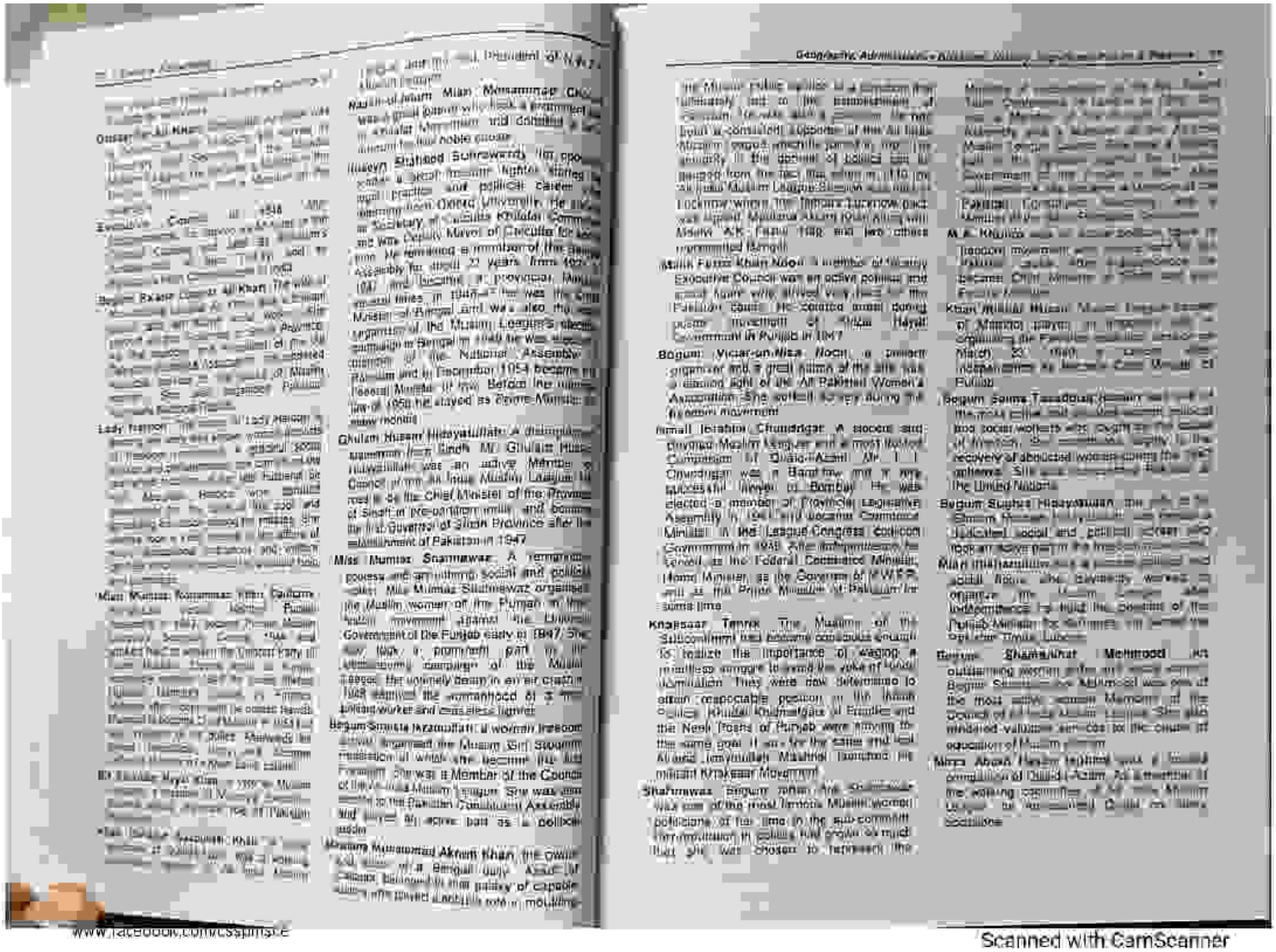

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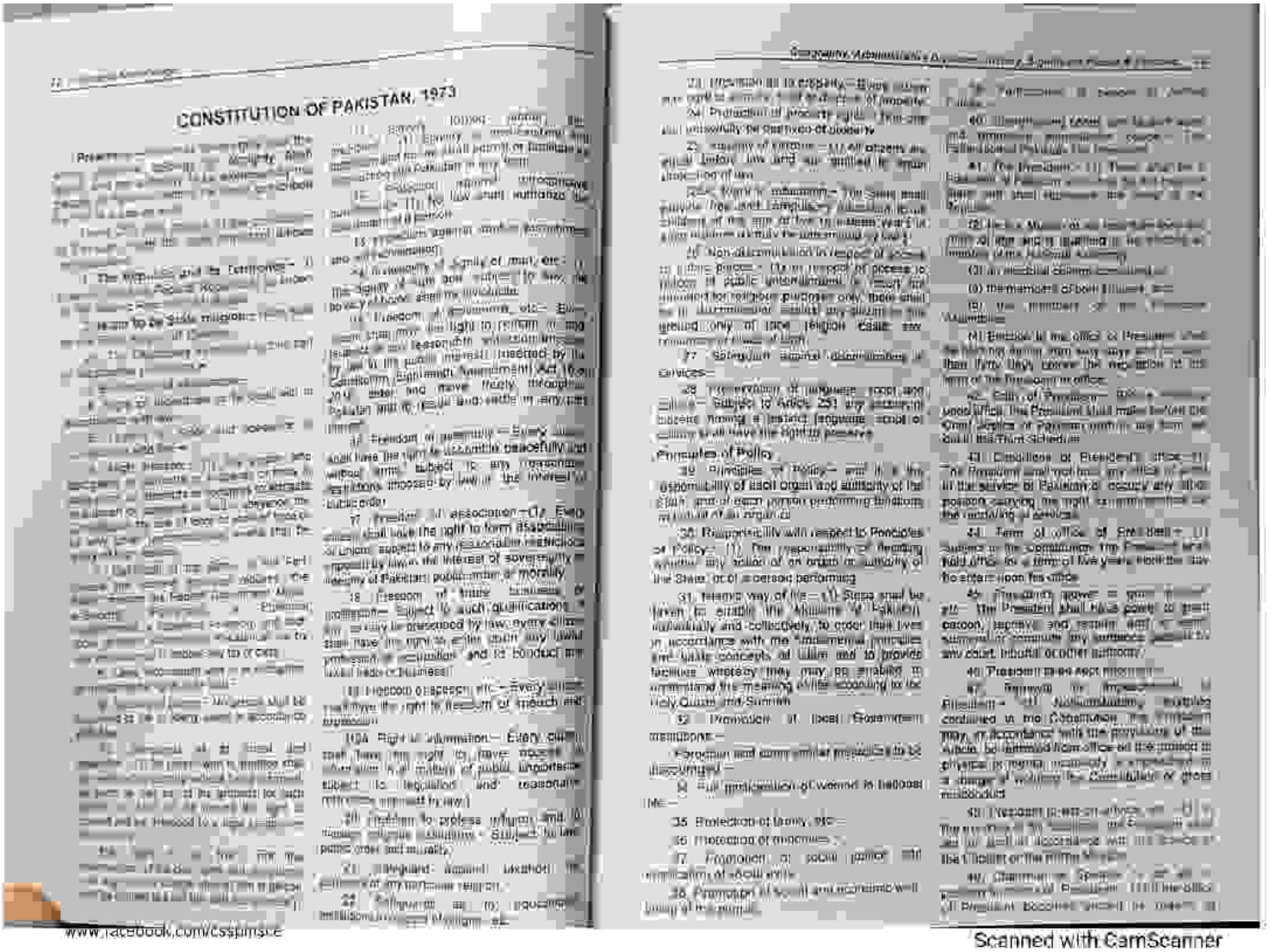

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN, 1973

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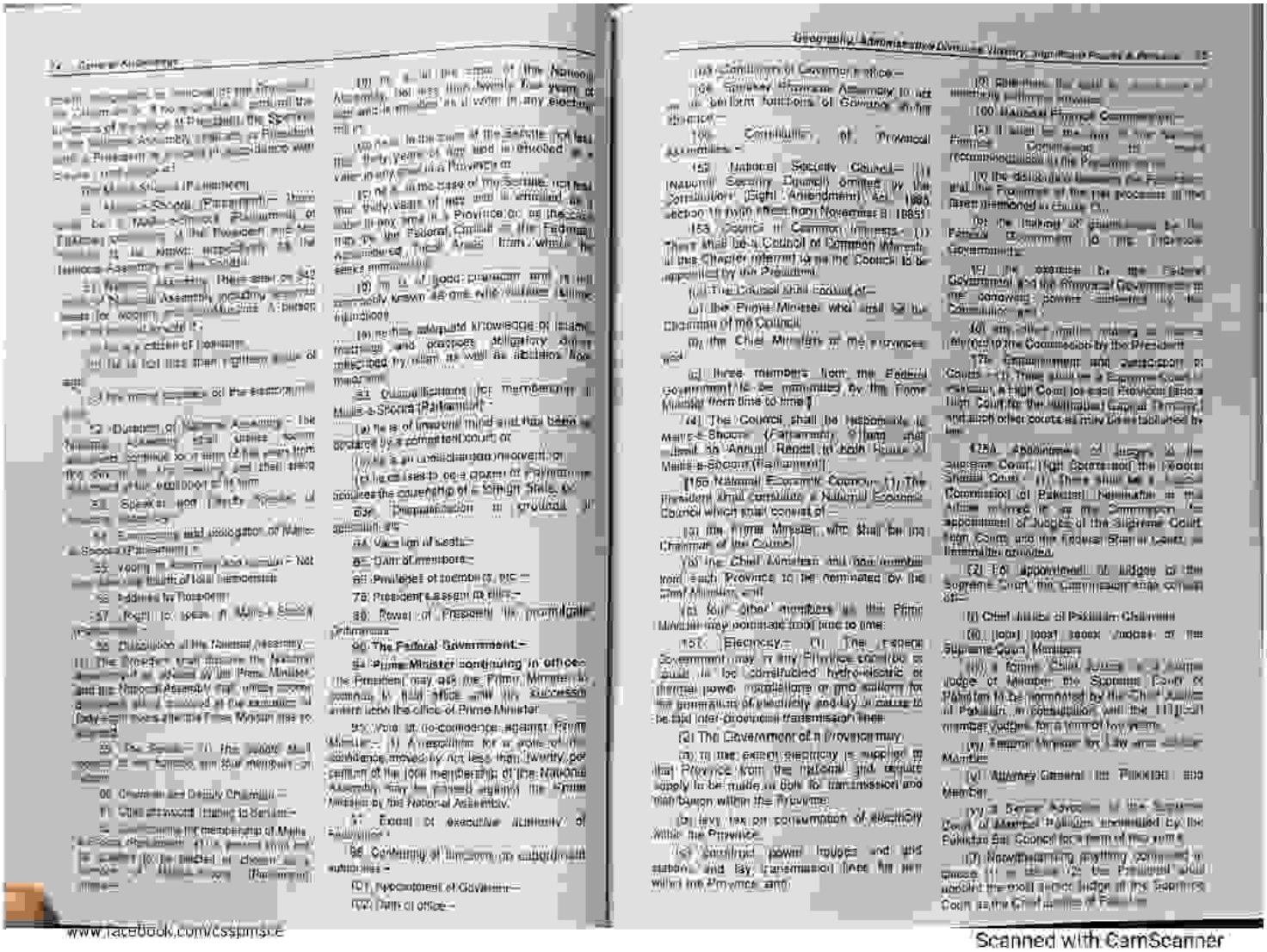

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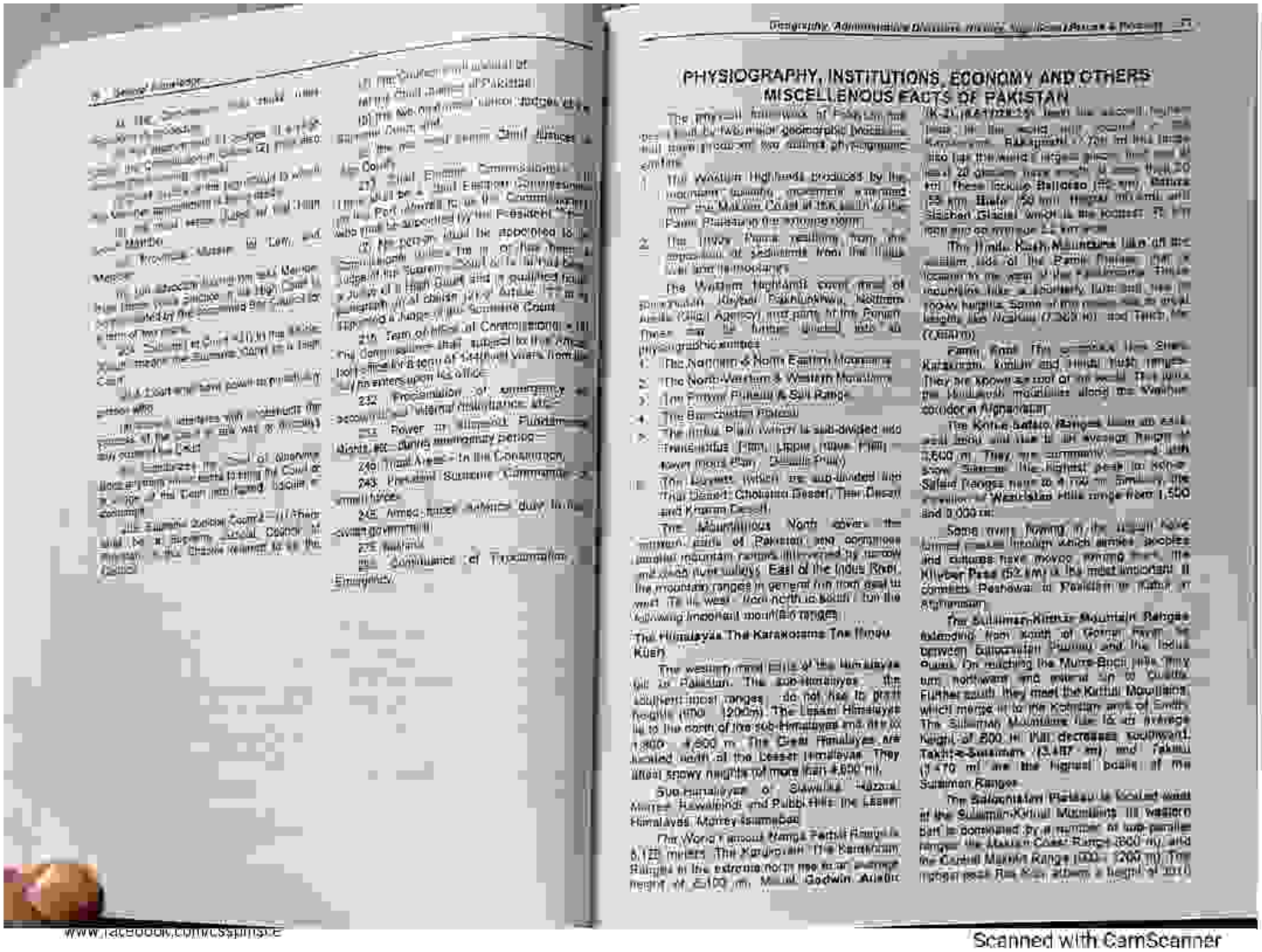

PHYSIOGRAPHY, INSTITUTIONS, ECONOMY AND OTHERS MISCELLENOUS FACTS OF PAKISTAN

The physical framework of Pakistan has been shaped by two major geomorphic processes and more precisely two distinct physiographic entities:

1. The Western highlands produced by the mountain building movements associated with the Makran Coast in the south to the Pamir Plateau in the extreme north.
2. The Indus Plains resulting from the deposition of sediments from the Indus River and its tributaries.

The Western highlands consist most of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern Areas (Gilgit Agency) and parts of the Punjab. These can be further divided into six physiographic entities:

1. The Northern & North Eastern Mountains
2. The North-Western & Western Mountains
3. The Potwar Plateau & Salt Range
4. The Baluchistan Plateau
5. The Indus Plain which is sub-divided into Piedmont Plain, Upper Plain, Lower Plain and Deltaic Plain.
6. The Deserts which are sub-divided into Thal Desert, Cholistan Desert, Thar Desert and Kharan Desert.

The Mountainous North covers the northern parts of Pakistan and comprises massive mountain ranges intervened by narrow and deep river valleys. East of the Indus River, the mountain ranges in general run from east to west. To the west, from north to south, run the following important mountain ranges:

The Himalayas The Karakorams The Hindu Kush

The western most ends of the Himalayas lie in Pakistan. The sub-Himalayas, the southernmost ranges, do not rise to great heights (only 1200m). The Lesser Himalayas lie to the north of the sub-Himalayas and rise to 1,800 - 4,800 m. The Great Himalayas are located north of the Lesser Himalayas. They attain snowy heights of more than 4,800 m.

Sub-Himalayas of Siwaliks, Hazara, Murree, Rawalpindi and Pubbi Hills; the Lesser Himalayas, Murree, Islamabad.

The World famous Nanga Parbat Range is 8,126 meters. The Karakoram (The Karakoram Ranges in the extreme north rise to an average height of 6,100 m. Mount Godwin Austen (K-2) (8,611 m) is the second highest peak in the world and highest in Pakistan. Rakaposhi (7,788 m) in the Hindu also has the world's largest glacier (not part of the 20 glaciers more than 25 km long). These include Baltoro (58 km), Batura (58 km), Biafo (50 km), Hispar (49 km), and Siachen Glacier which is the highest (5,753 m) and as well as 2,5 km wide.

The Hindu Kush Mountains (also of the western side of the Pamir Plateau) that is known as the westernmost. These mountains like a boomerang form and have rugged, highly rugged. Some of the peaks are as great height like Noshaq (7,353 m) and Tirich Mir (7,690 m).

Pamir Knot: The mountains from Sinkiang, Karakoram, Kunlun and Hindu Kush ranges. They are known as roof of the world. The joins the Himalayan mountains along the Wakhan corridor in Afghanistan.

The Koh-e-Safed Ranges lies on east and south and rise to an average height of 3,600 m. They are commonly covered with snow. Sikaram, the highest peak (4,800 m). Safed Ranges have a length of 160 km. The Waziristan Hills range from 1,500 and 3,000 m.

Some rivers flowing in the western have formed passes through which armies, peoples and cultures have moved among them. The Khyber Pass (52 km) is the most important. It connects Peshawar in Pakistan to Kabul in Afghanistan.

The Sulaiman-Kirthar Mountain Ranges extending from south of Gomal River to between Baluchistan Plateau and the Indus Basin. On reaching the Munro-Bachi pass, they turn northwards and extend up to Quetta. Further south, they meet the Kirthar Mountains, which merge in to the Kohistan area of Sindh. The Sulaiman Mountains rise to an average height of 600 m. But decreases southward. Takht-e-Sulaiman (3,487 m) and Takatu (3,470 m) are the highest peaks of the Sulaiman Ranges.

The Balochistan Plateau is located west of the Sulaiman-Kirthar Mountains. Its western part is dominated by a number of sub-parallel ranges: the Makran Coast Range (600 m) and the Central Makran Range (600 - 1200 m). The highest peak Ras Koh attains a height of 3010

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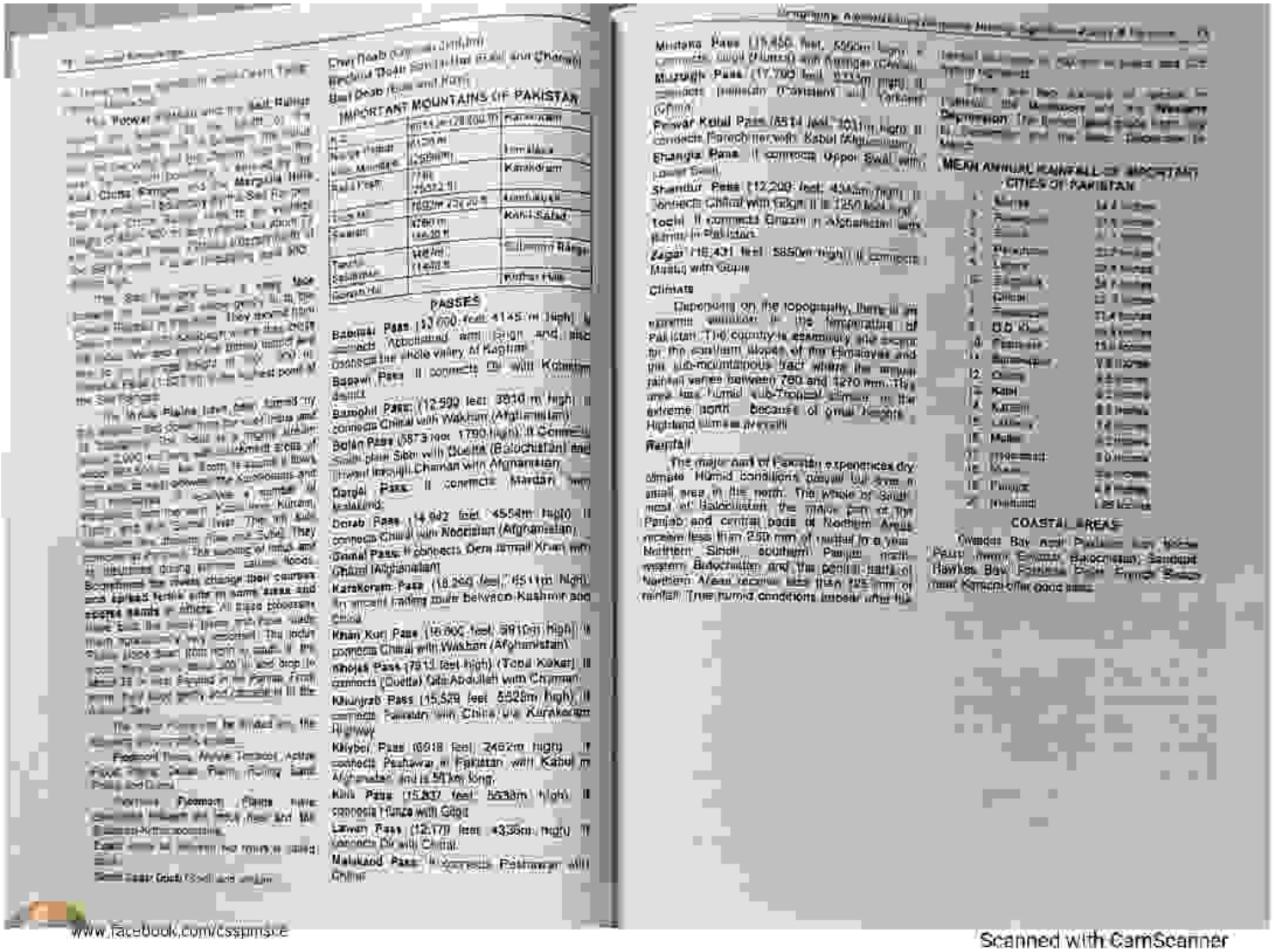

IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS OF PAKISTAN

K2	28,250 ft (8,611m)	Karakoram
Nanga Parbat	26,660 ft (8,126m)	Himalaya
Gasherbrum I (Hidden Peak)	26,470 ft (8,068m)	Karakoram
Rakaposhi	25,550 ft (7,788m)	Karakoram
Kanjut Sar	25,460 ft (7,760m)	Karakoram
Saltoro Kangri	25,400 ft (7,742m)	Karakoram
Tirich Mir	25,289 ft (7,708m)	Hindukush
Gasherbrum II	26,360 ft (8,035m)	Karakoram
Broad Peak	26,400 ft (8,047m)	Karakoram
Gasherbrum III	26,090 ft (7,952m)	Karakoram
Gasherbrum IV	26,000 ft (7,925m)	Karakoram
Distaghil Sar	25,868 ft (7,885m)	Karakoram
Kunyang Chhish	25,761 ft (7,852m)	Karakoram
Masherbrum	25,660 ft (7,821m)	Karakoram
Nanga Parbat Northeast Peak	25,650 ft (7,817m)	Himalaya
Batura Sar	25,551 ft (7,788m)	Karakoram
Saltoro Kangri	25,400 ft (7,742m)	Karakoram
Saraghrar	25,338 ft (7,724m)	Hindukush
Kunyang Chhish East	25,295 ft (7,711m)	Karakoram
Trich Mir	25,289 ft (7,708m)	Hindukush
Skil Brum	25,264 ft (7,702m)	Karakoram
Kabru	25,240 ft (7,694m)	Himalaya
Gimmigela Chuli	25,240 ft (7,694m)	Himalaya
Rimo I	25,230 ft (7,690m)	Karakoram
Rimo III	25,213 ft (7,685m)	Karakoram
Teram Kangri I	25,148 ft (7,665m)	Karakoram
Mamostong Kangri	25,125 ft (7,658m)	Karakoram
Saser Kangri II	25,105 ft (7,652m)	Karakoram
Saser Kangri II East	25,100 ft (7,650m)	Karakoram
Saser Kangri III	25,089 ft (7,646m)	Karakoram
Chogolisa	25,110 ft (7,654m)	Karakoram
Shispare	25,888 ft (7,891m)	Karakoram
Haramosh Peak	24,270 ft (7,397m)	Karakoram
Kanjut Sar	25,460 ft (7,760m)	Karakoram
Malubiting	25,458 ft (7,759m)	Karakoram
Spantik	23,291 ft (7,098m)	Karakoram
Disteghil Sar	25,868 ft (7,885m)	Karakoram
Ultar Sar	24,240 ft (7,388m)	Karakoram
Ghenta Peak	24,003 ft (7,316m)	Karakoram
Diran	25,551 ft (7,788m)	Karakoram
Malubiting East	23,865 ft (7,273m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Mandalay	17,881 ft (5,450m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Sultan	17,874 ft (5,448m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Bandaka	17,864 ft (5,445m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Barkhan	17,860 ft (5,444m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Sakhi	17,859 ft (5,443m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Khwaja Amran	11,438 ft (3,487m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Takatu	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Chiltan	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Murdar	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Zarghun	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Takht-i-Suleiman	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Khwaja Amran	11,438 ft (3,487m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Takatu	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Chiltan	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Murdar	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Zarghun	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram
Koh-i-Takht-i-Suleiman	11,421 ft (3,482m)	Karakoram

PASSES

Baroghil Pass (12,700 feet, 4145 m high) It connects Ishkoman and Gilgit and also connects the whole valley of Kashmir.

Babawi Pass It connects Ra with Kohistan district.

Barogil Pass (12,500 feet, 3810 m high) It connects Chitral with Wakhan (Afghanistan)

Bolan Pass (5873 feet, 1790 high) It connects Sibi with Quetta (Balochistan) and passes through Chaman with Afghanistan.

Dargai Pass It connects Mardan with Malakand.

Derab Pass (4,942 feet, 4554m high) It connects Chitral with Nooristan (Afghanistan)

Gomal Pass It connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)

Karakoram Pass (18,269 feet, 4511m high) An ancient trading route between Kashmir and China.

Khan Kut Pass (16,900 feet, 5910m high) It connects Chitral with Wakhan (Afghanistan)

Khojak Pass (7513 feet high) (Toba Kakar) It connects (Quetta) Qila Abdullah with Chaman.

Khunjrab Pass (15,579 feet, 5525m high) It connects Pakistan with China via Karakoram Highway.

Khyber Pass (6918 feet, 2460m high) It connects Peshawar in Pakistan with Kabul in Afghanistan and is 51km long.

Kilik Pass (15,397 feet, 5538m high) It connects Hunza with Gilgit.

Lawari Pass (12,177 feet, 4336m high) It connects Dir with Chitral.

Malakand Pass It connects Peshawar with Chitral.

Mintaka Pass (19,455 feet, 5906m high) It connects Gilgit (Hunza) with Kashgar (China).

Murzugh Pass (17,700 feet, 5395m high) It connects Ishkoman (Pakistan) and Taksheel (China).

Peiwar Kotal Pass (8514 feet, 2631m high) It connects Parachinar with Kabul (Afghanistan).

Shangla Pass It connects Upper Swat with Lower Dir.

Shandur Pass (12,200 feet, 4343m high) It connects Chitral with Gilgit it is 1250 feet.

Tochi It connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu in Pakistan.

Zagar (16,431 feet, 5850m high) It connects Hunza with Gilgit

Climate

Depending on the topography, there is an extreme variation in the temperature of Pakistan. The country is essentially arid except for the northern slopes of the Himalayas and the sub-mountainous tract where the annual rainfall varies between 760 and 1270 mm. The area has humid sub-Tropical climate in the extreme north because of great heights. Highland climate prevails.

Rainfall

The major part of Pakistan experiences dry climate. Humid conditions prevail but over a small area in the north. The whole of Sindh most of Balochistan the major part of the Punjab and central parts of Northern Areas receive less than 250 mm of rainfall in a year. Northern Sindh, southern Punjab north-western Baluchistan and the central parts of Northern Areas receive less than 125 mm of rainfall. True humid conditions appear after the

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL OF IMPORTANT CITIES OF PAKISTAN

1.	Karachi	164 mm
2.	Hyderabad	211 mm
3.	Sibbi	211 mm
4.	Peshawar	254 mm
5.	Lahore	381 mm
6.	Sialkot	1016 mm
7.	Gilgit	127 mm
8.	Multan	178 mm
9.	D.G. Khan	127 mm
10.	Faisalabad	381 mm
11.	Bahawalpur	178 mm
12.	Quetta	254 mm
13.	Kalat	381 mm
14.	Kharan	127 mm
15.	Khuzdar	254 mm
16.	Zhob	381 mm
17.	Chitral	381 mm
18.	Kohat	381 mm
19.	Parachinar	1016 mm

COASTAL AREAS

Gwadar Bay near Pakistan Iran border Pasni (near Gwadar Balochistan) Sonmiani Hawkes Bay Pakistan Navy Base French Beach near Karachi offer good sites.

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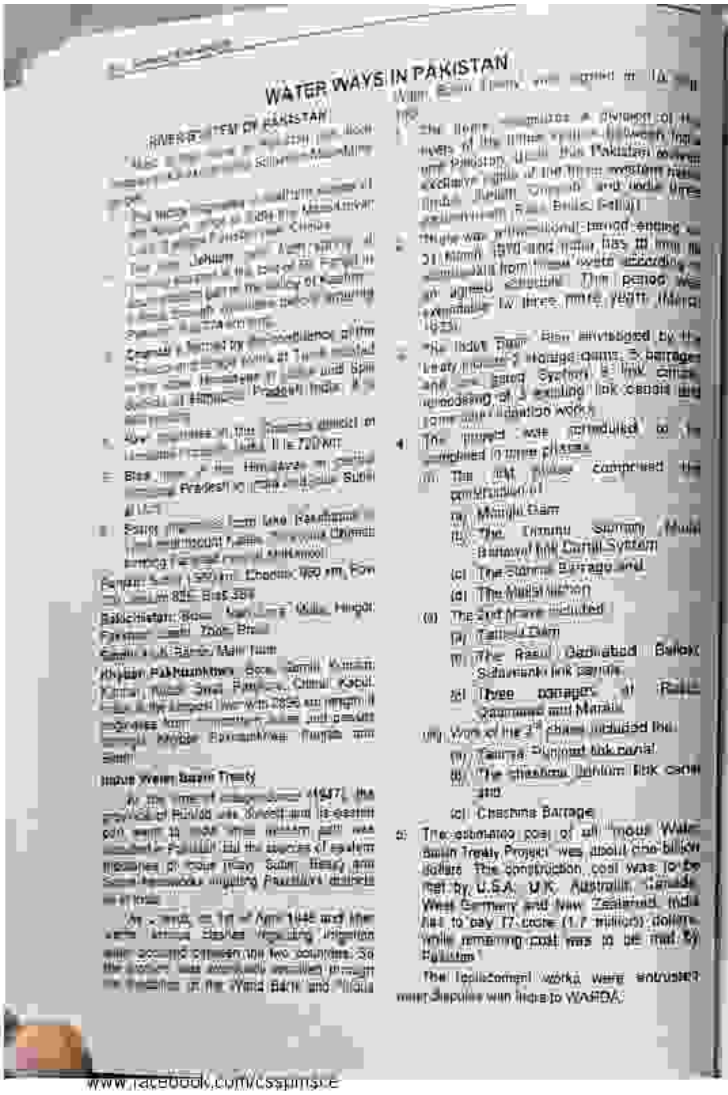
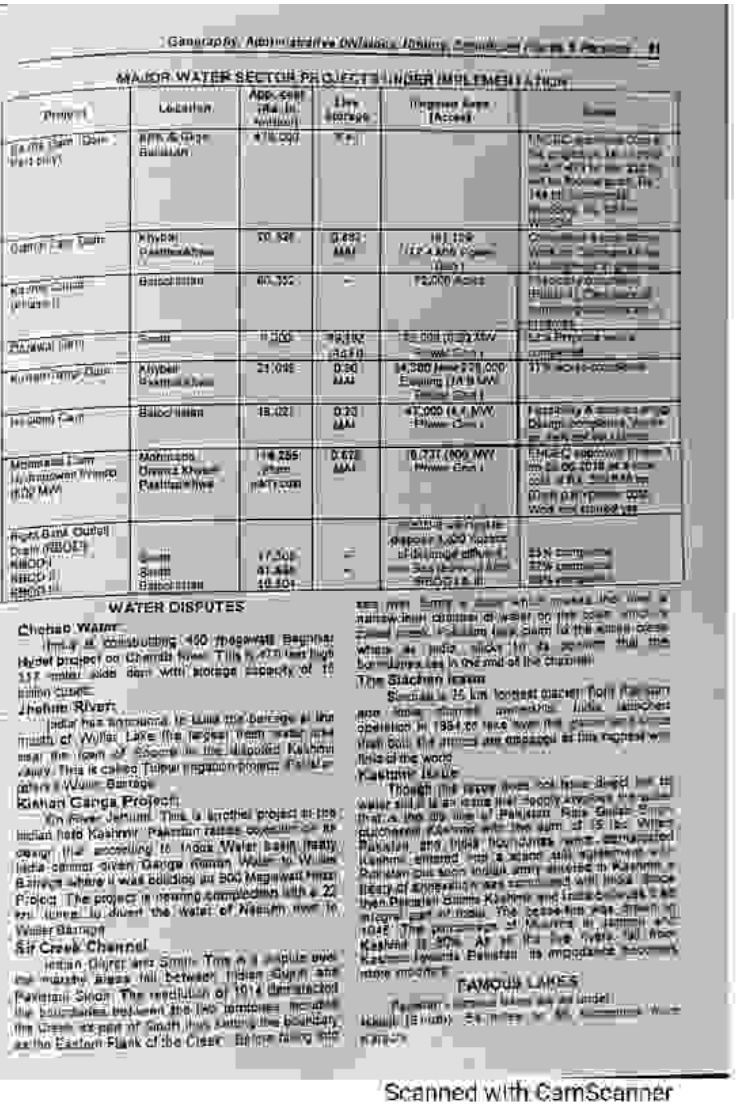


WATER WAYS IN PAKISTAN

RIVER SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

Indus Water Basin Treaty

(a) The 2nd phase included
(i) Taunsa Punjnad link canal
(ii) The chashma Jehlum link canal and
(c) Chashma Barrage



Geography, Administrative Divisions, History, Economy, Culture & Peoples 81

MAJOR WATER SECTOR PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

Project	Location	App. cost (Rs in million)	Live storage	Irrigated Area / (Acres)	Status
Kalabagh Dam (Main dam)	Attk & Dist Bahawalpur	478,000	7.9		1.NCOC approved on 03-0 Est. project cost = 457.6 bn. PSDP = Rs. 232 bn. will be finished by 2028. Rs. 748 bn. [illegible] Financing: [illegible]
Diamir Bhasha Dam	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	700,000	8.100 MAF	16,000 (0.02 MW Power Gen.)	Construction work on [illegible] Financing: [illegible]
Kachhi Canal (phase-II)	Balochistan	60,000	–	72,000 Acres	1.Feasibility [illegible] Financing: [illegible]
Pat Feeder (left)	Sindh	11,000	49,000 (0.049 MAF)	16,000 (0.02 MW Power Gen.)	Link Project [illegible] completed
Munda Dam	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21,000	0.90 MAF	44,500 (new) 238,000 (Existing) (0.9 MW Power Gen.)	11% work completed
Sabakzai Dam	Balochistan	18,000	0.20 MAF	47,000 (0.4 MW Power Gen.)	Feasibility & [illegible] Design completed, work on [illegible]
Mohmand Dam (Hydropower Project 800 MW)	Mohmand District Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	114,255 (Rupees in billion)	0.670 MAF	0.731 (800) MW Power Gen.)	ECNEC approved [illegible] on 28.06.2018 at a cost of Rs. [illegible] bn. Work started [illegible] Work not started yet
Right Bank Outfall Drain (RBOD) RBOD I RBOD II RBOD III	Sindh Sindh Balochistan	17,500 81,500 40,500	– –	Drainage of [illegible] (Irrigated effect) [illegible] RBOD I & II	23% completed 22% completed 00% completed

WATER DISPUTES

Chotiari Water

Jhelum River

Kishan Ganga Project

Sir Creek Channel

The Siachen issue

Kashmir issue

FAMOUS LAKES

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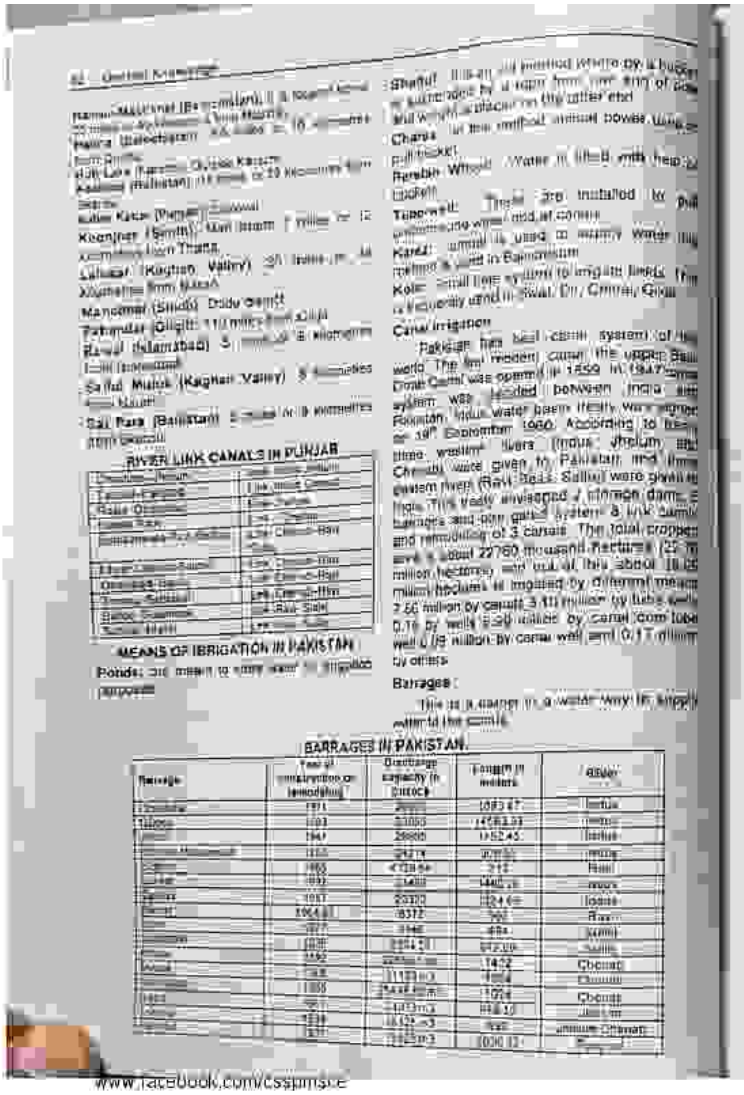
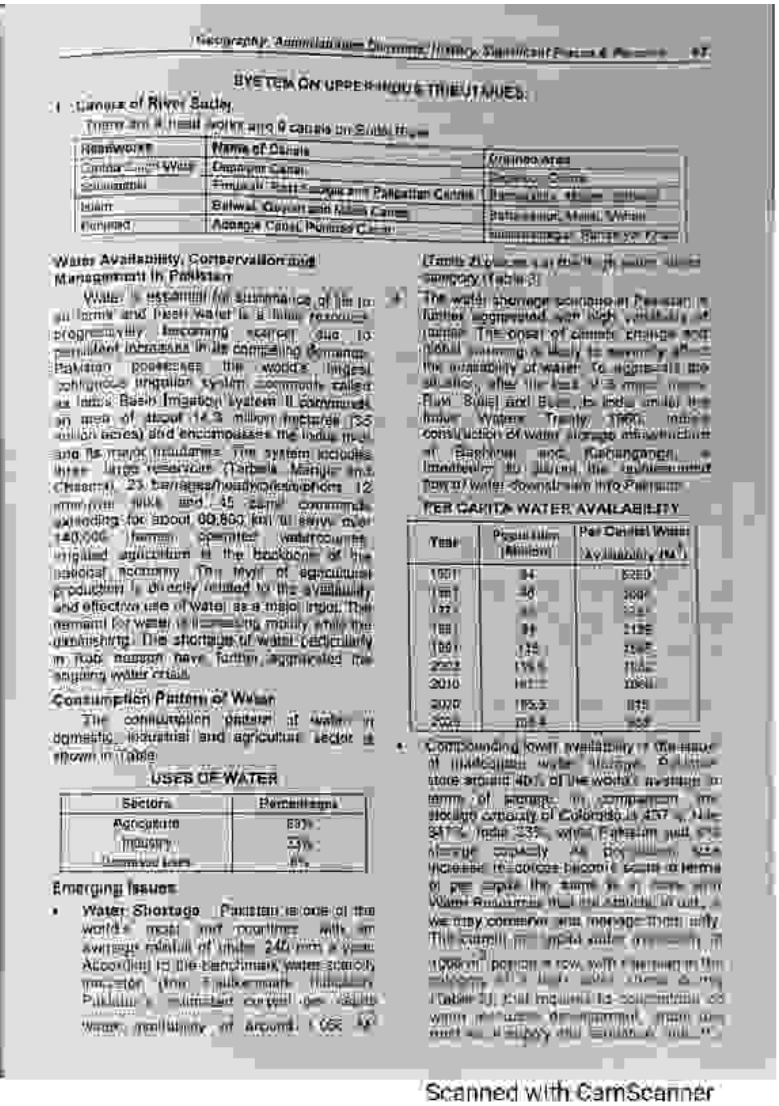


RIVER LINK CANALS IN PUNJAB

MEANS OF IRRIGATION IN PAKISTAN

BARRAGES IN PAKISTAN



SYSTEM ON UPPER INDUS TRIBUTARIES

Water Availability, Conservation and Management in Pakistan

USES OF WATER

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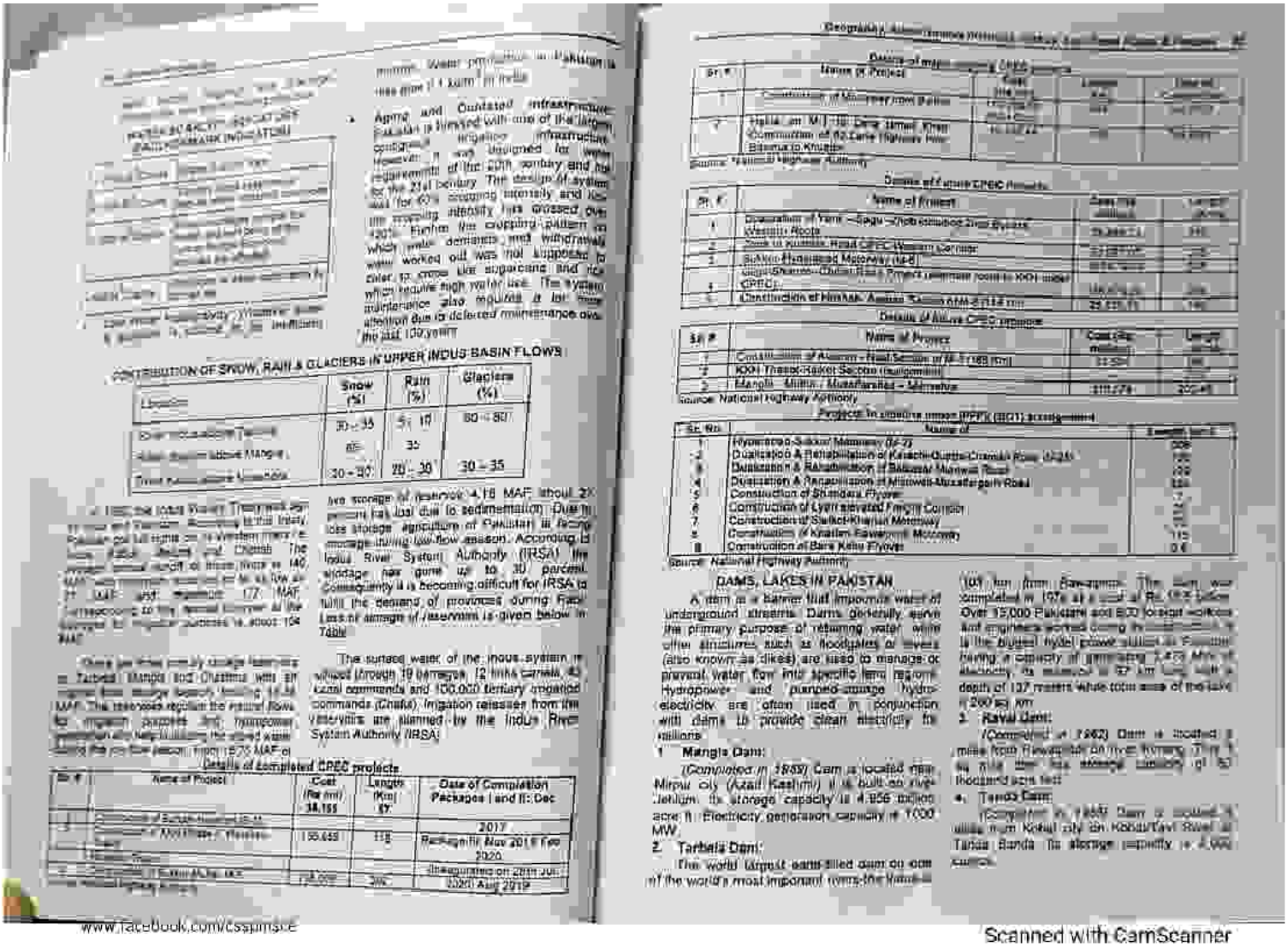

Agriculture and Outdated infrastructure
Pakistan is blessed with one of the largest contiguous irrigation infrastructure ... was designed for water requirements of the 20th century and not for the 21st century. The design of system was for 60% cropping intensity and now the cropping intensity has crossed over 120%. Further the cropping pattern ... which water demands and withdrawals ... worked out was not supposed to ... grow like sugarcane and rice ... which require high water use. The system ... maintenance also requires a lot more attention due to delayed maintenance over the last 100 years.

CONTRIBUTION OF SNOW, RAIN & GLACIERS IN UPPER INDUS BASIN FLOWS

Location	Snow (%)	Rain (%)	Glaciers (%)
	30 – 35	5 – 10	60 – 80
	40	35	
	30 – 40	20 – 30	30 – 35

... has storage of reservoirs 4.16 MAF, about 2X percent has lost due to sedimentation. Due to ... loss storage agriculture of Pakistan is facing ... shortage during low flow season. According to ... Indus River System Authority (IRSA) the ... shortage has gone up to 30 percent. Consequently it is becoming difficult for IRSA to fulfill the demand of provinces during Rabi. ... Loss of storage of reservoirs is given below in Table

The surface water of the Indus system is utilized through 19 barrages, 12 links canals, 43 canal commands and 100,000 tertiary irrigated commands (Chaks). Irrigation releases from the reservoirs are planned by the Indus River System Authority (IRSA).

Details of completed CPEC projects

Sr. #	Name of Project	Cost (Rs in mn) $ 38,155	Length (Km) 87	Date of Completion Packages I and II: Dec
1				2017
2		155,649	118	Rechagnifi Nov 2018 Feb 2020
3				Inauguration on 28th Jul 2020 Aug 2019

Geographic distribution of major ongoing CPEC projects

Source: National Highway Authority

Details of future CPEC Projects

Sr. #	Name of Project	Cost (Rs million)	Length (km)
1	Construction of Yarik – Gilgit – Khunjerab Dual Carriageway		
2	Zhob to Quetta Road CPEC Western Corridor		
3	Sukkur-Hyderabad Motorway (M-6)		
4	Gwadar-Sharmo – Chakdara Power Transmission Line to KKH under CPEC		
5	Construction of Havelian – Thakot Section of M-15 (118 km)		

Details of future CPEC projects

Sr. #	Name of Project	Cost (Rs million)	Length (km)
1	Construction of Abbottabad – Havelian Section of M-15 (18 km)		
2	KKH Thakot-Raikot Section (realignment)		
3	Mansehra – Muzaffarabad – Mirpur		

Source: National Highway Authority

Projects in pipeline under PPP's (2021) arrangement

Sr. No.	Name of	Length (km)
1	Hyderabad-Sukkur Motorway (M-7)	306
2	Dualization & Rehabilitation of Karachi-Quetta-Chaman Road (N-25)	130
3	Dualization & Rehabilitation of Sukkur-Multan Road	235
4	Dualization & Rehabilitation of Mianwali-Muzaffargarh Road	184
5	Construction of Shahdara Flyover	7
6	Construction of Lyari elevated Freight Corridor	24
7	Construction of Sukkur-Khairpur Motorway	72
8	Construction of Khanewal-Fareedkot Motorway	115
9	Construction of Bara Kahu Flyover	0.6

Source: National Highway Authority

DAMS, LAKES IN PAKISTAN

A dam is a barrier that impounds water or underground streams. Dams generally serve the primary purpose of retaining water while other structures such as floodgates or levees (also known as dikes) are used to manage or prevent water flow into specific land regions. Hydropower and pumped-storage hydroelectricity are often used in conjunction with dams to provide clean electricity to millions.

1. **Mangla Dam:**

(Completed in 1968) Dam is located near Mirpur city (Azad Kashmir) it is built on river Jehlum. Its storage capacity is 4,896 million acre ft. Electricity generation capacity is 1000 MW.

2. **Tarbela Dam:**

The world largest earth filled dam on one of the world's most important rivers the Indus is 101 km from Islamabad. The dam was completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs. 0.5 billion. Over 15,000 Pakistani and 800 foreign workers and engineers worked during its construction. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity. Its reservoir is 97 km long with a depth of 137 meters while total area of the lake is 250 sq. km.

3. **Rawal Dam:**

(Completed in 1962) Dam is located 3 miles from Rawalpindi on river Korang. It is an earth dam has storage capacity of 8.7 thousand acre feet.

4. **Tanda Dam:**

(Completed in 1955) Dam is located 5 miles from Kohat city on Kohat/Tavi River at Tanda Banda. Its storage capacity is 2,000 cusecs.

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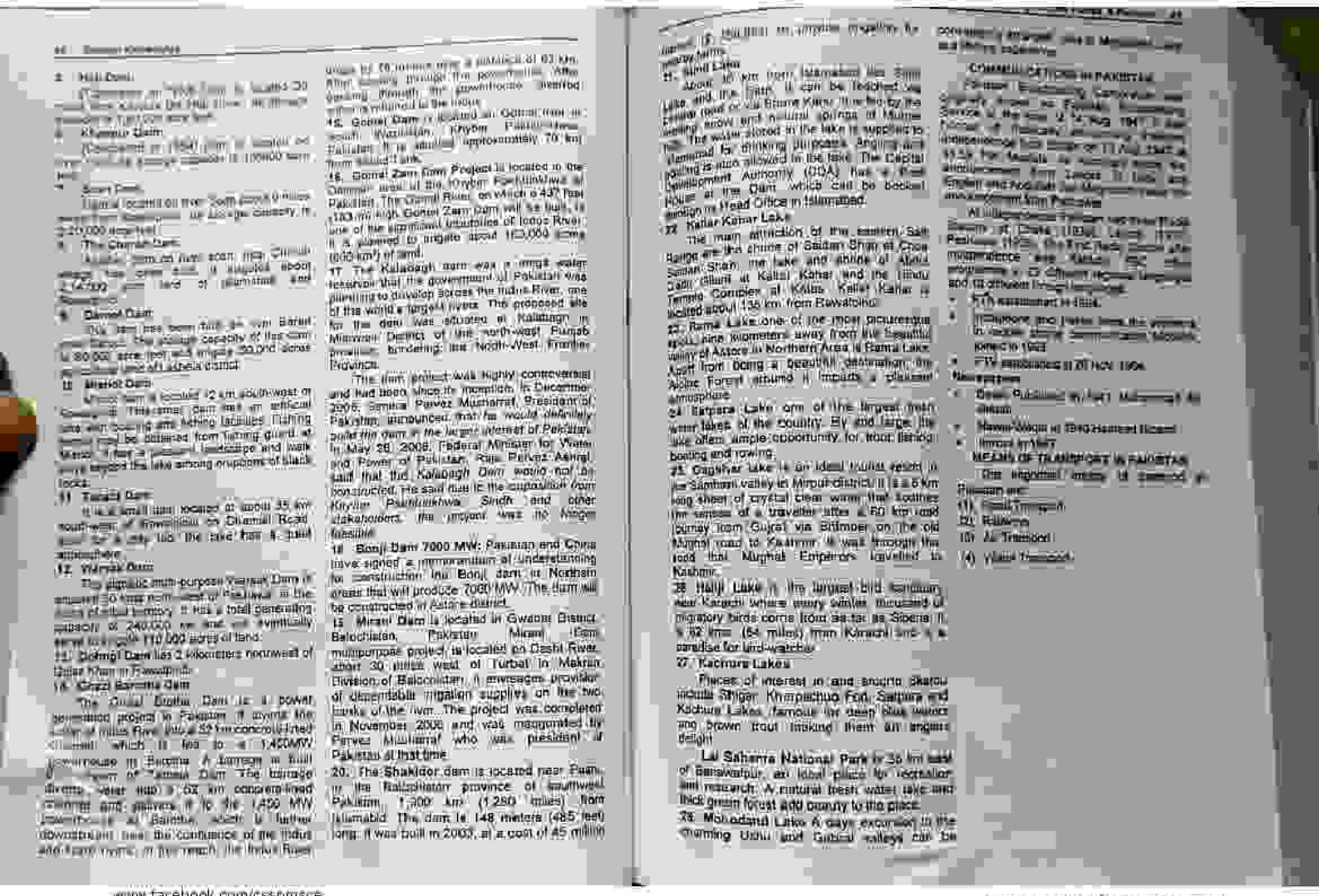

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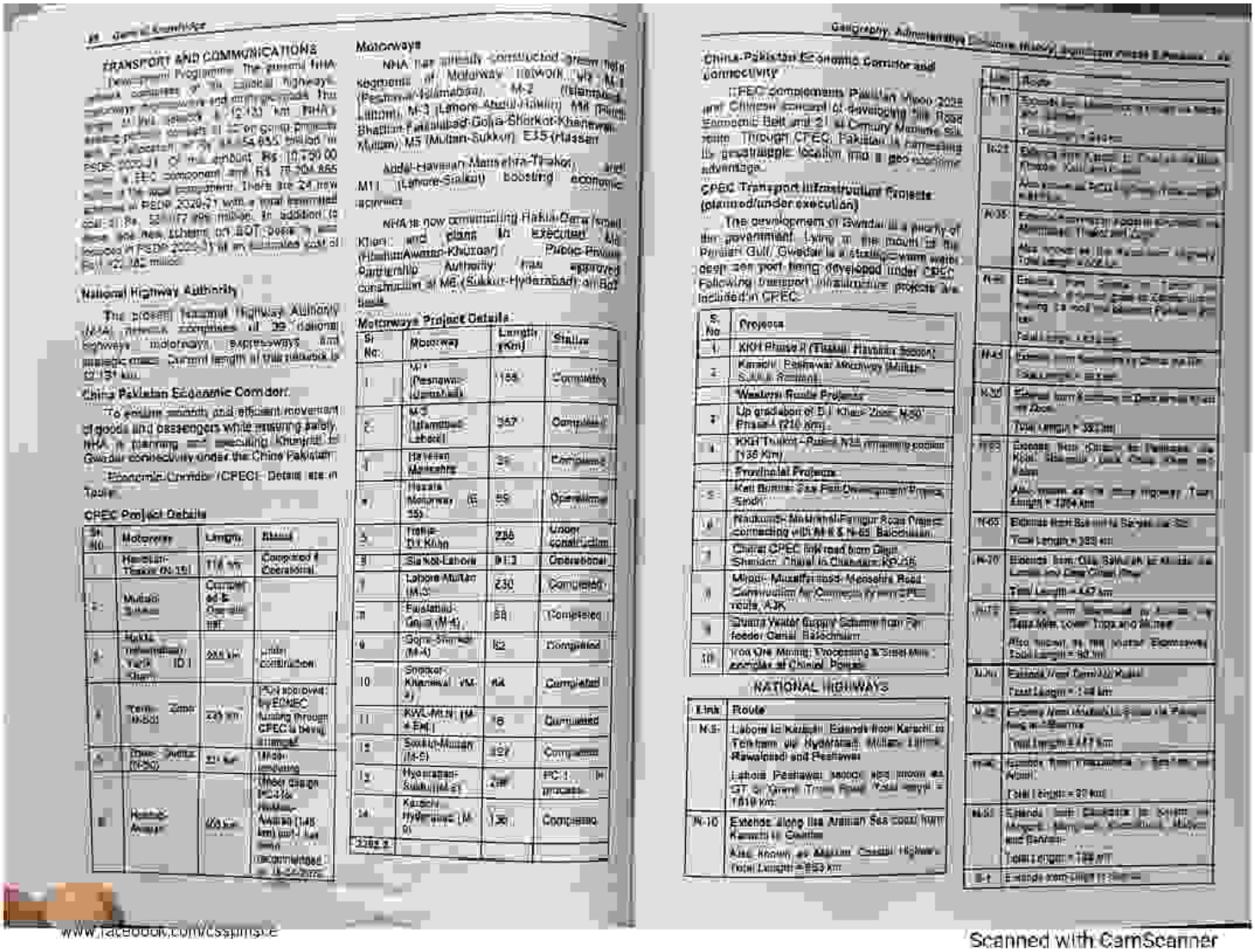

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

[illegible] Programme. The present NHA [illegible] highways, [illegible] motorways and [illegible] Thus [illegible] 12,133 km. [illegible] 54,855 [illegible] Rs 10,790.00 [illegible] Rs 304.865 [illegible] 24 [illegible] 2020-21 with a total [illegible] Rs 52,177 [illegible] million. In addition [illegible] and new schemes on BOT [illegible] PSDP 2020-21 at an estimated cost of Rs 12,182 million.

National Highway Authority

The present National Highway Authority (NHA) network comprises all 39 national highways, motorways, expressways and strategic roads. Current length of this network is 12,131 km.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor

To ensure smooth and efficient movement of goods and passengers while ensuring safety, NHA is planning and executing Khunjerab - Gwadar connectivity under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Details are in Table.

CPEC Project Details

Sr. No	Motorway	Length	Status
1	Havelian-Thakot (N-35)	118 km	Completed & Operational
2	Multan-Sukkur	Completed & Operational	
3	Rohri-Mithankot, Yark ID I Sukkur	355 km	Under construction
4	Thakot-Raikot (N-35)	247 km	PDR approved by ECNEC funding through CPEC is being arranged
5	Khuzdar-Basima (N-30)	211 km	Under tendering
6	Hakla-Mianwali	405 km	Under design [M-3 to Hakla-Nankana (145 km) incl. bye pass completed in 14-15]

Motorways

NHA has already constructed seven long segments of Motorway network viz M-1 (Peshawar-Islamabad), M-2 (Islamabad-Lahore), M-3 (Lahore Abdul Hakim), M4 (Faisal Bhattian-Faisalabad-Gojra-Shorkot-Khanewal), M5 (Multan-Sukkur) E35 (Hassan Abdal-Havelian-Mansehra-Thakot) and M1 (Lahore-Sialkot) boosting economic activities.

NHA is now constructing Hakla-Dera Ismail Khan and plans in execution M4 (Shahkot-Awaran-Khuzdar). Public-Private Partnership Authority has approved construction of M6 (Sukkur-Hyderabad) on BOT basis.

Motorways Project Details

Sr No.	Motorway	Length (Km)	Status
1	M-1 (Peshawar-Islamabad)	155	Completed
2	M-2 (Islamabad-Lahore)	367	Completed
3	Havelian-Mansehra	31	Completed
4	Hazara Motorway (E 35)	65	Operational
5	Hakla-D.I.Khan	235	Under construction
6	Sialkot-Lahore	91.3	Operational
7	Lahore-Multan (M-3)	230	Completed
8	Faisalabad-Gojra (M-4)	58	Completed
9	Gojra-Shorkot (M-4)	82	Completed
10	Shorkot-Khanewal (M-4)	64	Completed
11	KWL-M.N (M-4 Ext.)	18	Completed
12	Sukkur-Multan (M-5)	392	Completed
13	Hyderabad-Sukkur (M-6)	248	PC-1 in process
14	Karachi-Hyderabad (M-9)	136	Completed
3388.2			

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and connectivity

CPEC complements Pakistan Vision 2025 and Chinese concept of developing Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk route. Through CPEC, Pakistan is harnessing its geostrategic location and a geo economic advantage.

CPEC Transport Infrastructure Projects (planned/under execution)

The development of Gwadar is a priority of the government. Lying in the mouth of the Persian Gulf, Gwadar is a strategic warm water deep sea port being developed under CPEC. Following transport infrastructure projects are included in CPEC.

S. No	Projects
1.	KKH Phase II (Thakot-Havelian Section)
2.	Karachi-Peshawar Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Portion)
	Western Route Projects
3	Up gradation of D.I.Khan-Zhob-N-50 Project (210 km)
4	KKH Thakot-Raikot N35 remaining portion (136 Km)
	Provincial Projects
5	Keti Bunder Sea Port Development Project, Sindh
6	Naukundi-Mashkhel-Panjgur Road Project connecting with M-8 & N-85 Balochistan
7	Chinar CPEC link road from Dera Sheridan Chinar to Chakdara KP-05
8	Mirpur-Muzaffarabad-Mansehra Road Construction for Connectivity with CPEC route, AJK
9	Quetta Water Supply Scheme from CPEC feeder Canal, Balochistan
10	Iron Ore Mining, Processing & Steel Mills complex at Chiniot, Punjab

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Link	Route
N-5	Lahore to Karachi. Extends from Karachi to Torkham via Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Lahore Peshawar section also known as GT or Grand Trunk Road. Total length = 1819 km.
N-10	Extends along the Arabian Sea coast from Karachi to Gwadar. Also known as Makran Coastal Highway. Total Length = 653 km.

Link	Route
N-11	Extends from Khuzdar to Basima via Hoshab. Total Length = 211 km.
N-25	Extends from Karachi to Hyderabad via Jamshoro. Total Length = 164 km.
N-35	Extends from Havelian to Khunjerab via Mansehra, Thakot and Gilgit. Also known as the Karakoram Highway. Total Length = 806 km.
N-40	Extends from Quetta to Chaman via Kuchlak, Qila Saifullah and Qila Abdullah. Total Length = 133 km.
N-45	Extends from Rawalpindi to Chakwal via Kallar Kahar. Total Length = 61 km.
N-50	Extends from Khuzdar to Dera Ismail Khan via Zhob. Total Length = 392 km.
N-55	Extends from Chakdara to Peshawar via Malakand, Batkhela, Dargai, Chakdara and Dir. Also known as the Dir Bypass Highway. Total Length = 1264 km.
N-65	Extends from Sukkur to Sanghar via Dadu. Total Length = 389 km.
N-70	Extends from Qila Saifullah to Khuzdar via Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan. Total Length = 447 km.
N-75	Extends from Mianwali to Kohat via Isa Khel, Mela Mela, Lower Topa and Attock. Also known as the Indus Expressway. Total Length = 90 km.
N-80	Extends from Quetta to Kharan via Nushki. Total Length = 448 km.
N-85	Extends from Naukundi to Panjgur via Nag. Total Length = 227 km.
N-95	Extends from Chakdara to Chitral via Mingora, Mastuj and Shandur. Total Length = 264 km.
N-99	Extends from Gwadar to Kharan via Mirani, Hoshab and Basima. Total Length = 188 km.
N-1	Extends from Chitral to Torkham via

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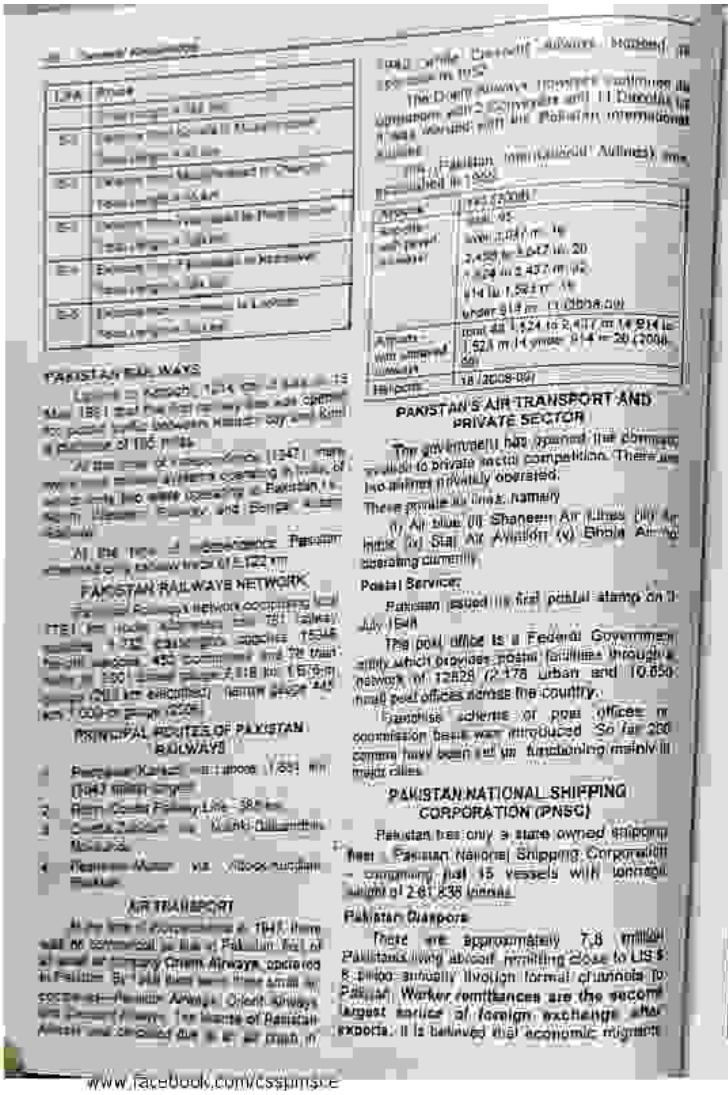


PAKISTAN RAILWAYS

PAKISTAN RAILWAYS NETWORK

PRINCIPAL ROUTES OF PAKISTAN RAILWAYS

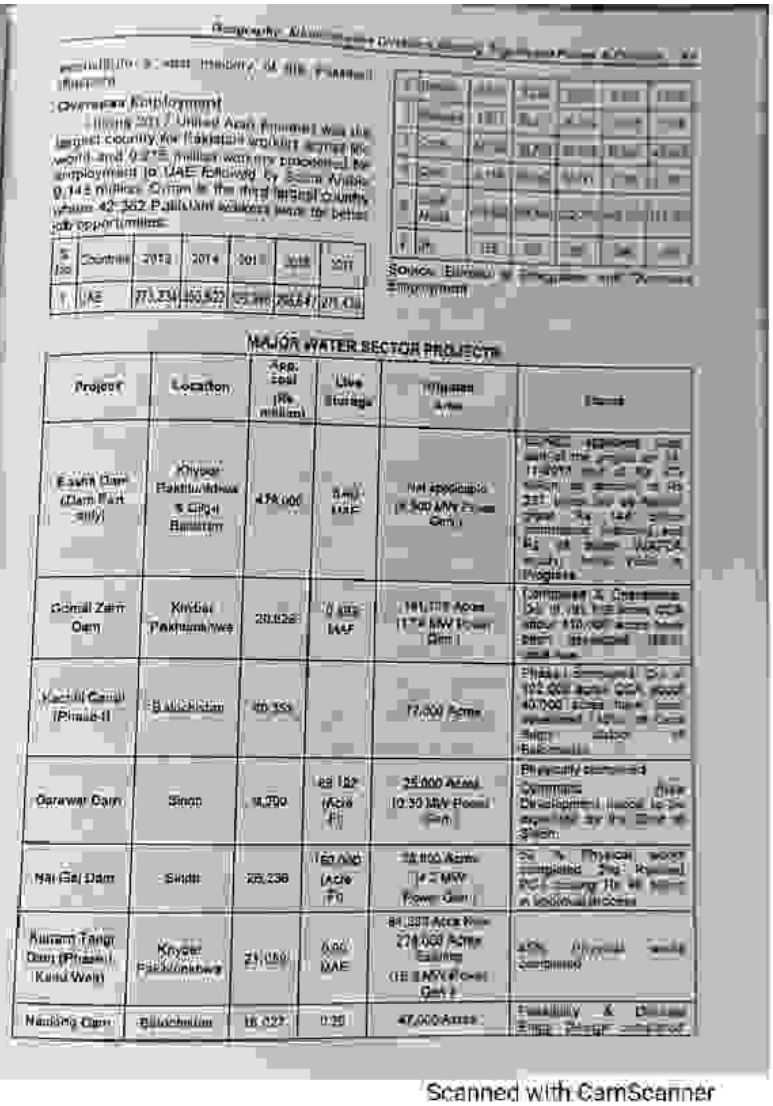
AIR TRANSPORT

PAKISTAN'S AIR TRANSPORT AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Postal Services:

PAKISTAN NATIONAL SHIPPING CORPORATION (PNSC)

Pakistan Diaspora



Overseas Employment

MAJOR WATER SECTOR PROJECTS

Project	Location	Approx. cost (Rs. million)	Live Storage	Utilizable Area	Status
Kalabagh Dam (Dam Part only)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Punjab Provinces	479,000	6 MAF	Not applicable (4,800 MW Power Dam)	
Gomal Zam Dam	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20,625	0.9 MAF	181,818 Acres (17.4 MW Power Dam)	
Kachhi Canal (Phase-II)	Balochistan	69,353		77,000 Acres	
Garuwar Dam	Sindh	14,200	48,182 (Acre Ft)	25,000 Acres (0.30 MW Power Dam)	
Hal Bal Dam	Sindh	28,236	150,000 (Acre Ft)	28,800 Acres (4.2 MW Power Dam)	
Kurram Tangi Dam (Phase-I, Karak Wah)	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21,050	0.90 MAF	84,000 Acres Now 276,000 Acres Existing (18.8 MW Power Gen.)	
Naulong Dam	Balochistan	16,027	0.20	47,000 Acres	

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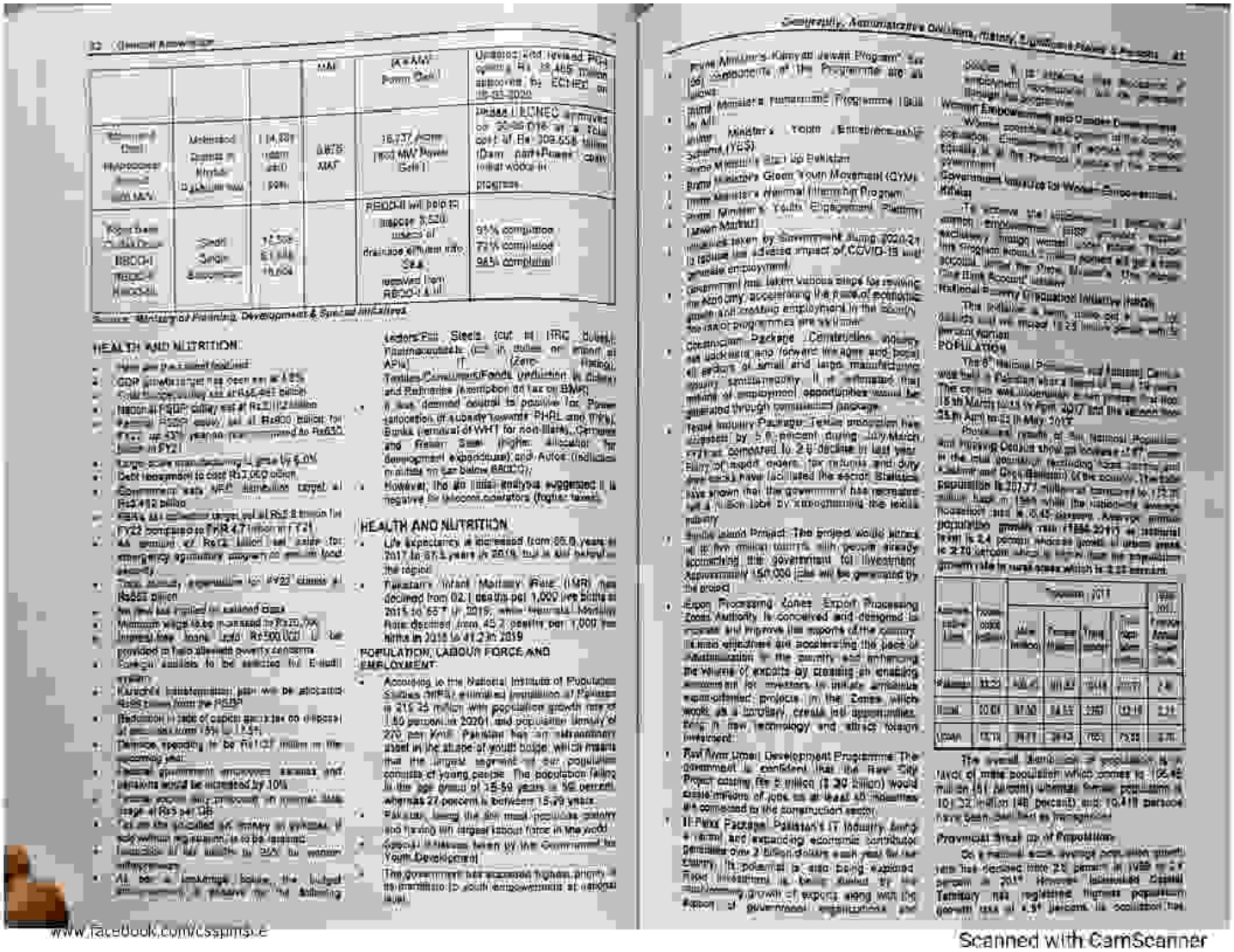

Source: Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- New polio cases reported
- GDP growth target has been set at 4.8%
- Total expenditure set at Rs8,487 billion
- Deficit at 7 GDP policy set at Rs2,[illegible]
- External public debt set at Rs800 billion for FY22, up 43% year-on-year compared to Rs630 billion in FY21
- Large scale manufacturing to grow by 6.0%
- Debt repayment to cost Rs1,060 billion
- Government sets NFC investment target at Rs3,412 billion
- FBR's tax collection target set at Rs5.8 trillion for FY22 compared to FBR 4.7 trillion in FY21
- An amount of Rs12 billion set aside for emergency agriculture program on [illegible] food security
- Total annual expenditure for FY22 stands at Rs8[illegible] billion
- No new tax applied on salaried class
- Minimum wage to be increased to Rs20,000
- Interest free loans upto Rs500,000 to be provided to Talibs alleviate poverty concerns
- Foreign scholars to be selected for E-Hadi system
- Karachi transformation plan will be allocation Rs[illegible] billion from the PSDP
- Reduction in rate of capital gains tax on disposal of [illegible] from 15% to 12.5%
- Defence spending to be Rs1[illegible] trillion in the coming year
- Federal government employees salaries and pensions would be increased by 10%
- Female doctor and professors in remote area, range at Rs5 per cent
- Tax on the so-called air money or virtual currency within the country, is to be levied
- Increase in tax slabs to 20% for women entrepreneurs
- All tax [illegible] below the budget announced [illegible] relief for the suffering

Leaders/Fan Steels (cut in [illegible] duties); Pharmaceuticals (cut in duties on import of APIs); IT (Zero rating); Textiles/Carpets/Foods (reduction in duties and Refineries (exemption on tax on BMP)

- It was deemed neutral to positive for Power (allocation of subsidy towards PHRL and PPEL), Banks (removal of WHT for non-filers), Cements and Fertilizer Sector (higher allocation for development expenditures) and Autos (reduction in utilities on tax below 850CC).
- However, the on [illegible] analysts suggested it is negative for telecom operators (higher taxes).

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- Life expectancy is decreased from 66.6 years in 2017 to 67.1 years in 2019, but is still behind in the region
- Pakistan's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 62.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 55.7 in 2019, while Neonatal Mortality Rate declined from 45.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 41.2 in 2019

POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

- According to the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) estimated population of Pakistan is 215.25 million with population growth rate of 1.80 percent in 2020, and population density of 270 per Km2. Pakistan has an extraordinary asset in the shape of youth bulge, which means that the largest segment of our population consists of young people. The population falling in the age group of 15-59 years is 56 percent, whereas 27 percent is between 15-29 years.
- Pakistan being the 6th most populous country and having 4th largest labour force in the world
- Speech / Address given by the Government for Youth Development
- The government has expressed highest priority to its manifesto to youth empowerment at national level.

Geography, Administrative Divisions, History, Government Policies & Projects 41

- Prime Minister's Kamyab Jawan Program: Six (6) components of the Programme are as follows:
- Prime Minister's Humanitarian Programme / Ehsaas Kifalat
- Prime Minister's Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES)
- Prime Minister's Start Up Pakistan
- Prime Minister's Green Youth Movement (GYM)
- Prime Minister's Internship Programme
- Prime Minister's Youth Employment Scheme (Apna Makan)
- [illegible] taken by Government during 2020-21 to reduce the adverse impact of COVID-19 and stimulate employment
- Government has taken various steps for reviving the economy, accelerating the pace of economic growth and creating employment in the country. The [illegible] programmes are as under:
- Construction Package: Construction industry has backward and forward link ages and boosts all sectors of small and large manufacturing industry simultaneously. It is estimated that millions of employment opportunities would be generated through construction package.
- Textile Industry Package: Textile production has increased by 5.6 percent during July-March 2021 as compared to 2.6 decline in last year. Flow of export orders, tax refunds and duty free locks have facilitated the export. Statistics have shown that the government has recreated [illegible] jobs by strengthening the textile industry.
- Textile Island Project: The project would attract up to five million tourists, with people already approaching the government for investment. Approximately 150,000 jobs will be generated by the project.
- Export Processing Zones: Export Processing Zones Authority is conceived and designed to promote and improve the exports of the country. Its main objectives are accelerating the pace of industrialization in the country and enhancing the volume of exports by creating an enabling environment for investors to initiate attractive export-oriented projects in the Zones, which would, as a corollary, create job opportunities, bring in new technology and attract foreign investment.
- Rawalpindi Development Programme: The government is confident that the Raw City Project costing Rs 2 million ($ 30 billion) would create millions of jobs as at least 45 industries are connected to the construction sector.
- IT Export Package: Pakistan's IT industry being a vibrant and expanding economic contributor generates over 2 billion dollars each year for the country. Its potential is also being explored. Rapid investment is being made by the [illegible] growth of exports along with the export of government organizations and

Census 2017

Administrative Units	Population (census 2017)					Population Annual Growth Rate (1998-2017)
	Male (million)	Female (million)	Transgender	Total (million)	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	
Pakistan	106.02	100.41	10,418	207.77	105.6	2.40
Punjab	57.69	54.69	3,967	110.36	105.5	2.13
Sindh	24.83	23.42	1,653	48.25	106.0	2.57

The overall literacy rate of population is a range of male population which comes to 70.42 million (54 percent) whereas female population is 60.32 million (46 percent) and 10,418 persons have been declared as transgender.

Provincial Break up of Population

On a national scale average population growth rate has declined from 2.6 percent in 1998 to 2.4 percent in 2017. However Islamabad Capital Territory has registered highest population growth rate of 4.5 percent. It is followed by

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[illegible] from 2.51 [illegible] in 1998 to 2.0 [illegible] Punjab and Sindh have also seen a decline [illegible] in the population growth rate while Khyber [illegible] and Balochistan have recorded [illegible] increase in the population growth rate. [illegible] Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) [illegible] growth rate [illegible] from 2.[illegible] percent in 1998 to 2.41 percent in 2017.

Area	Population 1998 (million)	Population 2017 (million)	Average Annual Growth Rate % (1981-98)	Average Annual Growth Rate % (1998-2017)
Pakistan	132.35	207.77	2.69	2.40
KPK	17.74	30.52	2.8	2.89
Punjab	73.62	110.01	2.6	2.13
Sindh	30.44	47.89	[illegible]	2.41
Balochistan	6.57	12.34	2.4	3.37
FATA	3.18	5.00	2.1	2.41
Islamabad	0.81	2.00	5.2	4.91

Source: Population Census 2017 (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)

The [illegible] population provisional [illegible] shows that Punjab has the highest population of 110 million, [illegible] Sindh is the second with population of 47.[illegible] [illegible] KPK and Balochistan [illegible] [illegible] in numbers, but population growth rate [illegible] [illegible] all increased. The population of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) increased from [illegible] to 5.0 million in 2017.

Urbanization

According to the Housing Census 2017, the population of the major cities has increased by 74.8 [illegible] compared to 1998 census. The urban population [illegible] with 36.38 percent of the population living in urban areas. The comparative [illegible] of provinces and areas shows similar trend [illegible] urban [illegible]. Sindh province is the most urbanized among all the provinces in Pakistan as per the results with 52.02 percent of its population based in urban areas. Punjab has the highest share of population at 52.9 percent in [illegible] population but its share has declined as compared to 1998. The share of urban population in Punjab has increased from 31.27 percent in 1998 [illegible] percent in 2017. Urbanization in Khyber [illegible] increased from 16.87 percent in 1998 [illegible] percent in 2017. The share of urban population in Balochistan increased from 23.89 percent in 1998 to 27.55 percent in 2017 and the urban share in Federally Administered Tribal Areas increased from [illegible] percent to 2.84 percent in the same period. Contrary to provinces, the Islamabad Capital Territory [illegible] a [illegible] in urbanization with the population in urban areas dropped to 50.58 percent in 2017 from 65.72 percent in 1998. The trends of urbanization in Pakistan [illegible] the provincial [illegible] of Sindh [illegible].

Area	Population (million)			Urbanization (%)		
	1981	1998	2017	1981	1998	2017
Pakistan	84.25	132.35	207.77	28.3	32.52	36.38
KPK	11.06	17.74	30.52	15.06	16.87	18.[illegible]
FATA	2.20	3.18	5.00		2.69	2.84
Punjab	47.29	73.62	110.01	27.6	31.27	36.[illegible]
Sindh	19.03	30.44	47.89	43.32	48.75	52.0[illegible]
Balochistan	4.33	6.57	12.34	15.62	23.89	27.5[illegible]
Islamabad	0.34	0.81	2.00	60.06	65.72	50.[illegible]

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Population of Major Cities

The total population of the 10 major cities in Pakistan has increased from 23.41 million in 1998 to 42.92 million in 2017. Approximately 35 percent of Sindh's total population lives in Karachi and Hyderabad alone. Karachi occupies the top position in the list of most populous cities of Pakistan with population of 14.91 million which shows an increase of 59.8 percent in 19 years.

Major Cities	Census 1998 (million)	Census 2017 (million)
Karachi City	9.33	14.91
Lahore City	5.14	11.12
Faisalabad M.Corp	2.00	3.20
Rawalpindi City	1.40	2.09
Gujranwala M.Corp	1.12	2.02
Peshawar City	0.98	1.97
Multan City M.Corp.	1.19	1.87
Hyderabad City	1.16	1.73
Islamabad M.Corp	0.52	1.01
Quetta City	0.56	1.00
Total	23.41	42.92

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN

Under the 18th Constitutional Amendment Education has been devolved to the provinces which are responsible for the award of education up to intermediate level.

- Priority 1: Decrease Out of School Children (OOSC) and Increase Short Completion
- Priority 2: Achieve Uniformity in Education Standards
- Priority 3: Improve the Quality of Education
- Priority 4: Enhance Access to and Relevance of Skills Training

Pakistan is ranked 152 out of 189 countries in the United Nations Development

Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI) 2019. Pakistan's [illegible] rate 57 percent [illegible] well behind its neighbouring countries. The primary school dropout rate is 22.7 percent, the highest in the region after Bangladesh and Nepal.

EDUCATION

- According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2020, Pakistan is ranked 154th out of 189 countries with the Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.557 (with 1 being the maximum value).
- As per Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan "State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years".
- In 2017-18 there were a total of 161.1 thousand functional primary schools with 484.3 thousand corresponding teachers at national level.
- The total reported middle institutes were 47.[illegible] thousand with 448.8 thousand employed teachers in the whole country during 2018-19.
- A total of 1,569 degree colleges with 41,23[illegible] teachers were functional during 2018-19. The slight decline in expected enrolment in 2019-20 might be due to preference of students to the professional and vocational courses.
- There are 211 universities with 60.[illegible] thousand teachers in both public and private sectors functional in 2018-19.
- According to the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) [illegible] Survey 2019-20, the literacy rate of population (10 years and above) is stagnant at 60 percent in 2019-20 since 2014-15. The literacy rate is higher in urban areas (74 percent) than in rural areas (52 percent). Province wise analysis suggests that Punjab has the highest literacy rate with 64 percent followed by Sindh with 58 percent, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Excluding Merged Areas) with 55 percent, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (including Merged Areas) with 53 percent and Balochistan with 46 percent.
- Cumulative education expenditures by federal and provincial governments in FY2020 stood at 1.5 percent of GDP as compared to 2.3 percent of GDP in FY2019.

Degree Colleges (Classes XIII-XIV)

An enrollment of 0.59 million students is expected during 2018-2019 in degree colleges.

Universities

There were 211 Universities with 51.[illegible] thousand teachers in both public and private sector functional during 2018-19.

Literacy

Survey 2018-19: the literacy rate of the population (10 years and above) is 60 percent as compared to 58 percent in 2015-16. The literacy rate is higher in urban areas (74 percent) than in rural areas (51 percent). Province wise analysis suggests that Punjab has the highest literacy [illegible] followed by Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [illegible] (Excluding Merged Areas) [illegible] Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Including Merged Areas) [illegible] Punjab and Sindh [illegible] percent.

Expenditure on Education

Public expenditure on education was estimated at [illegible] percent of GDP in 2018-19 as compared to [illegible] percent in 2017-18.

Punjab

During 2019-20, Government of Punjab has allocated an amount of Rs 42.9 billion for 2[illegible] [illegible] development projects for education.

Sindh

During 2019-20, the Sindh government has allocated Rs. [illegible] billion for 281 ongoing and 134 new development projects for education.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has allocated Rs 18.5 billion 2019-20 for 87 ongoing and [illegible] new development projects.

Technical and Vocational Education

NAVTTC

More than 200,000 youth have been trained by NAVTTC under its targeted training programmes during 2016 to 2019.

GDP Spending

2006-07	2.5%
2007-08	2.17%
2008-09	2.10%
2013-14	2%
2017-18	2.4%
2018-19	2.4%

Islamabad has the highest literacy rate in the country at 72.88% while Killa Abdullah/Musa Khel has the lowest at a meagre 10.57%.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Improving health and nutrition of the population is the priority agenda of the present government with increased focus on revamping and strengthening primary and secondary healthcare facilities. Fundamental health indicators to some extent are improving but the pace of progress is slow.

Health Expenditure

Cumulative health expenditures by federal and provincial governments in FY2019 increased to Rs 421.8 billion from Rs 416.5 billion last year, showing a growth of 1.3 percent.

Sehat Sahulat Programme: Sehat Sahulat Programme (SSP) is a flagship programme of social health protection. The beneficiaries are selected through a BISP-based survey. The programme has almost reached the target of 80 percent enrolment in AJK, GB and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's merged districts. The health satisfaction survey showed 97.5 percent satisfaction rate.

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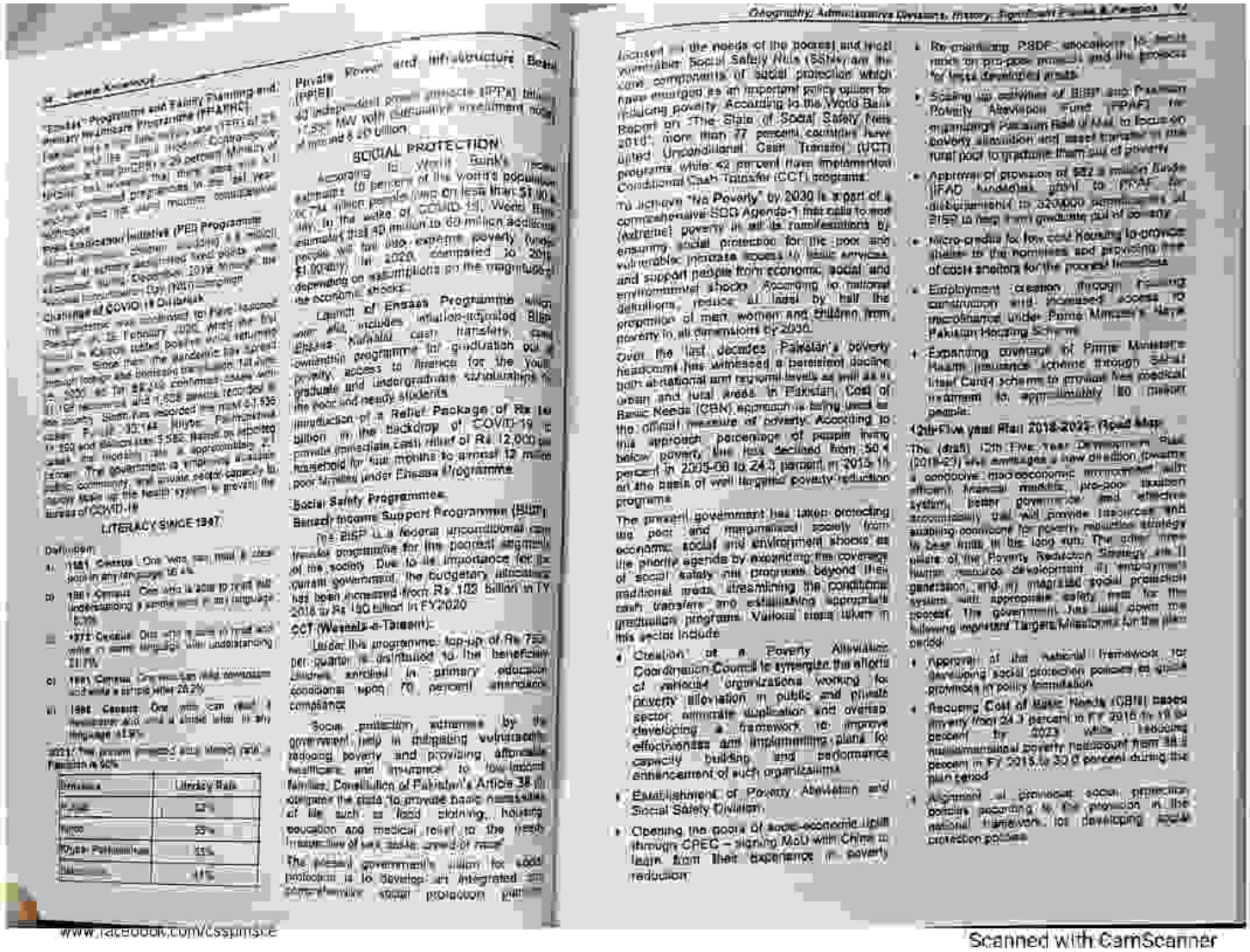

Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB)

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Launch of Ehsaas Programme

Social Safety Programmes

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)

CCT (Waseela-e-Taleem)

Geography, Administrative Divisions, History, Significant Events & Personalities

Re-orientating PSDP allocations to social

Scaling up activities of BISP and Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) by

Micro-credits for low cost Housing to provide

Employment creation through housing

Expanding coverage of Prime Ministers

Five year Plan 2018-2023: Road Map

Approval of the national framework for

Reducing Cost of basic Needs (CBN) based

Alignment of provincial social protection

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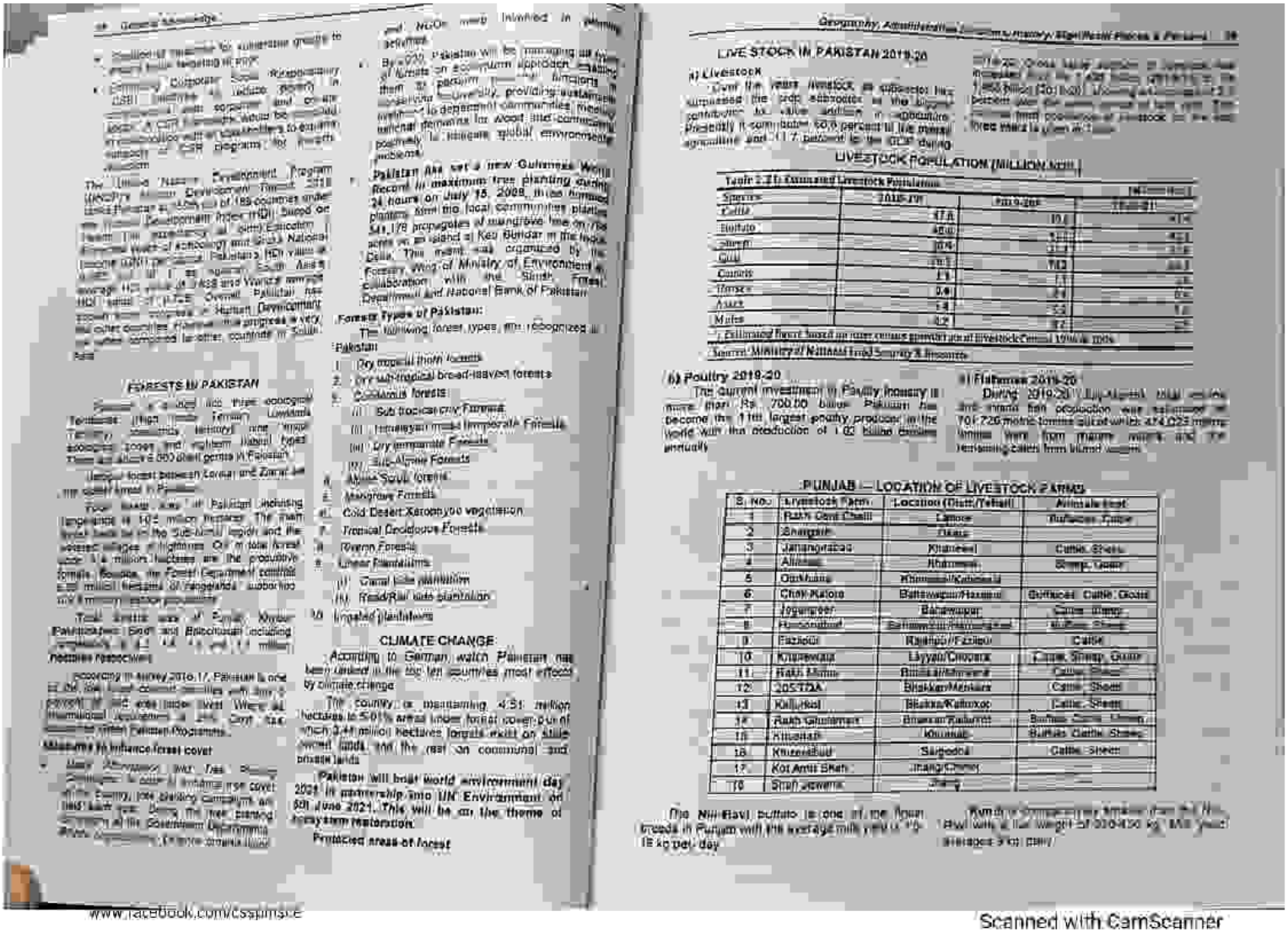

FORESTS IN PAKISTAN

Forest Types of Pakistan:

CLIMATE CHANGE

LIVE STOCK IN PAKISTAN 2019-20

LIVESTOCK POPULATION (MILLION Nos.)

PUNJAB — LOCATION OF LIVESTOCK FARMS

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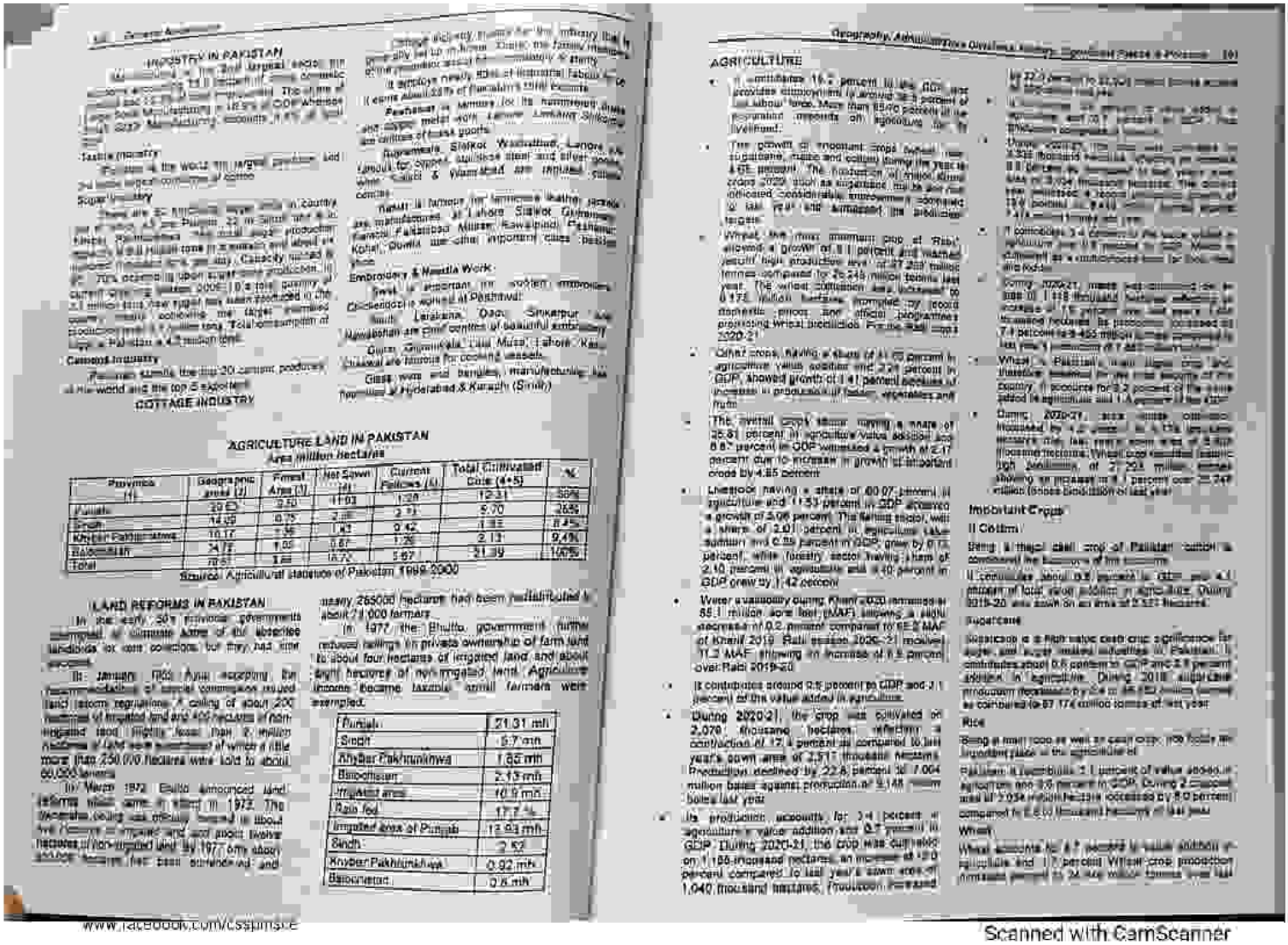

INDUSTRY IN PAKISTAN

Textile industry

Sugar industry

Cement industry

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Embroidery & Needle Work

Glass work and bangles, manufacturing has flourished at Hyderabad & Karachi (Sindh)

AGRICULTURE LAND IN PAKISTAN

Area million hectares

Provinces (1)	Geographic areas (2)	Forest Area (3)	Net Sown (4)	Current Fallows (5)	Total Cultivated Data (4+5)	%
Punjab	20.63	0.50	11.03	1.28	12.31	59%
Sindh	14.09	0.75	2.28	2.71	5.70	26%
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10.17	1.36	1.42	0.42	1.85	8.4%
Balochistan	34.75	1.05	0.87	1.26	2.13	9.4%
Total	79.64	3.66	15.70	5.67	21.39	100%

Source: Agricultural statistics of Pakistan 1999-2000

LAND REFORMS IN PAKISTAN

In 1977, the Bhutto government further reduced ceilings on private ownership of farm land to about four hectares of irrigated land and about eight hectares of non-irrigated land. Agriculture income became taxable, small farmers were exempted.

Punjab	21.31 mh
Sindh	6.7 mh
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.85 mh
Baloochistan	2.13 mh
Irrigated area	16.9 mh
Rain fed	17.7 %
Irrigated area of Punjab	13.63 mh
Sindh	2.52
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.92 mh
Baloochistan	0.6 mh

AGRICULTURE

- It contributes 19.2 percent to the GDP and provides employment to around 38.5 percent of the labour force. More than 65% percent of the population depends on agriculture for its livelihood.
- The growth of important crops (wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize and cotton) during the year is 4.05 percent. The production of major Kharif crops 2020 such as sugarcane, maize and cotton witnessed considerable improvement compared to last year and surpassed the production targets.
- Wheat, the most important crop of Rabi, witnessed a growth of 8.1 percent and marked record high production level of 27.466 million tonnes compared to 25.248 million tonnes last year. The wheat production was increased by 2.172 million tonnes, compiled by provincial agencies after crop cutting experiments. Prices and other supports programmes provisioning Wheat procurement. Prices Rabi crops 2020-21
- Other crops, having a share of 41.69 percent in agriculture value addition and 2.24 percent in GDP, showed growth of 3.41 percent because of increases in production of fodder, vegetables and fruits.
- The overall Crops sector having a share of 25.81 percent in agriculture value addition and 4.87 percent in GDP witnessed a growth of 2.17 percent due to increase in growth of important crops by 4.85 percent.
- Livestock having a share of 60.07 percent in agriculture and 11.53 percent in GDP observed a growth of 5.06 percent. The fishing sector, with a share of 2.01 percent in agriculture value addition and 0.39 percent in GDP, grew by 0.13 percent, while forestry sector having share of 2.10 percent in agriculture and 0.40 percent in GDP grew by 1.42 percent.
- Water availability during Kharif 2020 remained at 55.1 million acre feet (MAF) showing a slight decrease of 0.2 percent compared to 55.2 MAF of Kharif 2019. Rabi season 2020-21 received 11.2 MAF showing an increase of 6.5 percent over Rabi 2019-20.
- It contributes around 0.6 percent to GDP and 3.1 percent of the value added in agriculture.
- During 2020-21, the crop was cultivated on 2,070 thousand hectares, reflecting a contraction of 17.4 percent as compared to last year's sown area of 2,517 thousand hectares. Production declined by 22.8 percent to 7.004 million bales against production of 9.148 million bales last year.
- Its production accounts for 3.4 percent of agriculture's value addition and 0.7 percent to GDP. During 2020-21, the crop was cultivated on 1,186 thousand hectares, an increase of 2.0 percent compared to last year's sown area of 1,040 thousand hectares. Production increased by 22.4 percent to 81,000 million bales against production of 66,164 million bales last year.
- It contributes 3.4 percent to the value added in agriculture and 0.7 percent to GDP. Maize is cultivated as a multipurpose crop for food, feed and fodder.
- During 2020-21, maize was cultivated on an area of 1,188 thousand hectares, an increase of 1.5 percent over the last year's thousand hectares. Production increased by 7.4 percent to 9,455 million tonnes compared to last year's production of 7,887 million tonnes.
- Wheat is Pakistan's main staple crop and, therefore, assumed the most important crop of the country. It accounts for 9.2 percent of the value added in agriculture and 1.8 percent of the GDP.
- During 2020-21, area under cultivation increased by 4.2 percent to 9,135 thousand hectares over last year's sown area of 8,765 thousand hectares. Wheat production reached a record high level/volume of 27.466 million tonnes showing an increase of 8.7 percent over 25.248 million tonnes production of last year.

Important Crops

Cotton

Being a major cash crop of Pakistan cotton is considered the backbone of the economy.

It contributes about 0.8 percent to GDP and 4.1 percent of total value addition in agriculture. During 2019-20 area sown on an area of 2,521 thousand.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is a high value cash crop a prominence for sugar and sugar related industries in Pakistan. It contributes about 0.6 percent to GDP and 2.8 percent share in agriculture. During 2018 sugarcane production (tonnes) by 2.4 or 66,852 million tonnes as compared to 87,174 million tonnes of last year.

Rice

Being a main food as well as cash crop, rice holds an important place in the agriculture of

Pakistan. It contributes 3.1 percent of value added in agriculture and 0.6 percent in GDP. During 2 thousand area of 2,034 million hectares increased by 8.0 percent compared to 2,6 00 thousand hectares of last year.

Wheat

Wheat accounts for 8.7 percent in value addition in agriculture and 1.7 percent Wheat crop production increased percent to 24 mln million tonnes over last

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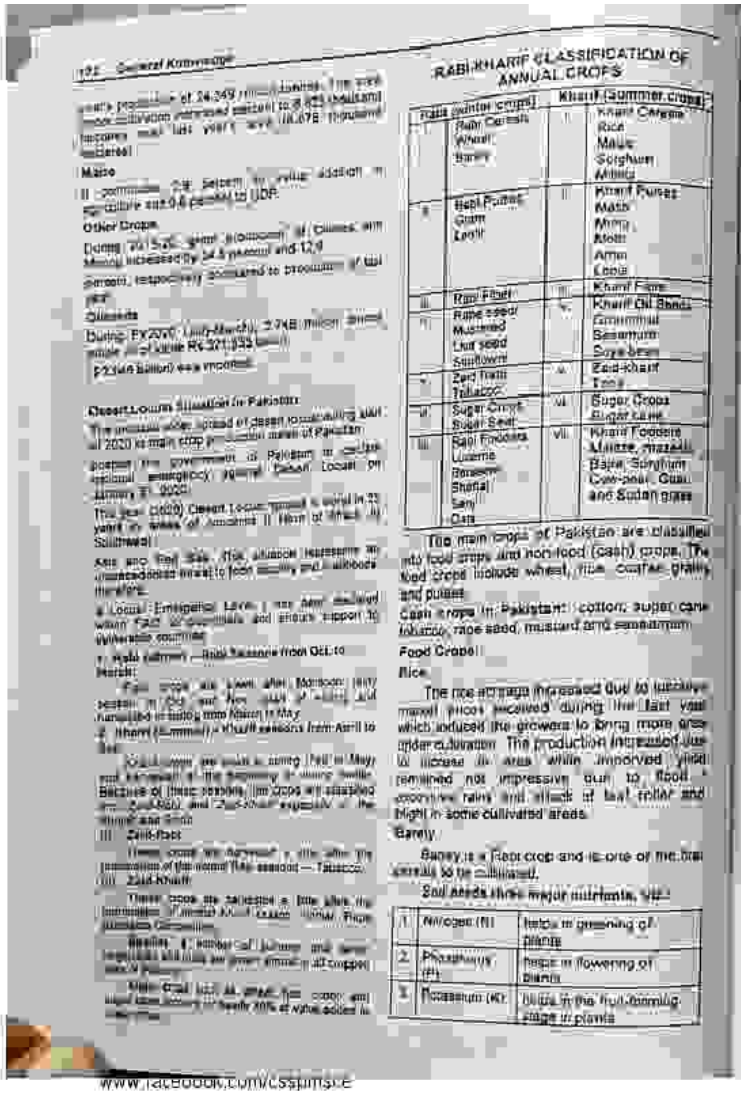


RABI-KHARIF CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL CROPS

Rabi (winter crops)		Kharif (Summer crops)	
i.	Rabi Cereals Wheat Barley	i.	Kharif Cereals Rice Maize Sorghum Millets
ii.	Rabi Pulses Gram Lentil	ii.	Kharif Pulses Moth Mung Mash Arhar Lobia
iii.	Rabi Fibre	iii.	Kharif Fibre
iv.	Rabi oilseed Mustard Flax seed Sunflower	iv.	Kharif Oil Seeds Groundnut Sesamum Soya bean
v.	Zard Patti Tobacco	v.	Zaid-kharif Toria
vi.	Sugar Crops Sugar Beet	vi.	Sugar Crops Sugar cane
vii.	Rabi Fodders Lucerne Berseem Shaftal Senji Oats	vii.	Kharif Fodders Maize, mazalli Baira, Sorghum Cow-pea, Guar, and Sudan grass

The main crops of Pakistan are classified into food crops and non-food (cash) crops. The food crops include wheat, rice, coarse grains and pulses.

Cash crops in Pakistan: cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, rape seed, mustard and sesamum.

Food Crops:

Rice

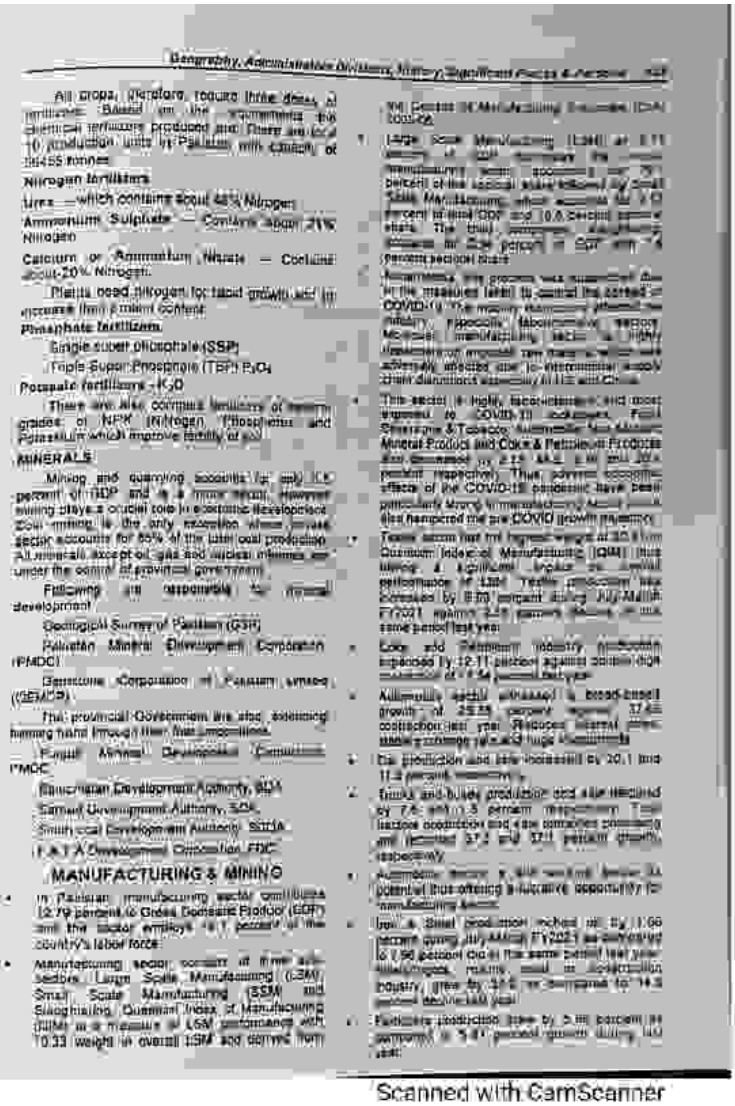
The rice acreage increased due to lucrative market prices received during the last year which induced the growers to bring more area under cultivation. The production increased due to increase in area while improved yield remained not impressive due to flood, excessive rains and attack of leaf roller and blight in some cultivated areas.

Barley

Barley is a Rabi crop and is one of the best cereals to be cultivated.

Soil needs three major nutrients, viz.:

1.	Nitrogen (N)	helps in greening of plants
2.	Phosphorus (P)	helps in flowering of plants
3.	Potassium (K)	helps in the fruit-forming stage in plants



All crops, therefore, require these three, or mixtures. Based on the requirements the chemical fertilizers produced and there are local production units in Pakistan with capacity of 8455 tonnes.

Nitrogen fertilizers

Urea — which contains about 46% Nitrogen.

Ammonium Sulphate — Contains about 21% Nitrogen.

Calcium or Ammonium Nitrate — Contains about 20% Nitrogen.

Plants need nitrogen for rapid growth and to increase their protein content.

Phosphate fertilizers

Single super phosphate (SSP)

Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) P_2O_5

Potassic fertilizers - K_2O

There are also complex fertilizers of various grades of NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphates and Potassium) which improve fertility of soil.

MINERALS

Mining and quarrying accounts for only 0.6 percent of GDP and is a minor sector, however mining plays a crucial role in economic development. Coal mining is the only exception where private sector accounts for 85% of the total coal production. All minerals except oil, gas and nuclear minerals are under the control of provincial governments.

Following are responsible for mineral development:

Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)

Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan Limited (GEMCOP)

The provincial Governments are also extending mining loans through their line departments.

Export Animal Development Corporation PMDC

Baluchistan Development Authority, BDA

Sarhad Development Authority, SDA

Sindh Coal Development Authority, SCDA

F.A.T.A Development Corporation FDC

MANUFACTURING & MINING

- In Pakistan, manufacturing sector contributes 12.79 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the sector employs 13.1 percent of the country's labor force.
- Manufacturing sector consists of three sub-sectors: Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small Scale Manufacturing (SSM) and Slaughtering. Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM) is a measure of LSM performance with 70.33 weight in overall LSM and derived from 96 Groups of Manufacturing Industries (CIN) codes.
- Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) at 3.11 percent of GDP comprises the major manufacturing sectors accounting for 75% percent of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 2.0 percent in total GDP and 10.6 percent sectoral share. The third component, slaughtering, contributes 0.68 percent in GDP with 3.6 percent sectoral share.
- Performance and growth was suppressed due to the measures taken to control the spread of COVID-19. The ongoing pandemic affected the industry, especially labor-intensive sectors. Moreover, manufacturing sector is highly dependent on imported raw material which was adversely affected due to international supply chain disruptions especially in US and China.
- This sector is highly concentrated and most exposed to COVID-19 outbreak. Food, Beverage & Tobacco accounts for almost 40% share, Mineral Product and Coke & Petroleum Products also contributed 11.2% and 10.2% respectively. Thus, adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have been particularly strong in manufacturing sector and also hampered the pre COVID growth momentum.
- Textile sector has the highest weight of 30.81% in Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM) thus having a significant impact on overall performance of LSM. Textile production has decreased by 8.80 percent during July-March FY2021 against 2.67 percent increase in the same period last year.
- Coke and Petroleum industry production expanded by 12.17 percent against contraction of 17.54 percent last year.
- Automobile sector showed a mixed trend of growth of 25.25 percent against 37.65 contraction last year. Reduced interest rates encourage vehicle and huge investments.
- Cement production and sale increased by 20.1 and 11.2 percent respectively.
- Fertilizer and sugar production and sale declined by 7.6 and 0.5 percent respectively. The decline in production and sale of fertilizer companies and declined 37.2 and 37.1 percent growth, respectively.
- Automobile sector is also working hard to potential thus offering a lucrative opportunity for manufacturing sector.
- Iron & Steel production inched up by 1.66 percent during July-March FY2021 as compared to 0.90 percent decline in the same period last year. Auto-industry remains small in comparison to industry, grew by 3.6% as compared to 14.3 percent decline last year.
- Fertilizers production grew by 5.86 percent as compared to 5.81 percent growth during last year.

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- The [illegible] industrial [illegible] components [illegible] percent [illegible] corresponding period. Electric [illegible] the highest weight in [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]
- Non-metallic Mineral Products surged by 24 [illegible] percent as compared to 1.31 percent increase [illegible] This was mainly driven by [illegible] percent [illegible] cement production. Total cement [illegible] during July-March FY2021 increased to 43.12 million tonnes (mt) from [illegible] mt last year.
- Engineering products plunged to 26.53 percent as compared to 7.28 percent [illegible] last year.
- Leather products increased by 36.28 percent during July-March FY2021 as compared to 6.9 percent increase last year.
- Paper and board production increased by [illegible] percent as compared to 4.30 percent [illegible] last year. Rubber Products [illegible] by 17.[illegible] percent during July-March FY2021 as compared to 6.43 percent growth in the same period last year.

IMPORTANT MINERALS

No	Mineral	Approx Reserve	Found In
1	Coal	184,[illegible] million tonnes	All provinces especially [illegible] Sindh. Thar [illegible] more than [illegible] total
2	Petroleum	[illegible] million barrels	Sindh and Punjab province particularly [illegible]
3	Natural Gas	[illegible] million cubic feet	Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab particularly Sui
4	Iron Ore	430 million tonnes	Kalabagh (Punjab), Marwat Range (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chilghazi and Baluchistan Damm Nissar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Chilghazi and [illegible] Sulaiman Range, Langrial, Chitral, Galdanian, Kabul, [illegible] Gali
5	Chromite	—	Muslimbagh area of Zhob valley, Jhang, Tangarh and Khanozai Chagai and Kharan districts, Rashidi Range, Lasbela [illegible] Chirad village in Charsadda and Malakand Agency, Mohmand and Waziristan Tribal areas
6	Copper	412 million tonnes	Saindak, Koh Maranni (Chagai), Pishin, Sibi, Kalat, Zhob Waziristan, Salt Range especially from Jurala to Malli [illegible] Khewra, Warcha, Kalabagh and Jatta
7	Rock Salt and Borax	100 million rock salt deposits	Salt Range, trans Indus salt range, Potwar Plateau, Marwat hills, Daud Khel, Zinda Pir (D.G. Khan), the Pezu and Moghal Kot (D.I. Khan) and Kohat and Nowshera. In Sindh — [illegible] Mouza, Kot Diji and Rani-pur.
8	Lime Stone	—	In Balochistan Hamai
9	Gypsum	350 million tonnes	Salt Range region, Khewra, Dandot, Dann Khel, [illegible] Rakhi Munh, D.G. Khan Sakhi Sarwar, Sibi, Tangi and Chakwal
10	Sulphur	0.8 million tones	Koh-i-Sultan in western Balochistan and Baruti in [illegible] Kirthar, Chitral, Kalat and Hyderabad
11	China Fire Clay	2.8 million [illegible] million tones	Sodu Shah (Swat), Alai in northern mountains and Tamargai district Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Salt Range, Kisore Range and Surghar Range in Trans—Indus area
12	[illegible]	[illegible] million tonnes Bentonite [illegible]	Sukkur, Kot Diji, Thano Bula Khan, Salt Range Azad Kashmir
13	[illegible]	74 million tones	Central Salt Range (Punjab), Kohat, Muzaffarabad, Thatta Attock, Lehri, etc
14	Silica Sand	—	Dandot, Jhelum, Makarwal (Mianwali), Hazara (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Shah [illegible]
15	Magnesite	—	Muslimbagh, Lasbela to Mauswat, Kalat, Shahkot, Kharan, Zhob and Abbottabad
16	Barite	[illegible] million tonnes	Khuzdar, Mekran, [illegible], Zhob, Lasbela, Kharan
17	Soap Stone	[illegible] million tonnes	Sherwan (Abbottabad), Safed Koh, Zhob and Azad Batt
18	Marble	Very large	Mangora, Dandal Hills, Mardan, Swat, Nowshera, Chitral, Muzaffarabad

ENERGY RESOURCES

Pakistan is energy deficient country. [illegible] producing energy from nuclear, thermal, hydel and other allied resources. Following is given the [illegible] installed capacity.

Coal

Pakistan has coal resources estimated [illegible] 185 billion tonnes including 175 billion tonnes identified at Thar coalfields in Sindh province. Pakistan's coal generally ranks from lignite to sub-bituminous.

ENERGY

- The problem has evolved over the years from one of chronic power supply deficit to one where there is excess installed capacity but not enough cash flow in the system to [illegible]. The latter created circular debt issue. Specifically, the 'circular debt' in Pakistan's energy supply chain refers to the cash flow shortfall incurred in the power sector from the delayed/non-payment of obligations by consumers, distribution companies and the government.
- It has continued to grow in size over the years, rising from 1.6 percent of GDP (Rs161 billion) in 2008, to 5.2 percent of GDP (Rs2,150 billion) in June 2020.
- In terms of energy mix, Pakistan's reliance on thermal which includes imported coal, local coal, RLNG and natural gas has been increasing over the years. Pakistan's dependence on natural gas in the overall energy mix is in decline and the [illegible] of its share in the energy mix is due to declining natural gas reserves and [illegible].

Table 1.1: Fuel-wise Installed Capacity Breakup

	Installed (MW)	Percentage Share
Hydel	9,874.0	26.[illegible]
RLNG	[illegible]	19.[illegible]
RFO	6,[illegible]	16.[illegible]
Coal	4,770.0	12.[illegible]
Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nuclear	2,490.0	6.[illegible]
Wind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solar	400.0	[illegible]
Bagasse	[illegible]	0.[illegible]
Total	37,[illegible]	100.[illegible]

Source: Ministry of Energy (Power Division)

Table 1.2: Installed Capacity

	2019-20 (July-April)	2020-21 (July-April)
Installed Capacity (MW)	35,872	37,[illegible]

Source: Ministry of Energy (Power Division)

Table 1.3: Share in Electricity Consumption

Sector	UNITS SOLD (GWh)		% Share	
	2019-20 (July-March)	2020-21 (July-March)	2019-20 (July-March)	2020-21 (July-March)
Household	39,401	41,208	48.2	49.1
Commercial	6,113	[illegible]	7.5	7.[illegible]
Industry	20,[illegible]	22,880	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agriculture	7,121	7,358	8.[illegible]	[illegible]
Others	[illegible]	7,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan

Table 1.4: Sector Wise Natural Gas Consumption in Million Cubic Feet Per Day (MMCFD)

Sector	Gas Consumption in MMCFD	RLNG (Bcfd)	Total
Power	610	573	1,183
Household	612	[illegible]	612
Commercial	55	8	63
Transport (CNG)	63	47	110
Fertilizer	387	37	424
General Industry	83	290	373
Total	2,773	950	[illegible]

Source: Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division Policy Wing)

- There are six nuclear power plants operating [illegible] two sites of the country, two units namely Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) at Karachi and four units of Chashma Nuclear Power Plants (C-1, C-2, C-3 & C-4) at Chashma Mianwali District of Punjab Province. The gross capacity of these five nuclear power plants is 2,530 MW that supplied about [illegible] million units of electricity to the national grid during 1st July 2020 to 31st March 2021.
- KANUPP, the oldest of the [illegible] has surpassed its design life of 30 years and has completed 49 years of safe and successful operation.

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Table-12: PAEC's Performance Parameters

Plant	Capacity Gross	Capacity MWe Net	Electricity sent to Grid (Million kWh) 1st July 2020 to 31st March 2021	Lifetime up to 31st March 2021
KANUPP	100	90	76	14,971
C-1	325	300	2,397	41,242
C-2	325	300	2,662	32,324
C-3	340	315	1,723	10,355
C-4	340	315	1,774	6,358
CHASNUPP-1	340	315	1,774	6,358
CHASNUPP-2	340	315	32	32
Total	1,100	1,035	32	32

Source: Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

- One more unit with gross capacity of 1,100 MW is planned under construction near the KANUPP site in Karachi, the Karachi Nuclear Power Plants (K-3). Civil engineering tasks for K-3 are in progress. K-3 plants are expected to become operational in 2022.

INFLATION:

Consumer price index was recorded at 8.5% during July-April 2021.

During first seven months of the current fiscal year, inflationary pressures remained. The headline inflation rose by 14.6 percent in January 2020, compared to 6.5 percent in the same month last year, primarily because of a sharp surge in food inflation.

TRADE AND PAYMENTS

- During [illegible] fiscal year, global output witnessed a contraction of 3.5 percent while the world trade contracted by 10.4 percent. Cooperation trade and technological transfers among [illegible] had already moved the growth in the world trade volume from 3.8 percent in 2018 to 0.9 percent in 2019.
- The pandemic has caused serious disruptions in the supply chain and subdued foreign direct investment. Overseas migration and worker remittances were severely disrupted and tourism was particularly hard hit. In short, it brought the economic activities to a standstill.
- Pakistan's exports touched peak owing to [illegible] measures taken by the state authorities and it was among those countries whose export recovered most rapidly.
- SBP also cover activities through the [illegible] support package.
- Extensions in the validity of subsidized power and gas utilities under wetlands zero-rating certificates.
- Loans deferment and restructuring.
- Payroll support under the Rozgar Scheme.

Exports of goods and services were projected at US$ 22.7 billion in the fiscal year 2021. Exports during July-March FY2021 amounted to US$ 18.7 billion as compared to US$ 17.4 billion in the same period last year, which shows an impressive growth of 7.1 percent as compared to the 2.2 percent in the same period last year.

Exports

During July-February FY2020, exports reached US$ 15.6 billion compared to US$ 15.1 billion last year, thus registering a growth of 3.2 percent. However, due to COVID-19 exports declined by 15 percent in March 2020 compared to Feb 2020 while according to PBS, in April 2020 exports remained only US$ 957 million, the exports showing 47 percent decline compared to March 2020. On year on year basis exports declined by 54.2 percent in April 2020 to US$ 957 million as compared to US$ 2088 million in same period last year. Thus, exports during July-April, FY2020 reached US$ 18.4 billion compared to US$ 19.2 billion during same period last year showing a decline of 3.5 percent.

United States

United States of America (USA) is the major destination for Pakistan's exports (20% in FY 2021).

Second partnership is Afghanistan.

Europe Union

European Union is Pakistan's largest export partner. This is because Pakistani products have duty free access in all 27-member states of the European Union (EU) on 91 percent tariff lines under EU's "Special Incentive Arrangement for Good Governance and Sustainable Development" known as GSP+.

Imports

The present government imposed up to 90 percent regulatory duties on 370 luxury and non-essential imported goods to curtail the rising imports. Thus during July-Feb FY2020, imports remained US$ 31.3 billion compared to US$ 38.4 billion showing a decline of almost 18 percent. Hence, trade deficit was contracted to 26 percent. In April 2020 imports declined by 32 percent and remained at US$ 3.2 billion compared to US$ 4.7 billion in April 19.

PUBLIC DEBT

Pakistan's Debt and Liabilities

Table-13: Total Public Debt

(Rs in billion)					
Domestic Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
External Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Public Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Debt of the Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(In percent of GDP)					
Domestic Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
External Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Public Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Debt of the Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(Memorandum Items)					
GDP (Current market price)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government Revenue with the Ratings system	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Dollar terms per average exchange rates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PAKISTAN'S TRADE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Pakistan's economic classification of exports consists of primary commodities (15%), semi-manufactured goods (13%) and manufactured goods (72%). *Now, Bana constitutes about 65% of cotton exports. Main exporting partner of Pakistan is US.*

DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

Pakistan's share in global exports is only 0.16%. In global trade our share in textile and clothing is 2.13% while in carpets, carpeting, and rugs is *13.67%*.

The combination of narrow export base concentrated in low value added products and going to few countries is a source of serious concern for Pakistan. "Globalization", one visualizes one World, ideological demarcations have vanished, Borderless World is the hope of WTO regime.

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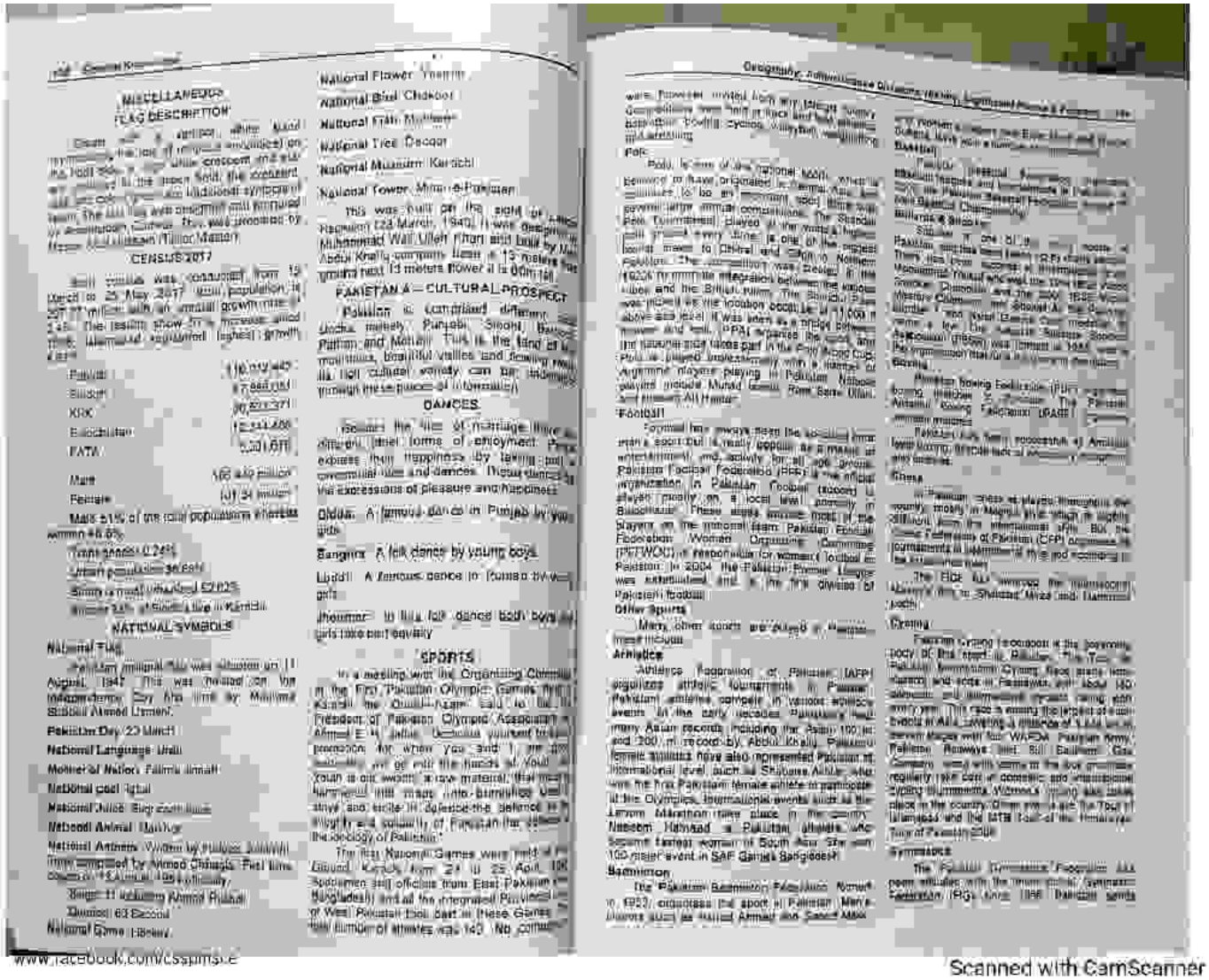

MISCELLANEOUS

FLAG DESCRIPTION

CENSUS 2017

PAKISTAN A CULTURAL PROSPECT

DANCES

Luddi: A famous dance in Punjab by young girls

Jhoomar: In this folk dance both boys and girls take part equally

SPORTS

Geography, Administrative Divisions (Rank), Highest Points & Features

Basketball

Boxing

Cricket

Football

Other Sports

Athletics

Badminton

Hockey

Squash

Tennis

Cycling

Gymnastics

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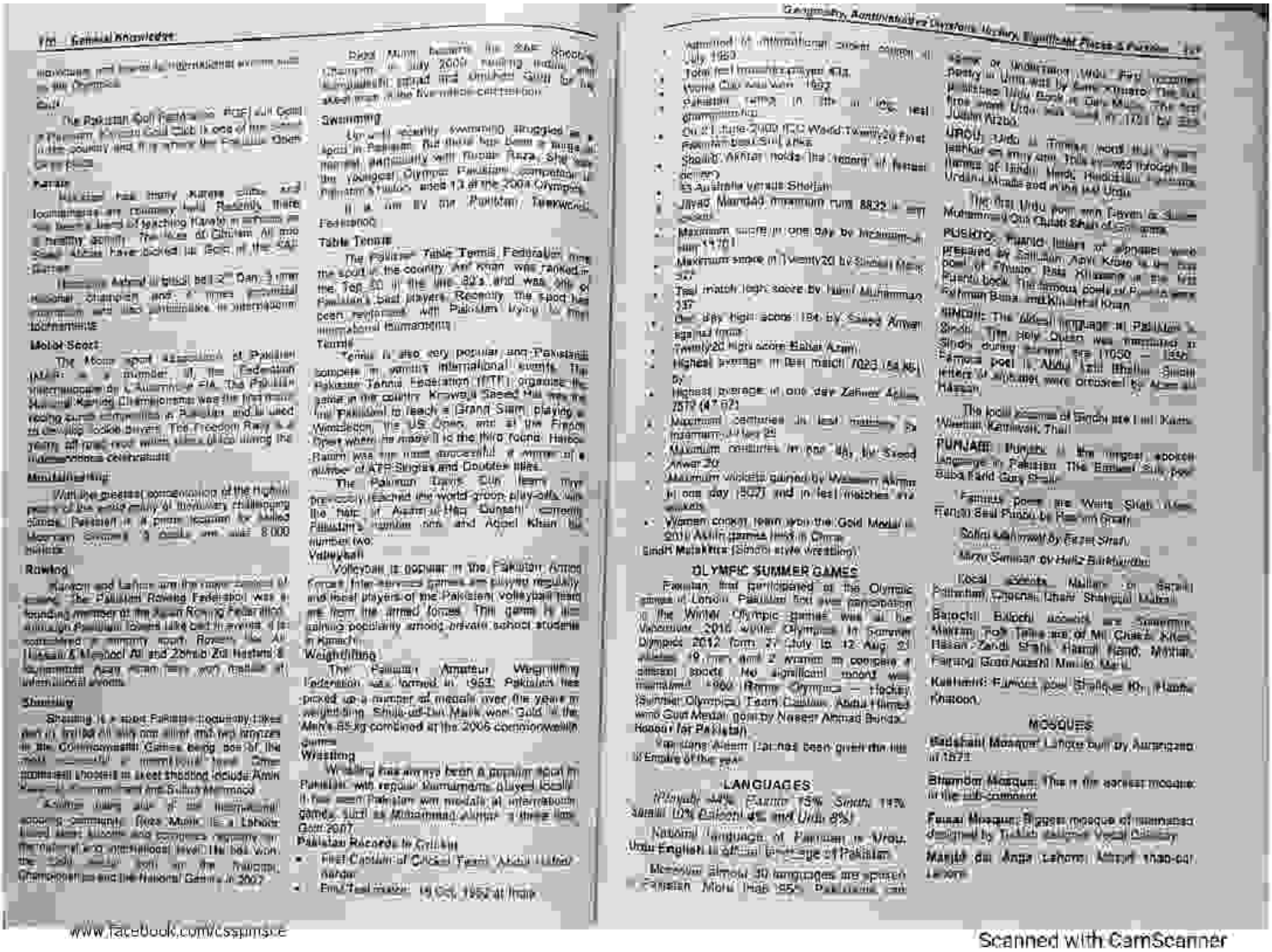

Golf

The Pakistan Golf Federation is the governing body of golf in Pakistan. Karachi Golf Club is one of the oldest golf clubs in the country and it is where the Pakistan Open is held.

Karate

Karate has many Karate clubs and tournaments are routinely held. Recently there has been a trend of teaching Karate in schools as a healthy activity. The late Ali Gholam Ali and Abdul Abdul have locked in both of the Karate Belts.

Boxing

Hussain Ashraf is best known for his international success and has won 3 silver medals, 2 times national champion and 4 times provincial champion and has participated in international tournaments.

Motor Sports

The Motor sport association of Pakistan (MSAP) is a member of the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA). The Pakistan National Rallies Championship was the first motor racing event held in Pakistan and is used to develop locals drivers. The Freedom Rally is a yearly off road event which takes place during the Independence celebrations.

Mountaineering

With the greatest concentration of the highest peaks of the world many of mountains challenging climbs, Pakistan is a prime location for skilled Mountain Climbers. 5 peaks are over 8,000 metres.

Rowing

Karachi and Lahore are the major centres of rowing. The Pakistan Rowing Federation was a founding member of the Asian Rowing Federation although Pakistani rowers take part in events, it is considered a minority sport. Rowers like Ali Hassan & Mehboob Ali and Zaheer Zia Hasnain & Muhammad Asad were team and medals at international events.

Shooting

Shooting is a sport Pakistan frequently takes part in, it has won one silver medal two bronzes in the Commonwealth Games being one of the most successful countries in shooting. Some prominent shooters in skeet shooting include Amin Khokhar, Naeem Iqbal and Sultan Mehmood.

Karate

Karate being one of the international shooting community. Ilyas Malik is a Lahore based karate master and competes regularly on the national and international level. He has won the gold medal both at the National Championships and the National Games in 2007.

Field Hockey

Field Hockey became the 2nd Shooting Champion in July 2008 beating India and subsequently spread and dominated south for the most part of the five-a-side competition.

Swimming

Unofficially swimming struggled as a sport in Pakistan. But there has been a surge in interest particularly with Kashish Raza. She was the youngest Olympic Pakistani competitor in Pakistan's history, aged 13 at the 2004 Olympics.

It is run by the Pakistan Taekwondo Federation.

Table Tennis

The Pakistan Table Tennis Federation runs the sport in the country. Arif Khan was ranked in the Top 50 in the late 80's and was one of Pakistan's best players. Recently the sport has been reinvented with Pakistan trying to host international tournaments.

Tennis

Tennis is also very popular and Pakistanis compete in various international events. The Pakistan Tennis Federation (PTF) organises the games in the country. Khawaja Saeed Hai was the first Pakistani to reach a Grand Slam, playing at Wimbledon, the US Open, and at the French Open where he made it to the third round. Haroon Rashim was the most successful player of a number of ATP Singles and Doubles titles.

The Pakistan Davis Cup team have previously reached the world group play-offs with the help of Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi, currently Pakistan's number one and Aqeel Khan the number two.

Volleyball

Volleyball is popular in the Pakistan Armed Forces Inter-services games are played regularly and most players of the Pakistani volleyball team are from the armed forces. This game is also gaining popularity among private school students in Karachi.

Weightlifting

The Pakistan Amateur Weightlifting Federation was formed in 1953. Pakistan has picked up a number of medals over the years in weightlifting. Shuja-ud-Din Malik won Gold in the Men's 85 kg combined at the 2006 commonwealth games.

Wrestling

Wrestling has always been a popular sport in Pakistan with regular tournaments played locally. It has seen Pakistan win medals at international games, such as Muhammad Akhtar a three time Gold winner.

Pakistan Records in Cricket

- First Captain of Cricket Team: Abdul Hafeez Kardar
- First Test match: 16 Oct 1952 at India

- Youngest to international cricket captain at 17 years 124 days.
- Youngest to 1000 runs: 1982
- Youngest to 100 wickets: 1982
- Pakistan ranked 1st in the ICC test championship
- On 21 June 2009 ICC World Twenty20 First Pakistan beat Sri Lanka.
- Shoaib Akhtar holds the record of fastest delivery
- Is Australia versus Sheikhupura
- Javed Miandad maximum runs 8832 in test cricket
- Maximum runs in one day by Inzamam-ul-Haq 11701
- Maximum score in Twenty20 by Shoaib Malik 97*
- Test match high score by Hanif Muhammad 337
- One day high score 194 by Saeed Anwar against India
- Twenty20 high score Babar Azam
- Highest average in Test match 7023 (54.46) by
- Highest average in one day Zaheer Abbas 7578 (47.67)
- Maximum centuries in test matches by Inzamam-ul-Haq 25
- Maximum centuries in one day by Saeed Anwar 20
- Maximum wickets gained by Wasseem Akram in one day (502) and in test matches and wickets
- Women cricket team won the Gold Medal in 2010 Asian games held in China.

Sindhi Malakhra (Sindhi style wrestling)

OLYMPIC SUMMER GAMES

Pakistan first participated at the Olympic games in London. Pakistan first ever participation in the Winter Olympic games was at the Vancouver 2010 while Olympics in Summer Olympics 2012 form 27 July to 12 Aug. 21 athletes (9 men and 2 women) to compete a different sports. No significant record was maintained since Rome Olympics – Hockey (Summer Olympics) Team Captain, Abdul Hamed who Gold Medal goal by Naseer Ahmad Bunda. Honour for Pakistan.

Yasir Shah Nasim (Archer) has been given the title of Emirate of the year.

LANGUAGES

Punjabi 44%, Pashto 15%, Sindhi 14%, Saraiki 10%, Balochi 4% and Urdu 8%)

National language of Pakistan is Urdu. Urdu English is official language of Pakistan.

Moreover almost 30 languages are spoken Pakistan More than 95% Pakistanis can speak or understand Urdu. First complete poetry in Urdu was by Amir Khusro. The first ever Urdu book in Dars Nizami. The first Dictionary Urdu was made in 1701 by Shah Mubarak Abro.

URDU: Urdu is Persian word that means camp or army and Urdu was used through the names of Lashkari, Hindi, Hindustani, Dakhni, Urdu-e-Mualla and in the last Urdu.

The first Urdu poet was Fakhr-u-Din Nizami Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah of Golconda.

PUSHTO: Pushto letters of alphabet were prepared by Sultan Aziz Khan in the first poet of Pushto Bais Khanan is the first Pushto book. The famous poets of Pushto were Rehman Baba and Khushal Khan.

SINDHI: The oldest language in Pakistan is Sindhi. The holy Quran was translated in Sindhi during Akbar era 1050 – 1605. Famous poet is Abdul Latif Bhittai. Sindhi letters of alphabet were created by Aziz-ul-Hassan.

The local cinema of Sindh are Lal Kaan, Nimmi, Kamran, Thali.

PUNJABI: Punjabi is the largest spoken language in Pakistan. The Earliest Sufi poet Baba Farid Ganj Shakr.

Famous poets are Waris Shah, Mian Muhammad Bakhsh, Bulleh Shah, Sultan Bahu.

Sohni Mahiwal by Fazal Shah.

Mirza Sahiban by Hafiz Barkhurdar.

Local Sports: Mallakhra or Gatka, Patterbaz, Chaupar, Ghara Shahgull, Mukna.

Balochi: Balochi accords are Sammmi, Mastani, Pob Tatha are of Mi Chakri, Khan, Hasan Zandi Shahi, Hamal Hand, Mohtar, Farsang, Gosh Aasahi, Mir to Mard.

Kashmiri: Famous poet Shafique Ki, Hanfa Khadim.

MOSQUES

Badshahi Mosque: Lahore built by Aurangzeb in 1673.

Shamdan Mosque: This is the earliest mosque in the sub-continent.

Faisal Mosque: Biggest mosque of islamabad designed by Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay.

Masjid dai Anga: Lahore, Masjid khan-dai Lahore.

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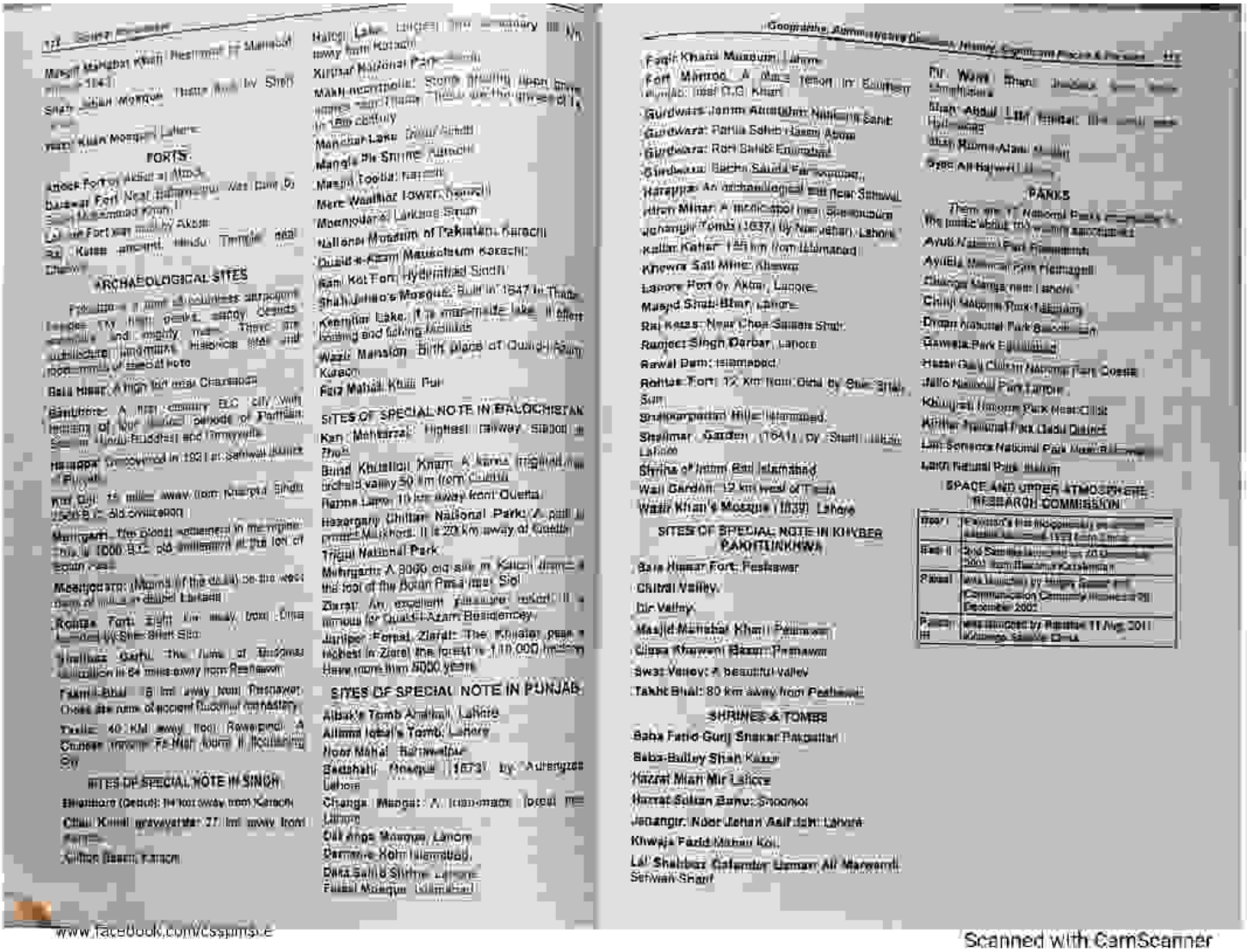

Mosque, Thatta Built by Shah Jahan

Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore

FORTS

Attock Fort on West of Attock

Derawar Fort Near Bahawalpur, Was built by Nawab Muhammad Khan

Lahore Fort was built by Akbar

Rai Kotas ancient Hindu Temple near Chakwal

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Pakistan is a land of countless archaeological sites. Many peaks, valley deposits, temples, city ruins, and mighty forts. There are numerous historical sites and architectural landmarks. Some of the most important of these are:

Bala Hissar: A high fort near Charsadda

Banbhore: A first century BC city with remains of four distinct periods of Parthian, Sassanian, Hindu-Buddhist and Tirmiyyaite

Harappa: Discovered in 1921 at Sahiwal district of Punjab

Kot Diji: 15 miles away from Khairpur Sindh (3000 B.C. old civilization)

Mehrgarh: The oldest settlement in the region. This is 7000 B.C. old settlement at the foot of South East

Moenjodaro: (Moons of the dead) on the west bank of Indus river District Larkana

Rohtas Fort: Eight km away from Dina Junction (West) Distt. Jhelum

Shalibaz Garhi: This ruins of Buddhist civilization is 64 miles away from Peshawar

Takht-i-Bhai: 16 km away from Peshawar. Ruins are ruins of ancient Buddhist monastery

Taxila: 40 KM away from Rawalpindi. A Chinese traveler Fa Hien found it flourishing by

SITES OF SPECIAL NOTE IN SINDH

Bhambore (Delta): 94 km away from Karachi

Chau Kundi graveyard: 27 km away from Karachi

Clifton Beach, Karachi

Haleji Lake: Largest bird sanctuary 88 km away from Karachi

Kirthar National Park: Sindh

Makli necropolis: Some dazzling open tomb stones from here are the unsurpassed in 16th century

Manchar Lake: Dadu Sindh

Mangla Pir Shrine: Karachi

Masjid Tooba: Karachi

Mere Wahiliar Tower: Karachi

Moenjodaro: Larkana Sindh

National Museum of Pakistan: Karachi

Quaid-e-Azam Mausoleum: Karachi

Ranikot Fort: Hyderabad Sindh

Shah Jahan's Mosque: Built in 1647 in Thatta

Keenjhar Lake: It is man-made lake. It offers boating and fishing facilities

Wazir Mansion: Birth place of Quaid-i-Azam Karachi

Faiz Mahal: Khairpur

SITES OF SPECIAL NOTE IN BALOCHISTAN

Kan Mehtarzai: Highest railway station in Pakistan

Band Khushlikh Khan: A karez irrigated an orchard valley 50 km from Quetta

Hanna Lake: 10 km away from Quetta

Hazarganji Chiltan National Park: A part of Central Makhorad. It is 20 km away at Quetta

Tirgul National Park

Mehrgarh: A 9000 old site in Kacchi district at the foot of the Bolan Pass near Sibi

Ziarat: An excellent pleasure resort. It is famous for Quaid-i-Azam Residency

Juniper Forest, Ziarat: The Khojak pass is highest in Ziarat the forest is 1,10,000 hectares. Here more than 5000 years

SITES OF SPECIAL NOTE IN PUNJAB

Albak's Tomb Anarkali, Lahore

Allama Iqbal's Tomb, Lahore

Noor Mahal: Bahawalpur

Badshahi Mosque 1673 by Aurangzeb Lahore

Changa Manga: A man-made forest near Lahore

Data Ganj Bakhsh Mosque, Lahore

Daman-e-Koh Islamabad

Data Sahib Shrine Lahore

Faisal Mosque Islamabad

Faqir Khana Museum Lahore

Fort Manroe: A dilapidated fort in Southern Punjab near D.G. Khan

Gurdwara: Janam Asthan Nankana Sahib

Gurdwara: Partila Sahib Hasan Abdal

Gurdwara: Rori Sahib Eminabad

Gurdwara: Sacha Sauda Farooqabad

Harappa: An archaeological site near Sahiwal

Hiran Minar: A medieval tower Sheikhupura

Jahangir Tomb (1637) by Nur Jehan Lahore

Kallar Kahar: 145 km from Islamabad

Khewra Salt Mine: Khewra

Lahore Fort by Akbar, Lahore

Masjid Sirak Bibi, Lahore

Rai Kotas: Near Chak Sarwar Shah

Ranjeet Singh Darbar, Lahore

Rawal Dam: Islamabad

Rohtas Fort: 12 Km from Dina by Sher Shah Suri

Shakarparian Hills: Islamabad

Shalimar Garden (1641) by Shah Jahan Lahore

Shrine of Imam Bari Islamabad

Wali Gandah: 12 km west of Taxila

Wazir Khan's Mosque (1639) Lahore

SITES OF SPECIAL NOTE IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Bala Hissar Fort: Peshawar

Chitrali Valley

Dir Valley

Masjid Mahabat Khan: Peshawar

Qissa Khawani Bazar: Peshawar

Swat Valley: A beautiful valley

Takht Bhai: 80 km away from Peshawar

SHRINES & TOMBS

Baba Farid Ganj Shakar Pakpattan

Baba-Bullay Shah Kasur

Hazrat Mian Mir Lahore

Hazrat Sultan Bahu: Shorkot

Jehangir: Noor Jehan Asaf Jah: Lahore

Khwaja Fazal Mehar Kot

Lal Shahbaz Qalander Usman Ali Marwandi Sehwan Sharif

PARKS

There are 17 National Parks established in the public and private sectors:

Ayub National Park Rawalpindi

Ayubia National Park Havelian

Changa Manga near Lahore

Chinji Wildlife Park Talagang

Deosai National Park Skardu

Hazara Gaali Children Nature Park Quetta

Jallo National Park Lahore

Khunjerab National Park Near Gilgit

Kirthar National Park Dadu District

Lal Suhanra National Park Near Bahawalpur

Lehri Natural Park Jhelum

SPACE AND UPPER ATMOSPHERE RESEARCH COMMISSION

Rasul	Pakistan's first indigenously developed satellite launched in 1990 from China
Badr II	Third Satellite launched on 30 December 2001 from Russian Kazakhstan
Paksat	was launched by Shuttle Space and Communication Company Houston on 28 December 2002
Paksat 1R	was launched by Russian 11 Aug 2011 Khrunga Satellite Center

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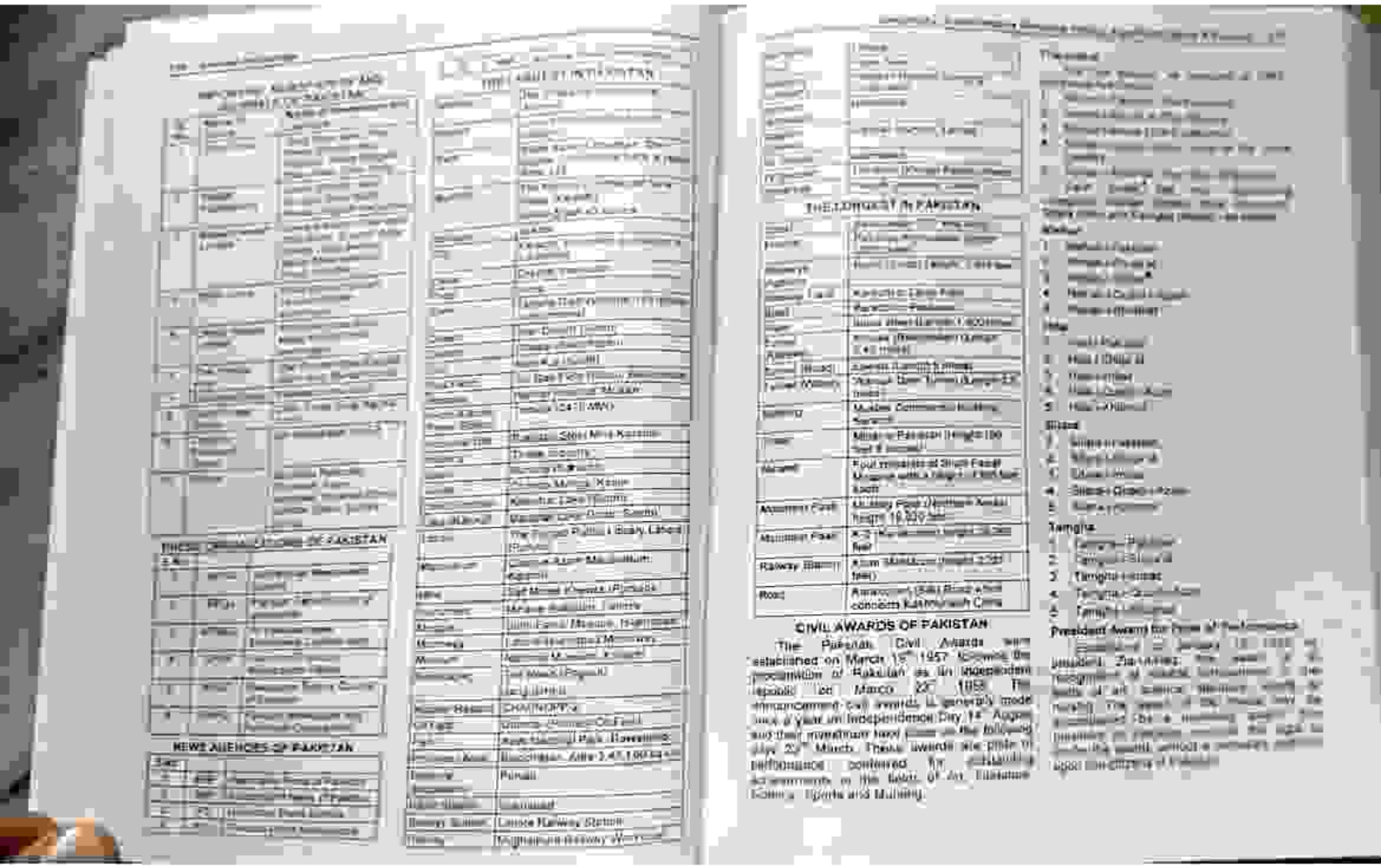

NEWS AGENCIES OF PAKISTAN

CIVIL AWARDS OF PAKISTAN

The Pakistan Civil Awards were established on March 14th 1957 following the proclamation of Pakistan as an Independent republic on March 23rd 1956. The announcement civil awards is generally made once a year on Independence Day 14th August and their investiture take place on the following day 23rd March. These awards are given to performance conferred for outstanding achievements in the field of Art, Literature Science, Sports and Nursing.

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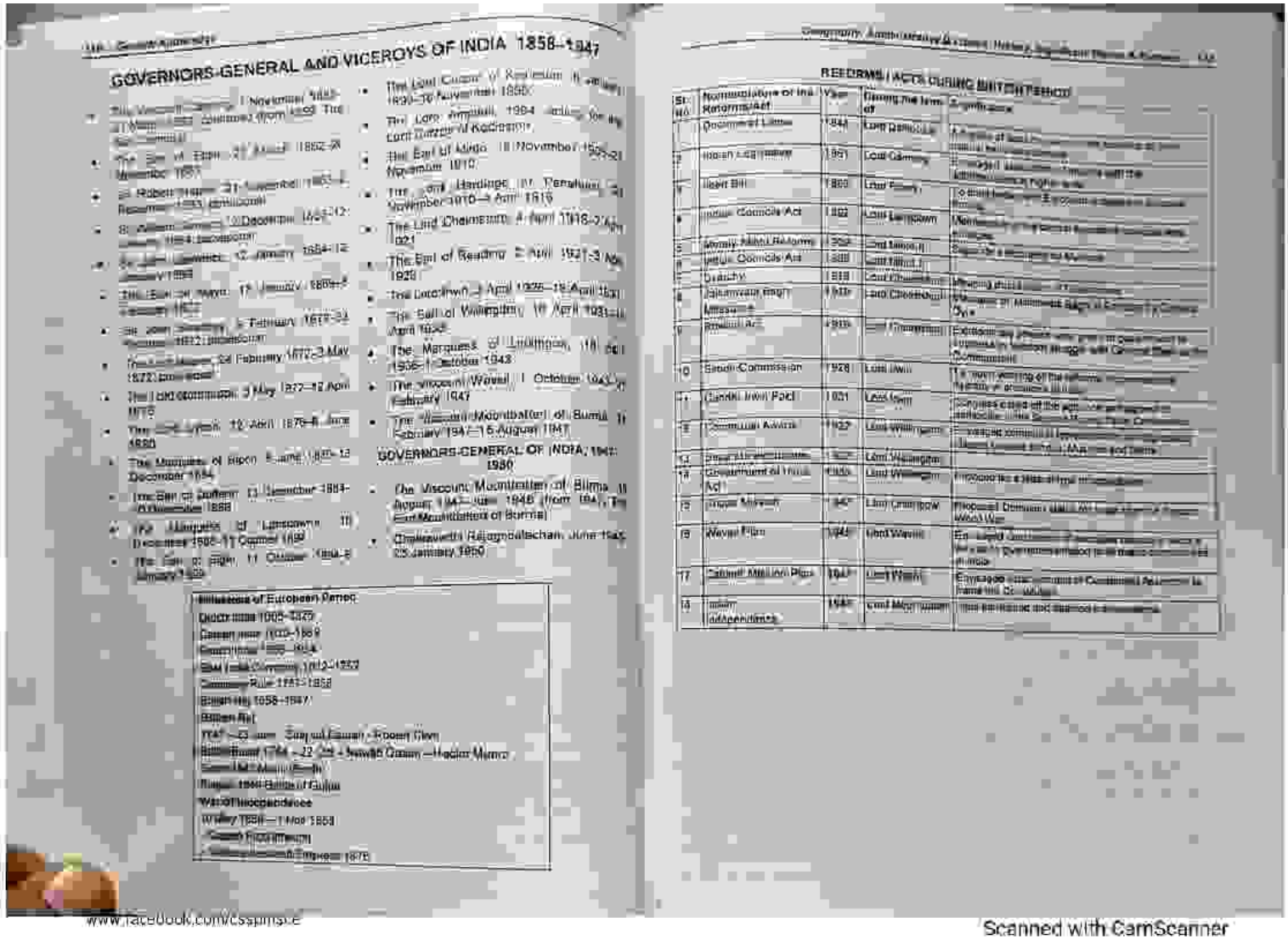

GOVERNORS-GENERAL AND VICEROYS OF INDIA 1858–1947

- The Lord Canning (1 November 1858–21 June 1862) (Governor-General from 1858 to 1 November 1858)
- The Earl of Elgin (21 June 1862–20 November 1863)
- Sir Robert Napier (21 November 1863–2 December 1863) (Commander-in-Chief)
- Sir William Denison (2 December 1863–12 January 1864) (Commander-in-Chief)
- Sir John Lawrence (12 January 1864–12 January 1869)
- The Earl of Mayo (12 January 1869–8 February 1872)
- Sir John Strachey (8 February 1872–3 May 1872) (Lieutenant-Governor)
- The Earl of Northbrook (3 May 1872–12 April 1876)
- The Lord Lytton (12 April 1876–8 June 1880)
- The Marquess of Ripon (8 June 1880–13 December 1884)
- The Earl of Dufferin (13 December 1884–10 December 1888)
- The Marquess of Lansdowne (10 December 1888–11 October 1894)
- The Earl of Elgin (11 October 1894–6 January 1899)
- The Lord Curzon of Kedleston (6 January 1899–18 November 1905)
- The Earl Minto (18 November 1905–23 November 1910)
- The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst (23 November 1910–4 April 1916)
- The Lord Chelmsford (4 April 1916–2 April 1921)
- The Earl of Reading (2 April 1921–3 April 1926)
- The Lord Irwin (3 April 1926–18 April 1931)
- The Earl of Willingdon (18 April 1931–18 April 1936)
- The Marquess of Linlithgow (18 April 1936–1 October 1943)
- The Viscount Wavell (1 October 1943–21 February 1947)
- The Viscount Mountbatten of Burma (21 February 1947–15 August 1947)

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA, 1947–1950

- The Viscount Mountbatten of Burma (15 August 1947–21 June 1948) (from 1947, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma)
- Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari (21 June 1948–26 January 1950)

Milestones of European Period

Dutch rule 1605–1825
Danish rule 1620–1869
French rule 1668–1954
East India Company rule 1612–1858
British rule 1858–1947
British Raj
1757 – Battle of Plassey – Robert Clive
1764 – Battle of Buxar – Hector Munro
Anglo-Maratha Battles
Anglo-Mysore Battles
Wars of Succession
Carnatic 1746 – 1763
Hyderabad 1798 – 1857

REFORMS / ACTS DURING BRITISH PERIOD

Sl. No.	Nomenclature of the Reforms/Act	Year	During the time of
1	Doctrine of Lapse	1848	Lord Dalhousie
2	Indian Legislature	1861	Lord Canning
3	Ilbert Bill	1883	Lord Ripon
4	Indian Councils Act	1892	Lord Lansdowne
5	Morley-Minto Reforms	1909	Lord Minto II
6	Indian Councils Act	1909	Lord Minto II
7	Diarchy	1919	Lord Chelmsford
8	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1919	Lord Chelmsford
9	Rowlatt Act	1919	Lord Chelmsford
10	Simon Commission	1928	Lord Irwin
11	Gandhi Irwin Pact	1931	Lord Irwin
12	Communal Award	1932	Lord Willingdon
13	Poona Pact	1932	Lord Willingdon
14	Government of India Act	1935	Lord Willingdon
15	Cripps Mission	1942	Lord Linlithgow
16	Wavell Plan	1945	Lord Wavell
17	Cabinet Mission Plan	1946	Lord Wavell
18	Indian Independence Act	1947	Lord Mountbatten

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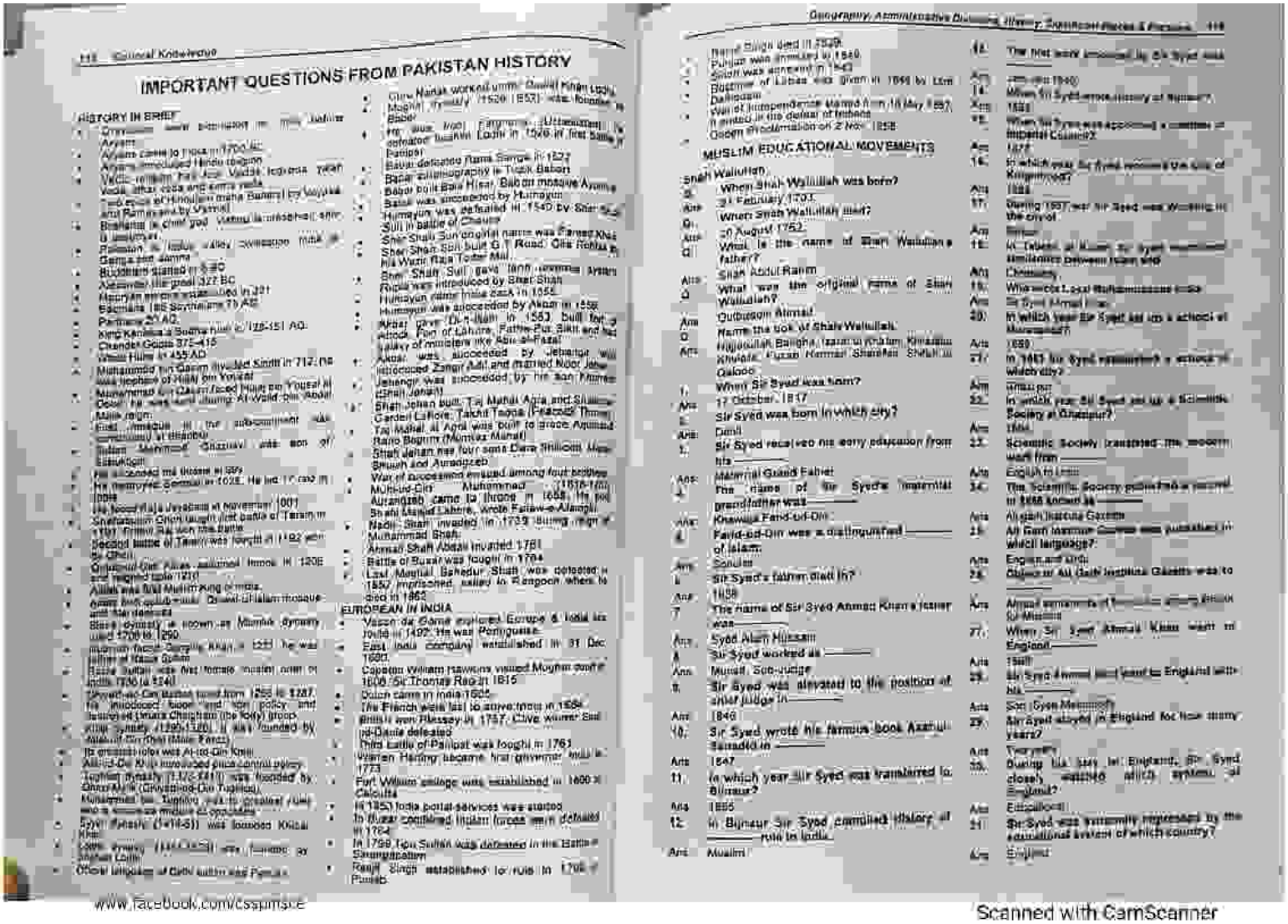

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FROM PAKISTAN HISTORY

HISTORY IN BRIEF

- Civilization were prominent in this Indian Ancient
- Aryans came to India in 1700 BC
- Aryans introduced Hindu religion
- Vedic religion had four Vedas Rigveda, Yajurveda, Vedas, Atharveda and Samaveda
- Mahabharata (Mahabharata Mahan Bharat) by Vyasa and Ramayana by Valmiki
- Brahmins is chief god Vishnu is considered 9th avatar.
- Pakistan is Indus valley civilization India is Ganga and Jamna
- Buddhism started in 563 BC
- Alexander the great 327 BC
- Maurya empire established in 321
- Ashoka (BC Samrat) 273 BC
- Parthians 250 AD
- King Kanishka a Scythian ruler (120-151 AD)
- Chandar Gupta 375-415
- Hiuen Tsang in 455 AD
- Muhammad bin Qasim invaded Sindh in 712 (he was nephew of Hajjaj bin Yousaf)
- Muhammad bin Qasim faced Hajjaj bin Yousaf al Qasir he was ruler during Al-Walid bin Abdul Malik reign.
- First mosque in the sub-continent was constructed at Bhambhor
- Sultan Mehmood Ghaznavi was son of Sabuktigin
- He ascended the throne in 997
- He remainded Samrat in 1030. He led 17 raid in 1000
- He faced Raja Jayapala at Nilaverpur 1001
- Shahabuddin Ghori fought first battle of Tarain in 1191 Prithvi Raj won the battle
- Second battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 with Ghori
- Qutbuddin Aibak assumed throne in 1206 and reigned upto 1210
- Aibak was first Muslim King of India.
- Quwat-ul-Islam mosque and Minar
- Slave dynasty is known as Mamluk dynasty ruled 1206 to 1290
- Shamsuddin Iltutmish Khan is 1235 he was father of Razia Sultan
- Razia Sultan was first female muslim ruler in India 1236 to 1240
- Ghiyasuddin Balban ruled from 1266 to 1287. He introduced blood and iron policy and destroyed Umara Chahlgani (the forty) group.
- Khilji dynasty (1290-1320) it was founded by Jalaluddin Firuz (Malik Feroz)
- Its greatest ruler was Al-ud-Din Khilji
- Alla-ud-Din Khilji introduced price control policy.
- Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414) was founded by Ghazi Malik (Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the greatest ruler and a controversial figure of his time.
- Syed dynasty (1414-51) was founded Khizar Khan
- Lodhi dynasty (1451-1526) was founded by Bahlol Lodhi
- Official language of Delhi sultan was Persian.
- Guru Nanak worked in time Bahlol Khan Lodhi.
- Mughal dynasty (1526-1857) was founded by Babar
- He was from Farghana (Uzbekistan) he defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 in first battle of Panipat
- Babar defeated Rana Sanga in 1527
- Babar autobiography is Tuzk Babari
- Babar built Babri Masjid, Babar mosque Ayodhya
- Babar was succeeded by Humayun
- Humayun was defeated in 1540 by Sher Shah Suri in battle of Chausa
- Sher Shah Suri original name was Farreed Khan
- Sher Shah Suri built G T Road, Qila Rohtas and his Wazir Raja Todar Mal.
- Sher Shah Suri gave land revenue system
- Rupia was introduced by Sher Shah
- Humayun ruled India 2nd in 1555
- Humayun was succeeded by Akbar in 1556
- Akbar gave Din-i-Ilahi in 1583 built fort of Attock, Fort of Lahore, Fatehpur Sikri and had galaxy of ministers like Abul-e-Fazal
- Akbar was succeeded by Jehangir who introduced Zanjir Adil and married Noor Jehan
- Jehangir was succeeded by his son Khurram (Shah Jahan)
- Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal Agra and Shalimar Garden Lahore, Takhat Taoos (Peacock Throne)
- Taj Mahal at Agra was built to grace Arjumand Bano Begum (Mumtaz Mahal)
- Shah Jahan has four sons Dara Shikoh, Muhammad Shuja and Aurangzeb
- War of succession ensued among four brothers
- Muhiud-Din Muhammad (1618-1707) Aurangzeb came to throne in 1658. He put Shahi Masjid Lahore, wrote Fatawa-e Alamgiri.
- Nadir Shah invaded in 1739 during reign of Muhammad Shah.
- Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded 1761
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764
- Last Mughal Bahadur Shah was defeated in 1857 imprisoned, exiled in Rangoon where he died in 1862

EUROPEAN IN INDIA

- Vasco da Gama explored Europe & India via route in 1492. He was Portuguese.
- East India company established in 31 Dec 1600.
- Captain William Hawkins visited Mughal court in 1608 Sir Thomas Roe in 1615
- Dutch came in India 1605
- The French were last to arrive India in 1664
- British won Plassey in 1757 Clive Warren Hastings
- Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Third battle of Panipat was fought in 1761
- Warren Hasting became first governor India in 1773
- Fort William college was established in 1800 in Calcutta
- In 1853 India postal services was started
- In Buxar combined Indian forces were defeated in 1764
- In 1799 Tipu Sultan was defeated in the Battle of Seringapatam
- Ranjit Singh established for rule in 1799 in Punjab.

- Ranjit Singh died in 1839.
- Punjab was annexed in 1849
- Sikhism was annexed in 1843
- Doctrine of Lapse was given in 1848 by Lord Dalhousie
- War of Independence started from 10 May 1857 it ended in its defeat of rebels
- Queen proclamation on 2 Nov 1858

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Shah Waliullah

Q. When Shah Waliullah was born?
Ans: 21 February 1703.
Q. When Shah Waliullah died?
Ans: 20 August 1762.
Q. What is the name of Shah Waliullah's father?
Ans: Shah Abdul Rahim
Q. What was the original name of Shah Waliullah?
Ans: Qutbuddin Ahmad
Q. Name the son of Shah Waliullah.
Ans: Hajjatullah Balegha, Izaalat-ul-Khafa Khulafa, Fuzah Hamad Shahidan Shifaa-ul-Qaloob
Q. When Sir Syed was born?
Ans: 17 October, 1817
Q. Sir Syed was born in which city?
Ans: Delhi
Q. Sir Syed received his early education from his _____
Ans: Maternal Grand Father
Q. The name of Sir Syed's immediate grandfather was _____
Ans: Khawaja Farid-ud-Din
Q. Farid-ud-Din was a distinguished _____ of Islam.
Ans: Scholar
Q. Sir Syed's father died in?
Ans: 1858
Q. The name of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's father was _____
Ans: Syed Alam Hussain
Q. Sir Syed worked as _____
Ans: Munsif, Sub-judge
Q. Sir Syed was elevated to the position of Sadar Judge in _____
Ans: 1846
Q. Sir Syed wrote his famous book Asarul Sanadid in _____
Ans: 1847
Q. In which year Sir Syed was transferred to Bijnaur?
Ans: 1855
Q. In Bijnaur Sir Syed compiled History of _____ rule in India.
Ans: Muslim
Q. The first work published by Sir Syed was _____
Ans: Jam-ul-Ulum (1846)
Q. When Sir Syed wrote History of Bijnaur?
Ans: 1858
Q. When Sir Syed was appointed a member of Imperial Council?
Ans: 1878
Q. In which year Sir Syed received the title of Knighthood?
Ans: 1888
Q. During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the civil
Ans: Service
Q. In Taboor at Kuloo Sir Syed experienced similarities between Islam and
Ans: Christianity
Q. Who wrote Lugat-ul-Muhammadiyya in Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
Q. In which year Sir Syed set up a school at Muradabad?
Ans: 1859
Q. In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in which city?
Ans: Ghazipur
Q. In which year Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society at Ghazipur?
Ans: 1864
Q. Scientific Society translated the modern work from _____
Ans: English to Urdu
Q. The Scientific Society published a journal in 1866 known as _____
Ans: Aligarh Institute Gazette
Q. Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published in which language?
Ans: English and Urdu
Q. Object of Ali Garh Institute Gazette was to _____
Ans: Almost elements of [illegible] among people for Muslims
Q. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England _____
Ans: 1869
Q. Sir Syed Ahmad went back to England with his _____
Ans: Son (Syed Mehmood)
Q. Sir Syed stayed in England for how many years?
Ans: Two years
Q. During his stay in England, Sir Syed closely watched which system of England?
Ans: Education
Q. Sir Syed was extremely impressed by the educational system of which country?
Ans: England

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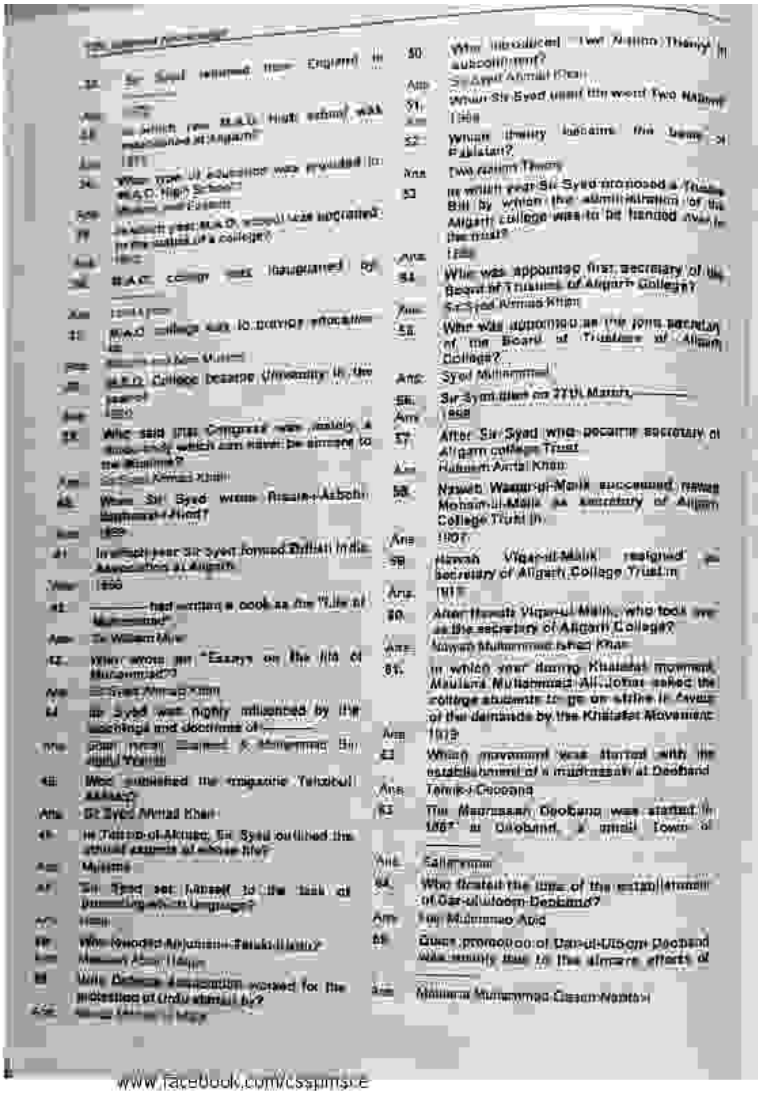

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

51. When Sir Syed used the word Two Nations?
Ans. 1888

52. When theory became the base of Pakistan?
Ans. Two nation Theory

53. In which year Sir Syed proposed a Trustee Bill by which the administration of the Aligarh college was to be handed over to the most?
Ans. 1888

54. Who was appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College?
Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

55. Who was appointed as the joint secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College?
Ans. Syed Mohammad

56. Sir Syed died on 27th March, _____
Ans. 1898

57. After Sir Syed who became secretary of Aligarh college Trust
Ans. Raheem Ainat Khan

58. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk succeeded nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk as secretary of Aligarh College Trust in
Ans. 1907

59. Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk resigned as secretary of Aligarh College Trust in
Ans. 1911

60. After Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, who took over as the secretary of Aligarh College?
Ans. Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan

61. In which year during Khalafat movement, Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar asked the college students to go on strike in favour of the demands by the Khalafat Movement
Ans. 1919

62. When movement was started with the establishment of a madrassah at Deoband
Ans. Tehrik-i-Deoband

63. The Madrasah Deoband was started in 1867 at Deoband, a small town of _____
Ans. Saharanpur

64. Who started the idea of the establishment of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband?
Ans. Haji Muhammad Abid

65. Dars promotion of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband was mainly due to the sincere efforts of _____
Ans. Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi

68. Maulana Muhammad _____ Government service in the years in zamindari?
Ans. Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband

67. Who was the first student of Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband?
Ans. Mahmud Muhammad Hasan

68. After death of Maulana Qasim, who became the head of Dar-ul-Uloom in Deoband
Ans. Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangoh

69. After death of Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangoh, Maulana Mahmud Hasan took over the charge of Deoband in which year?
Ans. 1905

70. When Jamiat-ul-Ansar was established?
Ans. 1908

71. Jamiat Millia was established? _____
Ans. Delhi

72. Jamia Millia was established which year?
Ans. 1920

73. Nadwat-ul-Ulama was established which year?
Ans. 1894 (Goorchani)

74. Nadwat-ul-Ulama was established to
(a) Guide the Muslims in the aligarh education
(b) Prepare the Muslims in the aligarh education
(c) Guide and increase in modern knowledge
Ans. (d) All of above

75. Who is said to be perfect founder of Nadva?
Ans. Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor Muhammad Ali Kaimpuri is another opinion

76. When Nadwat-ul-Ulama started functioning?
Ans. 1898

77. Nadwat-ul-Ulama started functioning in _____
Ans. Lucknow

78. When Maulana Shibli was born?
Ans. 1857

79. Shibli was born at _____
Ans. Azamgarh

80. When Shibli joined Aligarh College as Assistant Professor of Arabic?
Ans. 1883

81. Shibli introduced the study of which language as a compulsory subject at Nadva?
Ans. English

82. When Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established?
Ans. 1884

83. Who laid down the foundation of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam?
Ans. Khwaja Hasan Bakhsh

84. Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established to
Ans. Main Aim Ans.

85. Islamia College for Women, Queen Road, Lahore was established for which year?
Ans. 1924

86. When Hasan Ali was given the title of Shams-ul-Ulama?
Ans. 1894

87. When was the Sanskrit Oriental Institute, the first institute in the Subcontinent was founded?
Ans. 1876

88. When Hasan Ali was given the title of Shams-ul-Ulama?
Ans. 1894

89. Teaching Pattern of Dars Nizamiyat, Khairabad was similar to the style in
Ans. Aligarh College

90. Islamia College Peshawar was established in which year?
Ans. 1913

91. Who laid down the foundation stone of the Oriental College?
Ans. Lord Lytton

HISTORICAL CONTROVERSY

1. How old is Urdu language?
Ans. 600 years.

2. Urdu is amalgamation of
Ans. Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindi

3. Lashkar was earlier name of which language?
Ans. Urdu

4. In Muslim, who played valuable services for development and protection of Urdu?
Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad

7. When literature institute was established?
Ans. 1861

8. Because muslims were the first to oppose step taken against which language?
Ans. Urdu

9. When Urdu was introduced to be official Language in subcontinent by British Government?
Ans. 1837

10. The Hadithic commence began in which year?
Ans. 1857

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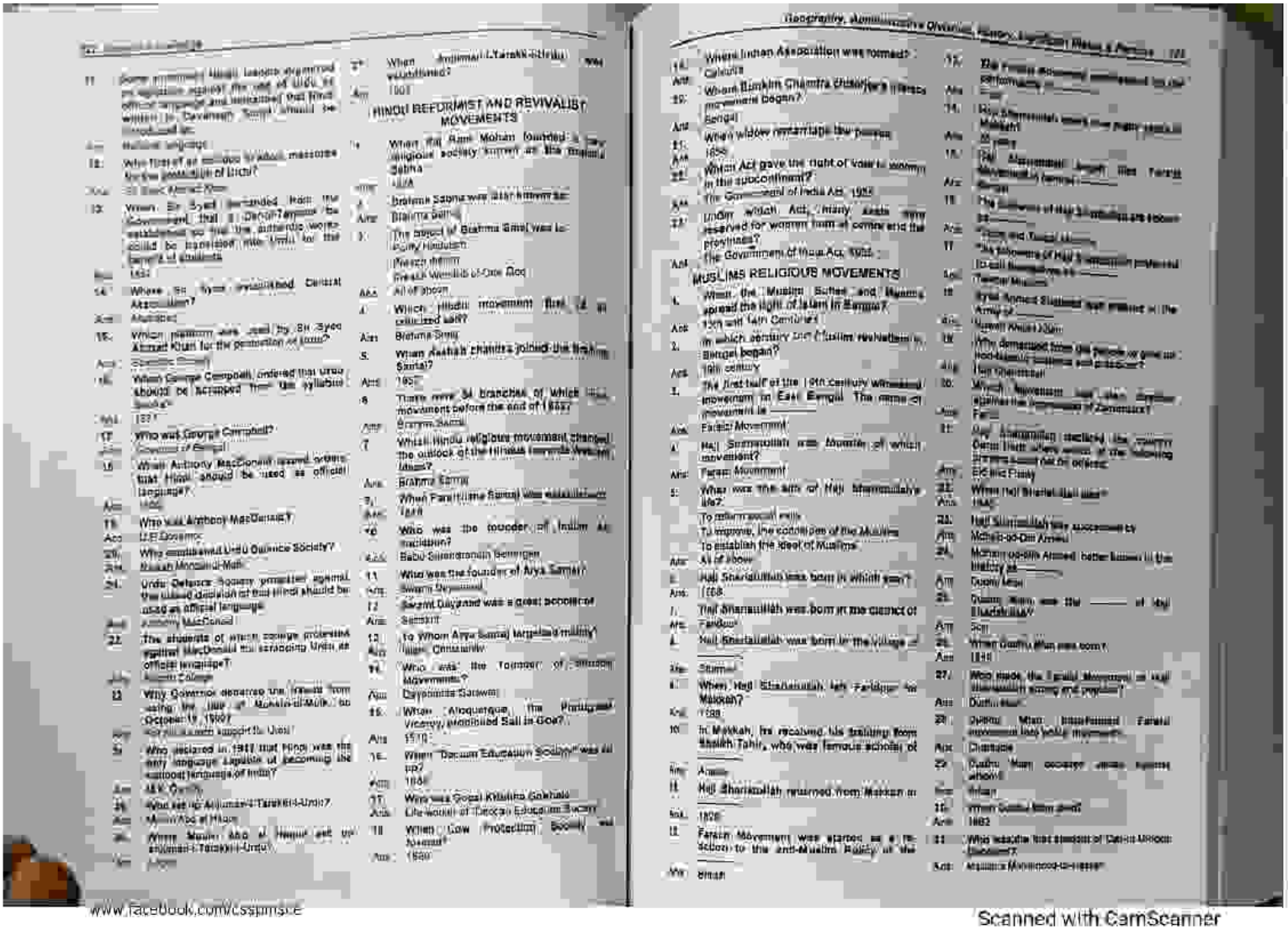

HINDU REFORMIST AND REVIVALIST MOVEMENTS

MUSLIMS RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

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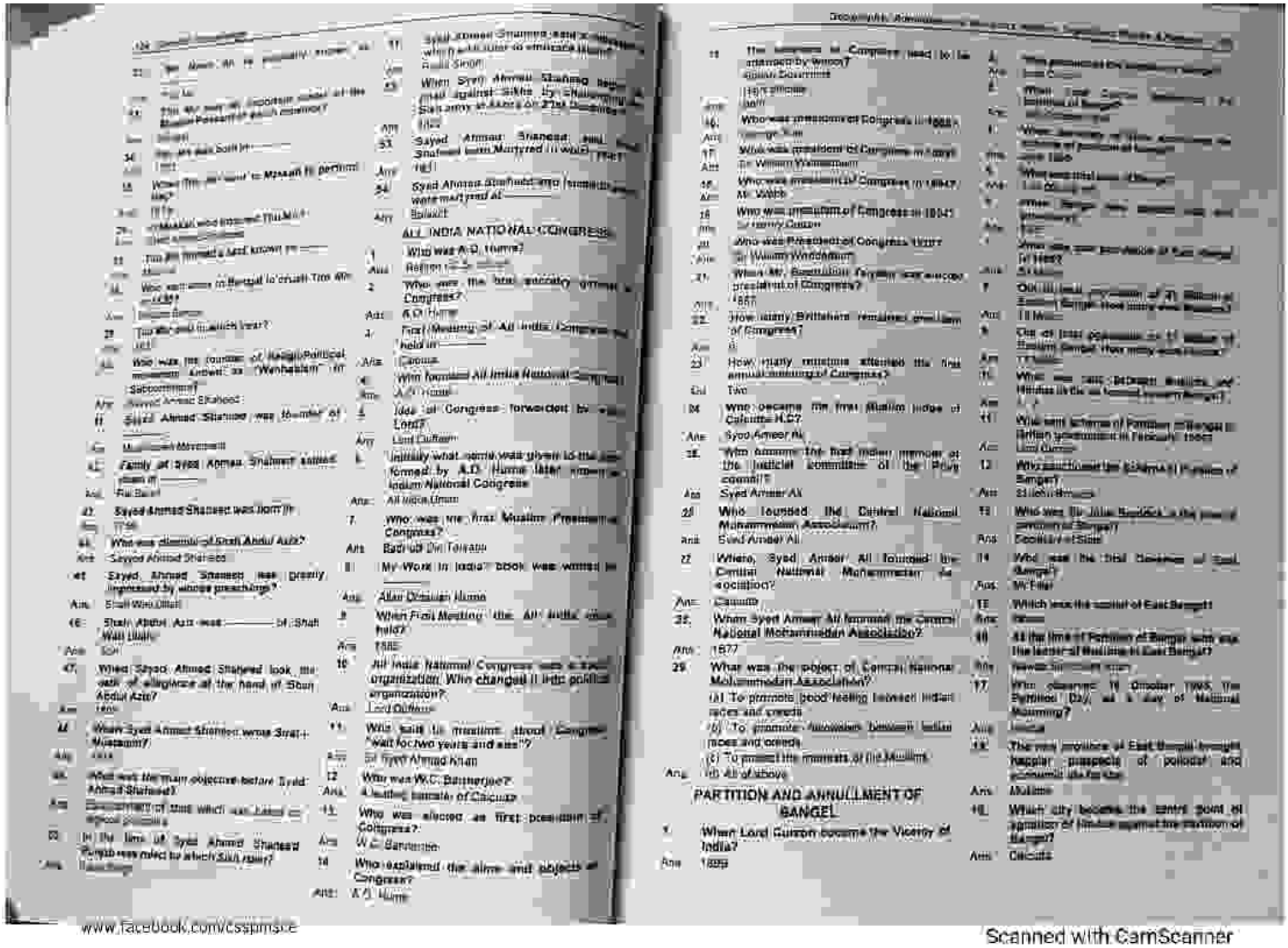

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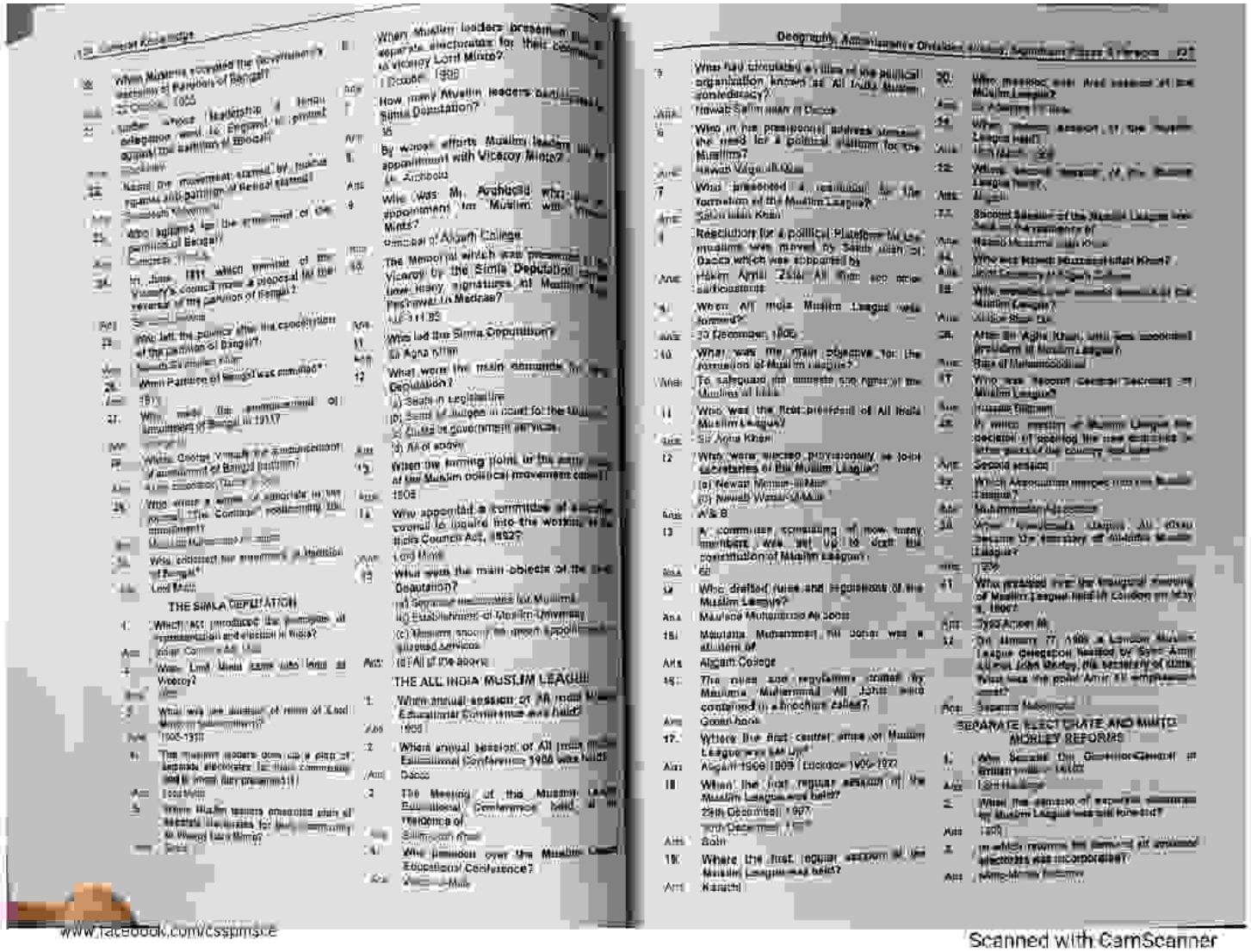

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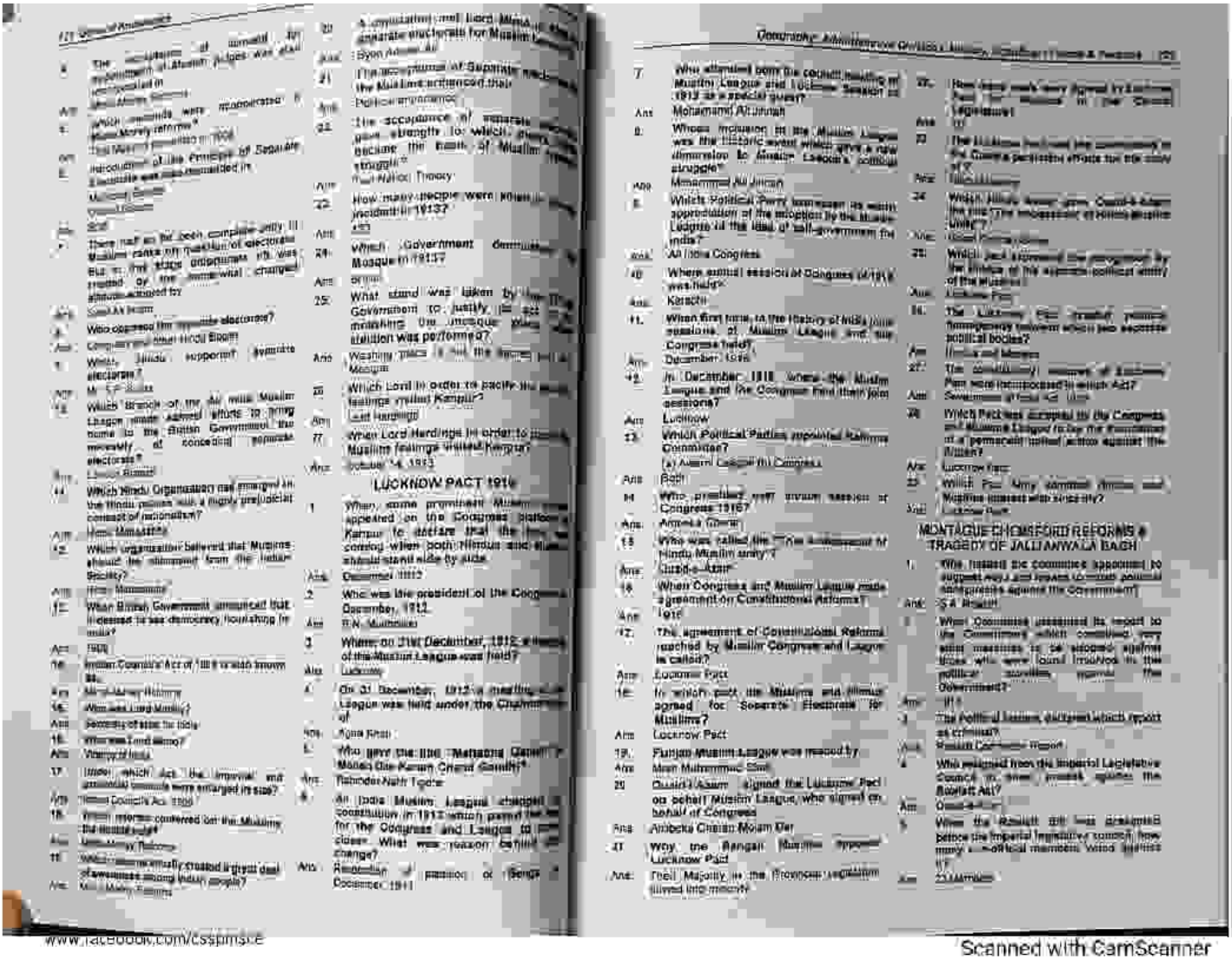

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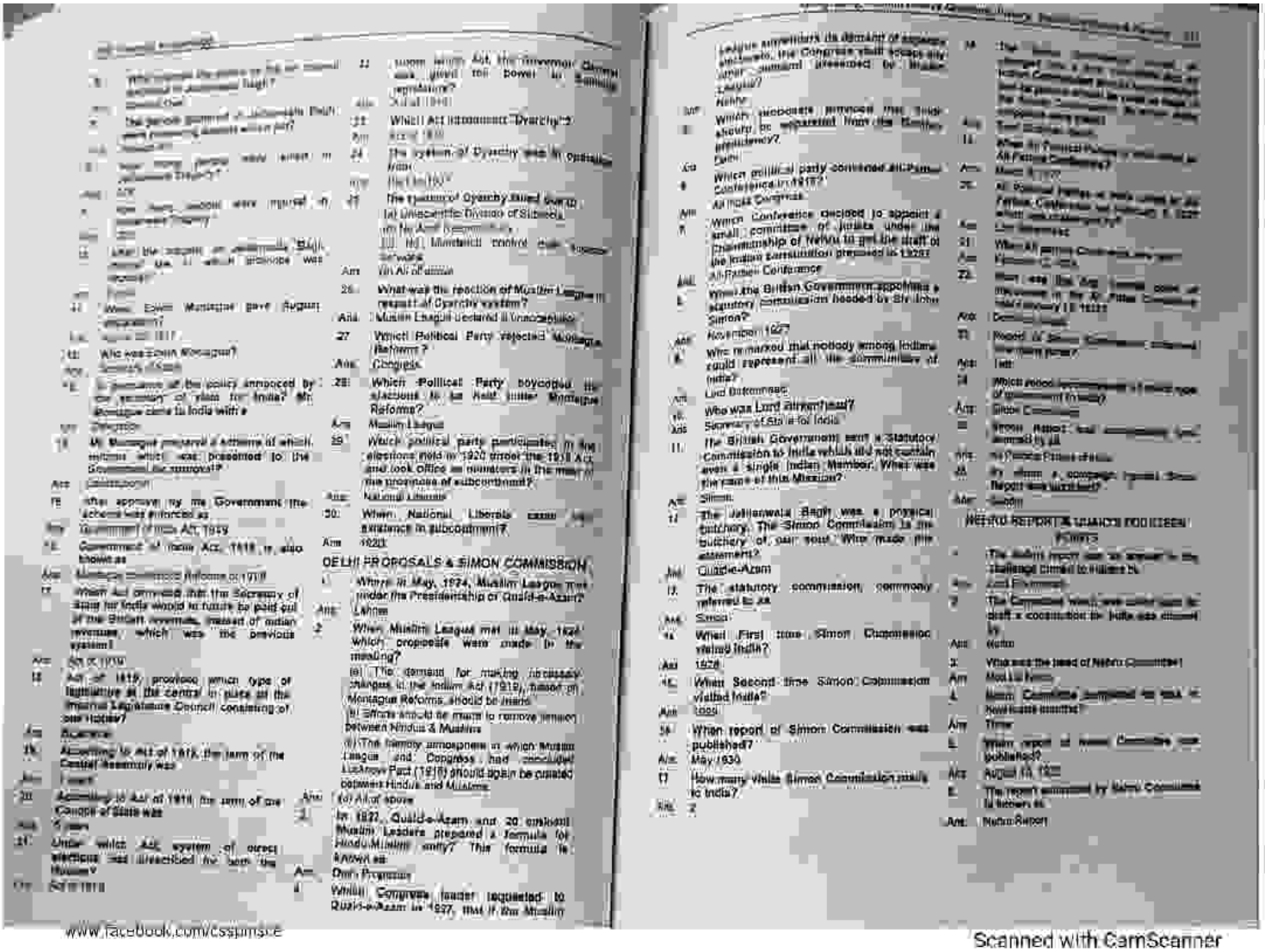

DELHI PROPOSALS & SIMON COMMISSION

Where in May, 1924, Muslim League met under the Presidentship of Quaid-e-Azam?
Ans: Lahore

When Muslim League met in May 1924 which proposals were made in the meeting?
(a) The demand for making necessary changes in the Indian Act (1919), based on Montague Reforms, should be made.
(b) Efforts should be made to remove tension between Hindus & Muslims
(c) The friendly atmosphere in which Muslim League and Congress had concluded Lucknow Pact (1916) should again be created between Hindus and Muslims
Ans: (d) All of above

In 1927, Quaid-e-Azam and 20 eminent Muslim Leaders prepared a formula for Hindu-Muslim unity? This formula is known as
Ans: Delhi Proposals

When Congress leader requested to Quaid-e-Azam in 1927, that if the Muslim League advances its demand of separate electorate, the Congress shall accept any other demand presented by Muslim League?
Ans: Nehru

Which proposals annexed that India should be separated from the British dependency?
Ans: Delhi

Which political party convened All Parties Conference in 1928?
Ans: All India Congress

Which Conference decided to appoint a small committee of jurists under the Chairmanship of Nehru to get the draft of the Indian Constitution prepared in 1928?
Ans: All Parties Conference

When the British Government appointed a statutory commission headed by Sir John Simon?
Ans: November 1927

Who remarked that nobody among Indians could represent all the communities of India?
Ans: Lord Birkenhead

Who was Lord Birkenhead?
Ans: Secretary of State for India

The British Government sent a Statutory Commission to India which did not contain even a single Indian Member. What was the cause of this Mission?
Ans: Simon.

The Jallianwala Bagh was a physical butchery. The Simon Commission is the butchery of pen and soul. Who made this statement?
Ans: Quaid-e-Azam

The statutory commission commonly referred to as
Ans: Simon

When First time Simon Commission visited India?
Ans: 1928

When Second time Simon Commission visited India?
Ans: 1929

When report of Simon Commission was published?
Ans: May 1930

How many White Simon Commissioners came to India?
Ans: 7

NEHRU REPORT & MUSLIMS RESPONSES

The Nehru report was an answer to the challenge issued to Indians by
Ans: Lord Birkenhead

The Committee who was asked upon to draft a constitution for India was chosen by
Ans: Nehru

Who was the head of Nehru Committee?
Ans: Motilal Nehru

Nehru Committee completed its task in how much time?
Ans: Three

When report of Nehru Committee was published?
Ans: August 10, 1928

The report submitted by Nehru Committee is known as
Ans: Nehru Report

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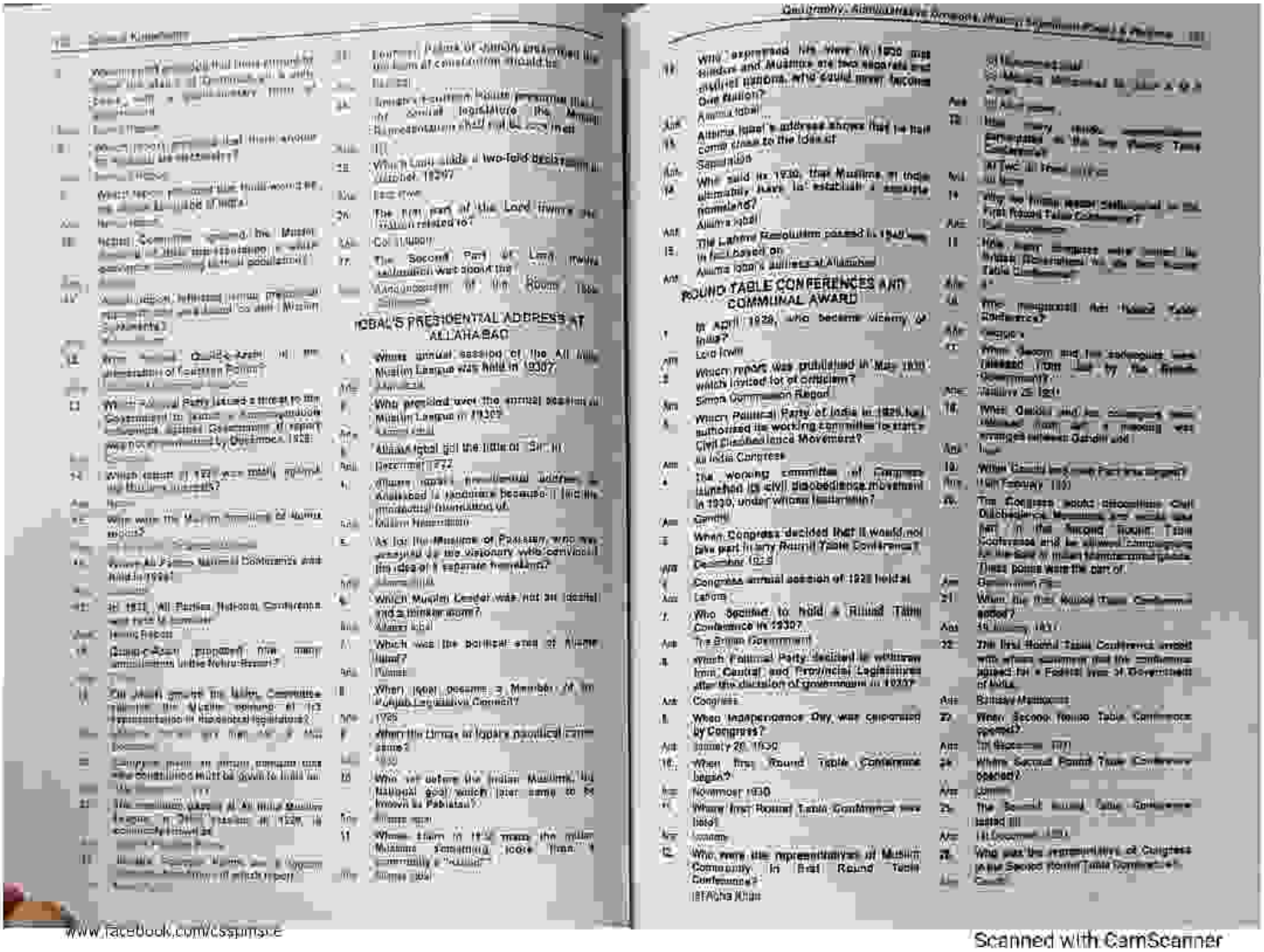

IQBAL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES AND COMMUNAL AWARD

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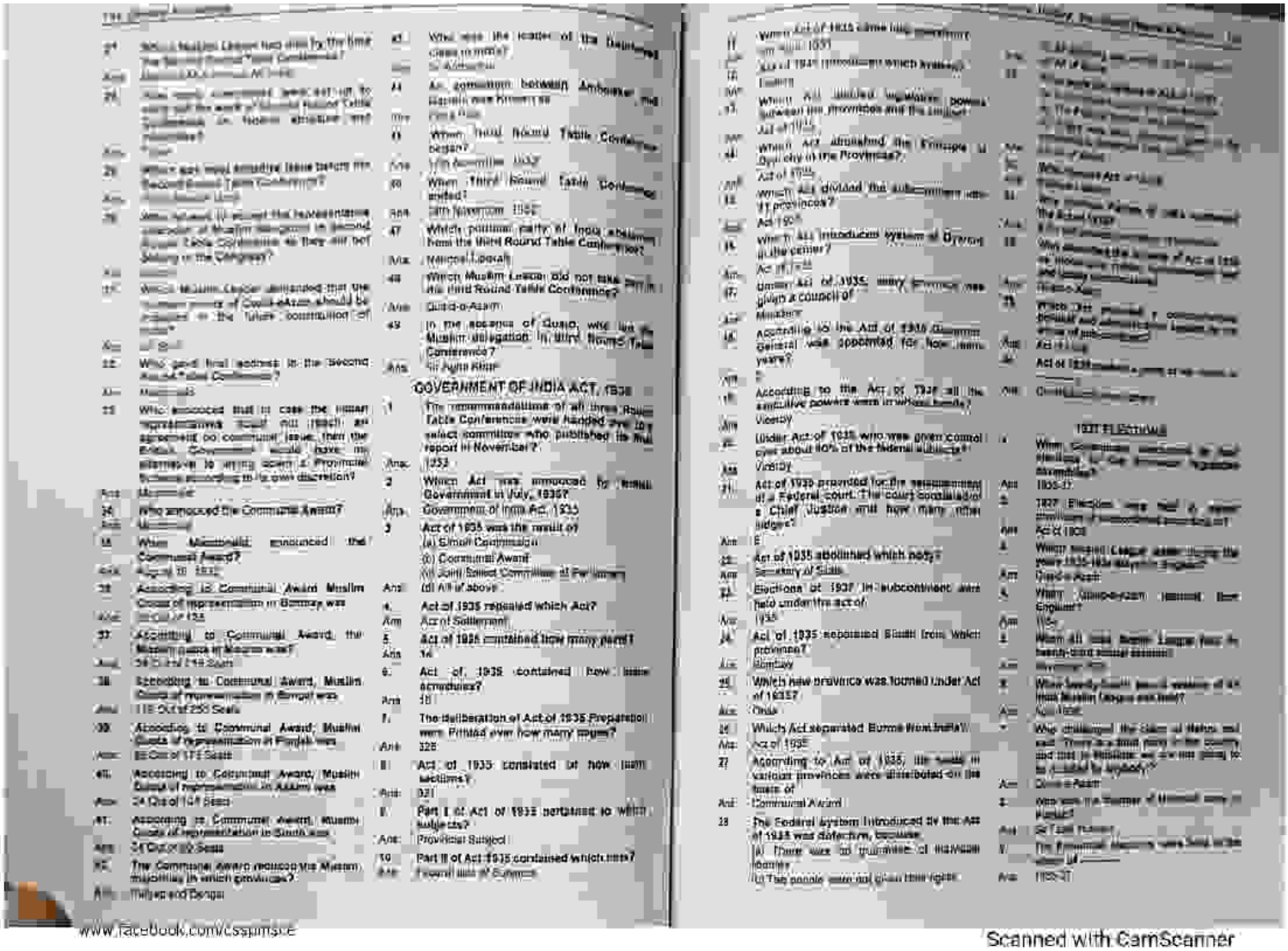

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

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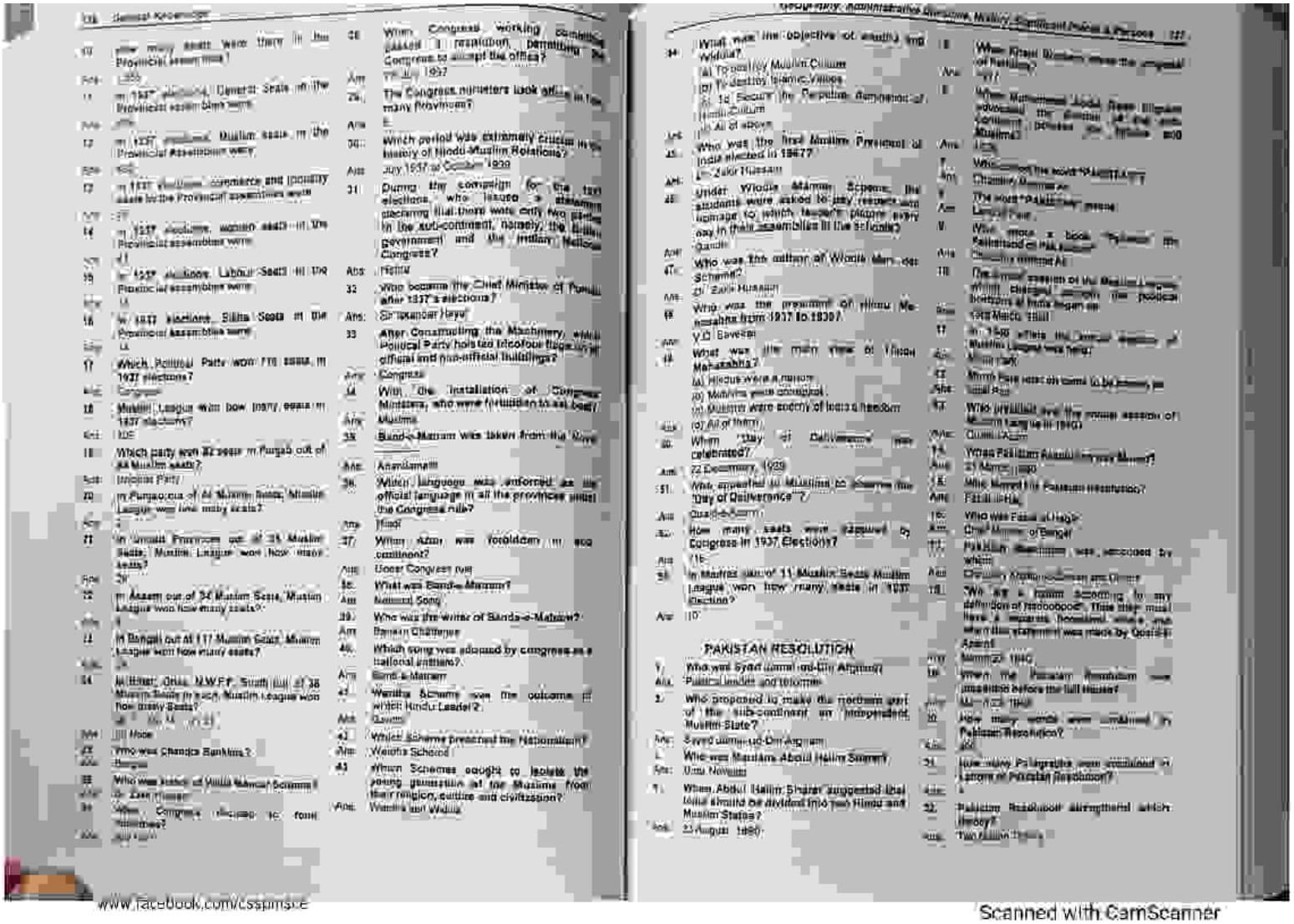

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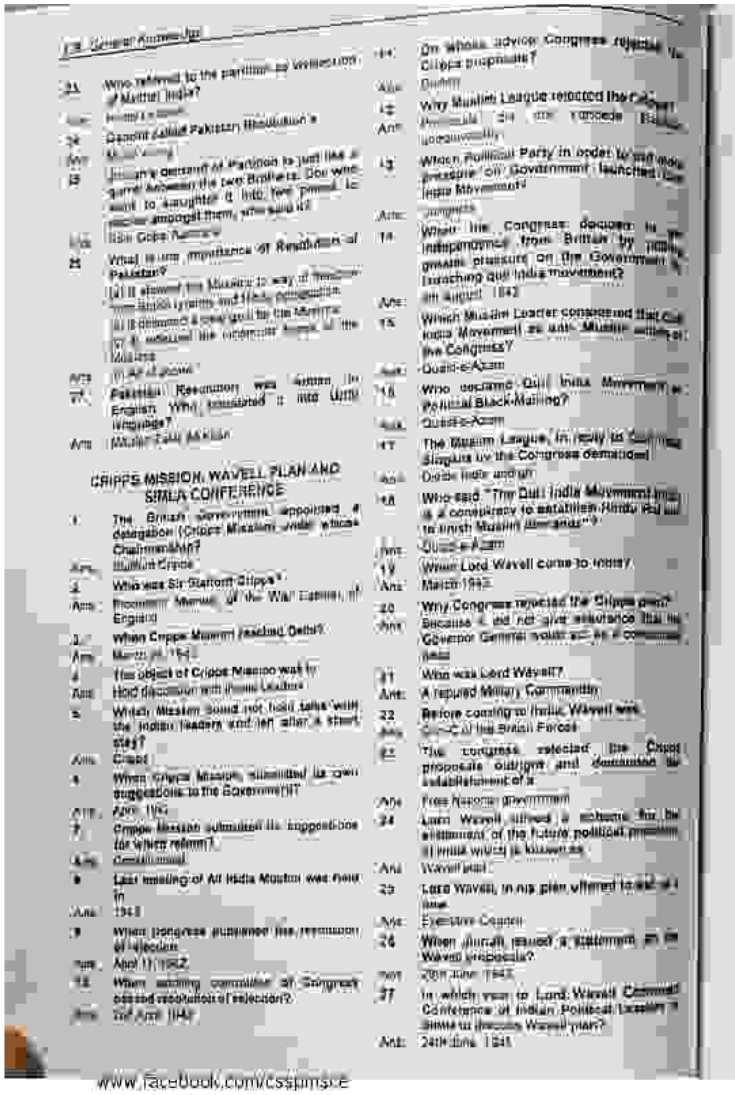

Who referred to the partition as vivisection of Mother India?

Quaid-i-Azam

Who called Pakistan Resolution a demand of partition to just like a carve between the two Brothers. Do you want to slaughter it into two pieces to divide amongst them, who said it?

Nehru

What is the importance of Resolution of Pakistan?

(a) It showed the Muslims to way of freedom from British tyranny and Hindu domination

(b) It provided a clear goal to the Muslims

(c) It reflected the collective hopes of the Muslims

(d) All of above

Pakistan Resolution was written in English. Who translated it into Urdu language?

Maulvi Fazl Haque

CRIPPS MISSION, WAVELL PLAN AND SIMLA CONFERENCE

The British government appointed a delegation (Cripps Mission) under whose Chairmanship?

Stafford Cripps

Who was Sir Stafford Cripps?

Prominent Member of the War Cabinet of England

When Cripps Mission reached Delhi?

March of 1942

The object of Cripps Mission was to

Hold discussion with Indian Leaders

Which Mission could not hold talks with the Indian leaders and left after a short stay?

Cripps

When Cripps Mission submitted its own suggestions to the Government?

April 1942

Cripps Mission submitted its proposals for Which reform?

Constitutional

Last meeting of All India Muslim was held in

1943

When Congress postponed the resolution of rejection

April 11, 1942

When working committee of Congress passed resolution of rejection?

2nd April 1942

On whose advice Congress rejected the Cripps proposals?

Gandhi

Why Muslim League rejected the Cripps proposals as the Congress became [illegible] government?

Which Political Party in order to put more pressure on Government launched the Indian Movement?

Congress

When the Congress decided to ask independence from Britain by putting greater pressure on the Government launching Quit India movement?

8th August 1942

Which Muslim Leader considered that Quit India Movement as anti Muslim activity of the Congress?

Quaid-e-Azam

Who became Quit India Movement a Political Black-Mailing?

Quaid-e-Azam

The Muslim League, in reply to Cripps Slogans by the Congress demanded

Divide India and left

Who said "The Quit India Movement was a conspiracy to establish Hindu Raj and to crush Muslim demands"?

Quaid-e-Azam

When Lord Wavell come to India?

March 1943

Why Congress rejected the Cripps plan?

Because it did not give assurance that the Governor General would act as a constitutional head

Who was Lord Wavell?

A retired Military Commander

Before coming to India, Wavell was C-in-C of the British Forces

The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals outright and demanded the establishment of a

Free National government

Lord Wavell offered a scheme for the settlement of the future political problem of India which is known as

Wavell plan

Lord Wavell, in his plan offered to set up a

Executive Council

When Jinnah issued a statement on the Wavell proposals?

29th June 1945

In which year to Lord Wavell Convened Conference of Indian Political Leaders in Simla to discuss Wavell plan?

24th June 1945

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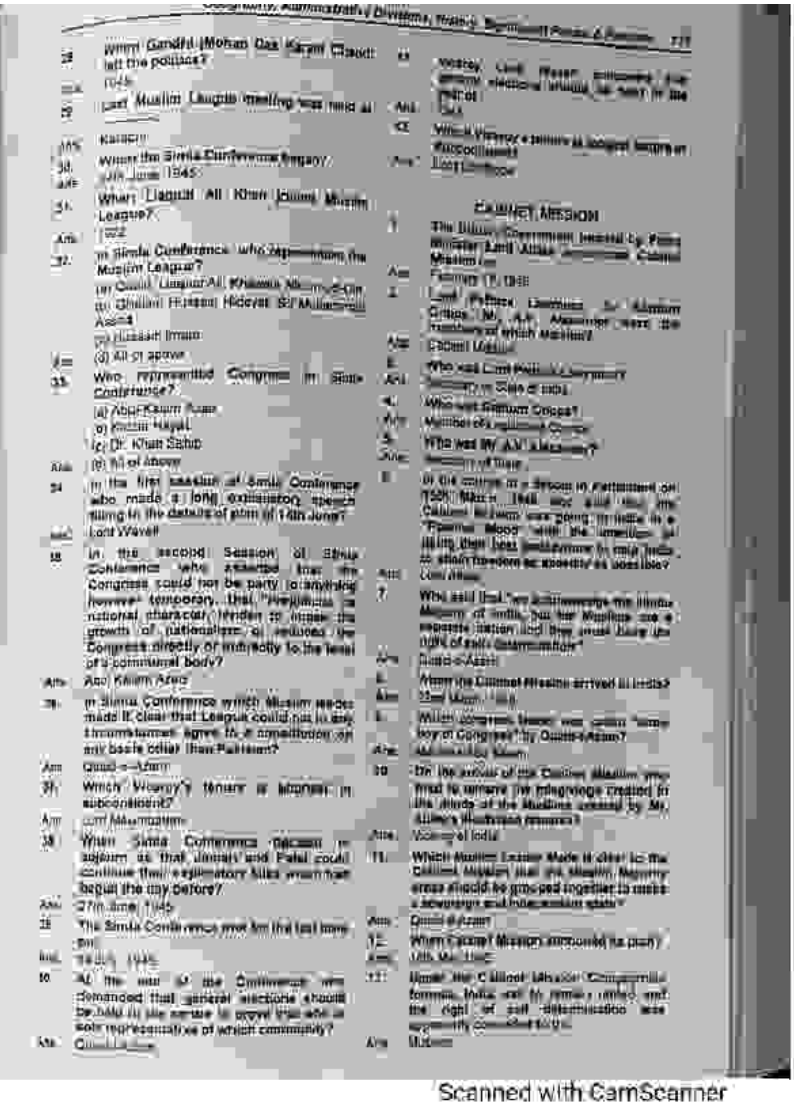

When Gandhi Mohan Das Karam Chand left the politics?

1945

Last Muslim League meeting was held at

Karachi

When the Simla Conference began?

25th June 1945

When Liaquat Ali Khan joined Muslim League?

1932

In Simla Conference who represented the Muslim League?

(a) Quaid Liaquat Ali Khan

(b) Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ur Rehman Akhund

(c) Hussain Imam

(d) All of above

Who represented Congress in Simla Conference?

(a) Abul Kalam Azad

(b) Maulvi Hayat

(c) Dr. Khan Sahib

(d) All of Above

In the first session of Simla Conference who made a long explanatory speech relating to the details of plan of 14th June?

Lord Wavell

In the second Session of Simla Conference who asserted that the Congress could not be party to anything however temporary, that "Preservation of national character tended to impede the growth of nationalism, or reduced the Congress directly or indirectly to the level of a communal body"?

Abul Kalam Azad

In Simla Conference which Muslim leader made it clear that League could not in any circumstances agree to a constitution on any basis other than Pakistan?

Quaid-e-Azam

Which Viceroy's tenure is longest in subcontinent?

Lord Mountbatten

When Simla Conference became to adjourn as that Jinnah and Patel could continue their explanatory talks which had begun the day before?

27th June 1945

The Simla Conference met for the last time on

14th July 1945

At the end of the Conference was announced that general elections should be held in the winter to prove who are sole representative of which community?

Muslims

Viceroy Lord Wavell announced that general elections should be held in the month of

July

Which Viceroy's tenure is longest serving in subcontinent?

Lord Linlithgow

CABINET MISSION

The Cabinet Government headed by Prime Minister Lord Attlee announced Cabinet Mission on

February 19, 1946

Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. A.V. Alexander were the members of which Mission?

Cabinet Mission

Who was Lord Pethick Lawrence?

Secretary of State of India

Who was Stafford Cripps?

Member of Cabinet Cripps

Who was Mr. A.V. Alexander?

Secretary of State

In the course of a speech in Parliament on 15th March 1946 who said that the Cabinet Mission were going to India in a "Spirited Mood with the intention of doing their best endeavour to help India to attain freedom as speedily as possible"?

Lord Attlee

Who said that "we acknowledge the Hindu Majority of India but the Muslims are a separate nation and they must have the right of self determination"?

Quaid-e-Azam

When the Cabinet Mission arrived in India?

23rd March 1946

Which congress leader was called "Arch boy of Congress" by Quaid-e-Azam?

Jawaharlal Nehru

On the arrival of the Cabinet Mission who tried to remove the misgivings created in the minds of the Muslims caused by Mr. Attlee's Statement recently?

Viceroy of India

Which Muslim Leader Made it clear to the Cabinet Mission that the Muslim Majority areas should be grouped together to create a sovereign and independent state?

Quaid-e-Azam

When Cripps' Mission announced its plan?

16th May 1946

Under the Cabinet Mission Compromise formula, India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the

Muslims

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14. Where the Cabinet Mission invited a Joint Conference?
Ans. Simla
15. Who Congress leaders represented the Congress in Simla Conference?
(i) Nehru
(ii) Abul Kalam Azad
Ans. (ii) All above
16. Which leaders of Muslim League represented the Muslim League in Simla Conference?
(i) Quaid-i-Azam Liaquat Ali
(ii) Nawab Ismail
(iii) Abdur Rab Nishtar
Ans. (iii) All above
17. Which Political Party of India insisted on the Single Constituent Assembly to make the constitution for an All India Federal Government?
Ans. Congress
18. When Muslim League proceed to the Cabinet Mission that the two Constitution making bodies, one for the Six provinces in Pakistan group and the other for the group of Six Hindu Provinces be set up?
Ans. April 9, 1946
19. What was the reaction of congress when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission plan?
Ans. It accepted the plan
20. When the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy published a statement formally their own solution of the constitutional problem?
Ans. 16th May, 1946
21. The points suggested by the Cabinet Mission were discussed at the conference from?
Ans. 5th to 12th May 1946
22. Which Congress leader criticized the Cabinet Mission's Plan?
Ans. Gandhi
23. Which Indian Leader maintained that the Cabinet Mission's Plan was "an appeal and an advice" and that the Constituent Assembly as a sovereign body could vary the plan?
Ans. Gandhi
24. When Congress working Committee demanded transfer of power to Hindu dominated legislature?
Ans. 26th May 1946
25. Muslim League decided to celebrate "Direct Action Day" on
Ans. 16th August 1946
26. When Muslim League decided to accept the Plan of the Cabinet Mission?
Ans. June 6, 1946
27. Who wrote in his book "Divide and Quit" that Jinnah's acceptance of the scheme had been fully prompt and was entirely genuine?
Ans. Penderel Moon
28. After joining of Congress when Muslim League joined Interim Government in 1946?
Ans. October 1946

JUNE 3RD PLAN, THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947, RADCLIFFE AWARD AND TRANSFER OF POWER

1. Who declared in the British Parliament that India would be freed by 30th January, 1948?
Ans. Lord Attlee
2. Who was last viceroy of India?
Ans. Lord Mountbatten
3. Who replaced Lord Wavell?
Ans. Lord Mountbatten
4. When Lord Mountbatten arrived India?
Ans. March 22, 1947
5. Lord Mountbatten came charged with the mission to make a peaceful transfer of Power from British to Indian Hands by
Ans. June 3 1947
6. When Quaid-e-Azam reached Karachi?
Ans. 7th August 1947
7. Who was known as "Sarhadi Gandhi"
Ans. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
8. Justice Iman Mohammad and Justice Muhammad Munir were the members of the boundary commission of _____ on behalf of Pakistan
Ans. Punjab
9. How many total members of Punjab Boundary Commission including Chairman?
Ans. Five
10. Who had worked out a partition plan by the middle of April 1947?
Ans. Lord Mountbatten
11. When working committee of Congress gave its acceptance of the Partition Plan?
Ans. May 1, 1947
12. When Partition Plan was issued?
Ans. June 3, 1947
13. Partition Plan is known as
Ans. June 3 Plan
14. Which Plan provided that the legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal shall decide whether the provinces should be divided or not?
Ans. June 3 Plan
15. Which plan provided that referendum shall be held in N.W.F.P?
Ans. 3rd June Plan
16. Which plan provided that states shall be free and independent to join one or the other country?
Ans. June 3 Plan
17. Which Plan provided that a Boundary Commission shall be set up after partition which will determine the boundaries of the two countries?
Ans. June 3 Plan
18. Which Plan provided that Military assets shall be divided amongst two countries after partition?
Ans. June 3 Plan
19. How many boundary commission were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between Pakistan and India?
Ans. Three
20. Who said that Plan "did not meet all sides importance respects and point of view"
Ans. Quaid-e-Azam
21. The League Council, under whose sanctions ultimately accepted the 3 June Plan, but "Under Protest".
Ans. Quaid-e-Azam
22. Radcliffe Award was declared on
Ans. 17th August 1947
23. To give effect to the Plan of June 3, the British Parliament on July 18, 1947, passed which Act.
Ans. Indian Independence Act 1947
24. Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of creation of Pakistan?
Ans. Lord Attlee
25. Which Act provided for the complete end of British control over Indian affairs from August 15, 1947
Ans. Indian Independence Act 1947
26. Which Act provided that Governor-General and the Provincial Governors would no longer exercise their Discretionary Powers or individual Judgement?
Ans. Indian Independence Act 1947
27. Boundary Commissions were set up for Punjab and Bengal under whose Chairmanship?
Ans. Sir Radcliffe
28. Who was Sir Radcliffe?
Ans. A Lawyer

29. Who were the members of the Punjab Boundary Commission on behalf of Pakistan?
(i) Justice Din Muhammad
(ii) Justice Muhammad Munir
(iii) A.K. Brohi
Ans. (ii) and (iii) both
30. Who were the members of the Punjab Boundary Commission on behalf of India?
(i) Justice Teja Singh
(ii) Justice Mehar Chand
(iii) Justice B.K. Mukherjee
Ans. (iii) All of them
31. Who were the members of Bengal Boundary Commission on behalf of India?
(i) Justice C.C. Biswas
(ii) Justice B.K. Mukherjee
(iii) Justice S.M. Sikdar
Ans. (iii) All of them
32. Who were the members of Bengal Boundary Commission on behalf of Pakistan?
(i) Justice C.C. Biswas
(ii) Justice B.K. Mukherjee
(iii) Justice S.M. Sikdar
Ans. (iii) All of them
33. When Commission's work set up?
Ans. June 1947
34. When Radcliffe arrived in India?
Ans. July 8, 1947
35. How many Commissions were assigned the responsibility of demarking the boundaries of the two parts of the Punjab and Bengal on the basis of the contiguous majority areas of Muslims and non-Muslims?
Ans. Two
36. Who was deputy designate to become the first Governor-General of India and Pakistan?
Ans. Lord Mountbatten
37. Which Political Party accepted the proposal of having a Joint Governor-General?
Ans. Congress
38. Who rejected the proposal of having a Joint Governor-General?
Ans. Quaid-e-Azam
39. When Lord Mountbatten announced the establishment of the Government of Pakistan?
Ans. 15th August 1947
40. When Quaid-e-Azam took Oath as the first Governor-General of Pakistan?
Ans. 15th August 1947
41. Which act created two dominions, Indian Union and Pakistan?
Ans. Act of 1947
42. Which act provided for the complete end of British rule in the subcontinent?
Ans. Act of 1947

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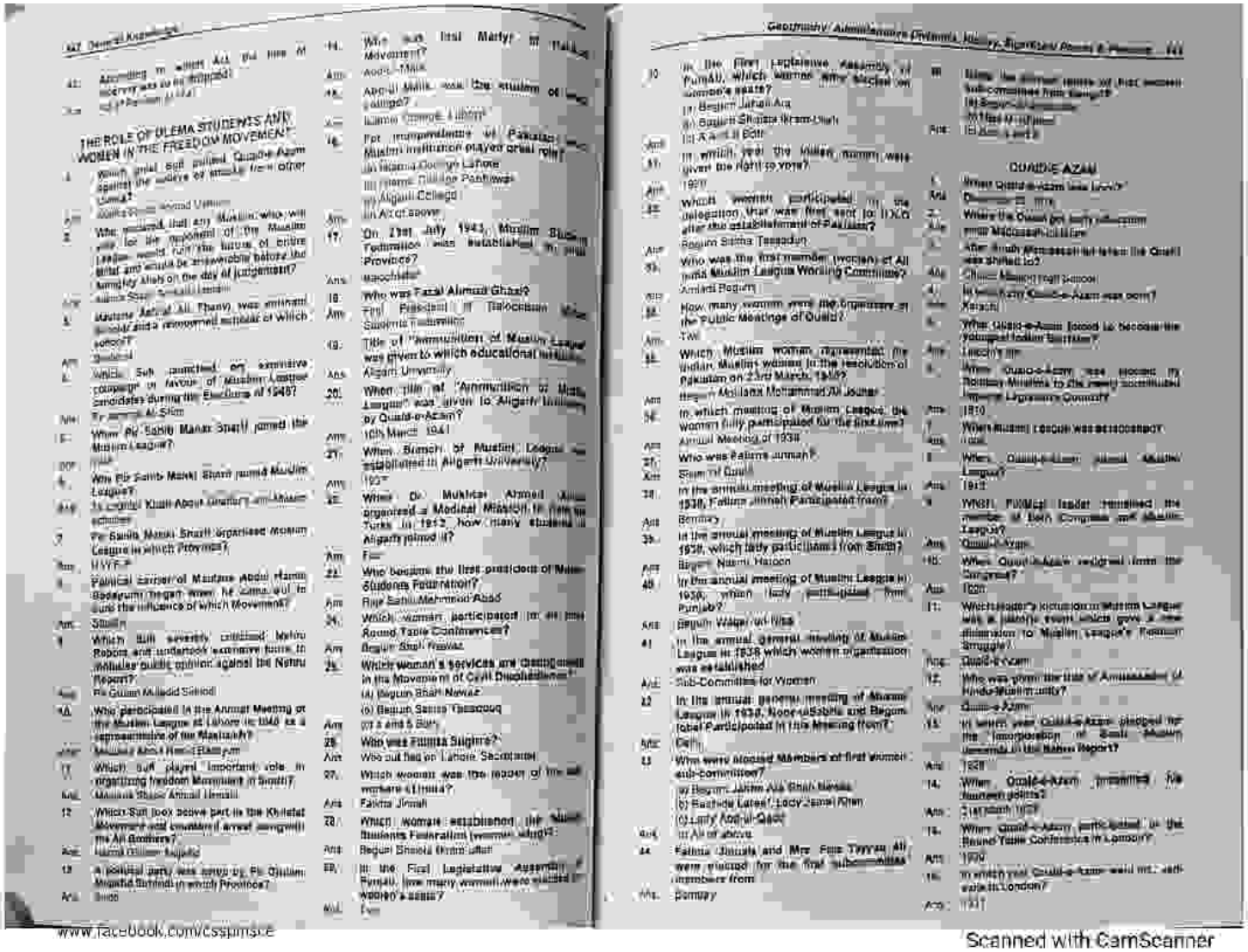

THE ROLE OF ULEMA STUDENTS AND WOMEN IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT

1. Which great Sufi poured Quaid-e-Azam against the advice of many from other Ulema?
Ans: Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni

2. Who declared that any Muslim who will vote for the opponent of the Muslim League would ruin the future of entire Millat and would be answerable before the Millat and Allah on the day of judgement?
Ans: Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadvi

3. Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi was eminent Alim and a renowned scholar of which school?
Ans: Deoband

4. Which Sufi launched an extensive campaign in favour of Muslim League candidates during the Elections of 1946?
Ans: Pir Sahib Al-Slam

5. When Pir Sahib Manki Sharif joined the Muslim League?
Ans: 1938

6. Who Pir Sahib Manki Sharif joined Muslim League?
Ans: Is Ughat Khalil Ahmad Qadiri an Ulama scholar

7. Pir Sahib Manki Sharif organised Momin League in which Province?
Ans: NWFP

8. Political career of Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni began when he came out in favour the influence of which Movement?
Ans: Shuddhi

9. Which Sufi severely criticised Nehru Report and undertook extensive tours to mobilise public opinion against the Nehru Report?
Ans: Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Sirhindi

10. Who participated in the Annual Meeting of the Muslim League at Lahore in 1940 as a representative of the Mashaikh?
Ans: Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni

11. Which Sufi played important role in organizing freedom Movement in Sindh?
Ans: Maulana Dhaka Ahmad Dehlavi

12. Which Sufi took active part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered arrest alongwith the Ali Brothers?
Ans: Hasrat Mohani Sahib

13. A political party was formed by Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Sirhindi in which Province?
Ans: Sindh

14. Who was first Martyr in Hijrat Movement?
Ans: Abdul Malik

15. Abdul Malik was the student of which college?
Ans: Islamia College Lahore

16. For implementation of Pakistan Muslim institution played great role?
(i) Islamia College Lahore
(ii) Islamic College Peshawar
(iii) Aligarh College
(iv) All of above

17. On 21st July 1941, Muslim Students Federation was established in what Province?
Ans: Baluchistan

18. Who was Faizal Ahmad Ghazi?
Ans: First President of Baluchistan Muslim Students Federation

19. Title of "Ammunition of Muslim League" was given to which educational institution?
Ans: Aligarh University

20. When title of "Ammunition of Muslim League" was given to Aligarh Institution by Quaid-e-Azam?
Ans: 10th March 1941

21. When Branch of Muslim League was established in Aligarh University?
Ans: 1937

22. When Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari organised a Medical Mission to help the Turks in 1912, how many students of Aligarh joined it?
Ans: Five

23. Who became the first president of Muslim Students Federation?
Ans: Raja Sahib Mahmood Abad

24. Which woman participated in all the Round Table Conferences?
Ans: Begum Shah Nawaz

25. Which woman's services are appreciated in the Movement of Civil Disobedience?
(a) Begum Shah Nawaz
(b) Begum Salma Tassadaq
(c) a and b Both
Ans: Both

26. Who was first martyr of Muslim Students Federation?
Ans: Abdul Malik

27. Which woman was the leader of the all workers of Ulema?
Ans: Fatima Jinnah

28. Which woman established the Muslim Students Federation (women wing)?
Ans: Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah

29. In the First Legislative Assembly of Punjab, which woman was elected on women's seats?
(a) Begum Jahan Ara
(b) Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah
(c) A and B Both
Ans: Both

30. In which year the Indian women were given the right to vote?
Ans: 1920

31. Which woman participated in the delegation that was first sent to U.K.O after the establishment of Pakistan?
Ans: Begum Salma Tassadaq

32. Who was the first member (women) of All India Muslim League Working Committee?
Ans: Ashraf Begum

33. How many women were the organizers of the Public Meetings of Quaid?
Ans: Two

34. Which Muslim woman representer the Indian Muslim women in the resolution of Pakistan on 23rd March, 1940?
Ans: Maulana Mohammad Ali Jouhar

35. In which meeting of Muslim League the women fully participated for the first time?
Ans: Annual Meeting of 1938

36. Who was Fatima Jinnah?
Ans: Sister of Quaid

37. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938, Fatima Jinnah Participated from?
Ans: Bombay

38. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938, which lady participated from Sindh?
Ans: Begum Nasim Haroon

39. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938, which lady participated from Punjab?
Ans: Begum Waqar-un-Nisa

40. In the annual general meeting of Muslim League in 1938 which women organization was established
Ans: Sub-Committee for Women

41. In the annual general meeting of Muslim League in 1938, Noor-us-Sabha and Begum Iqbal Participated in this Meeting from?
Ans: Delhi

42. Who were elected Members of first women sub-committee?
(a) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
(b) Bashida Latef / Lady Jamil Khan
(c) Lady Abdul Qadir
Ans: (a) All of above

43. Fatima Jinnah and Mrs. Fizo Tyyeb ali were elected for the first sub-committee members from
Ans: Bombay

44. Who was the women leader of first women sub-committee from Bengal?
(a) Begum Jahan Ara
(b) Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah
(c) Lady Abdul Qadir
Ans: (b) Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah

QUAID-E-AZAM

1. Where Quaid-e-Azam was born?
Ans: Qasim Ki Mitti

2. Where the Quaid got early education?
Ans: Madressah Sindh

3. After which Madressah he left to be Quaid was shifted to?
Ans: Christ Mission High School

4. In which city Quaid-e-Azam was born?
Ans: Karachi

5. What Quaid-e-Azam faced to become the youngest Indian Barrister?
Ans: Lincoln's Inn

6. When Quaid-e-Azam was elected in Bombay Muslims to the newly constituted Imperial Legislative Council?
Ans: 1910

7. When Muslim League was established?
Ans: 1906

8. When Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League?
Ans: 1913

9. WHEN Political leader remained the member of both Congress and Muslim League?
Ans: Quaid-e-Azam

10. When Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Congress?
Ans: 1920

11. Which leader's inclusion in Muslim League was a journey from which gave a new dimension to Muslim League's Freedom Struggle?
Ans: Quaid-e-Azam

12. Who was given the title of Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity?
Ans: Quaid-e-Azam

13. In which year Quaid-e-Azam pledged for the incorporation of Basic Muslim demands in the Nehru Report?
Ans: 1928

14. When Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points?
Ans: 21st March 1929

15. When Quaid-e-Azam participated in the Round Table Conference in London?
Ans: 1930

16. In which year Quaid-e-Azam went on self-exile in London?
Ans: 1931

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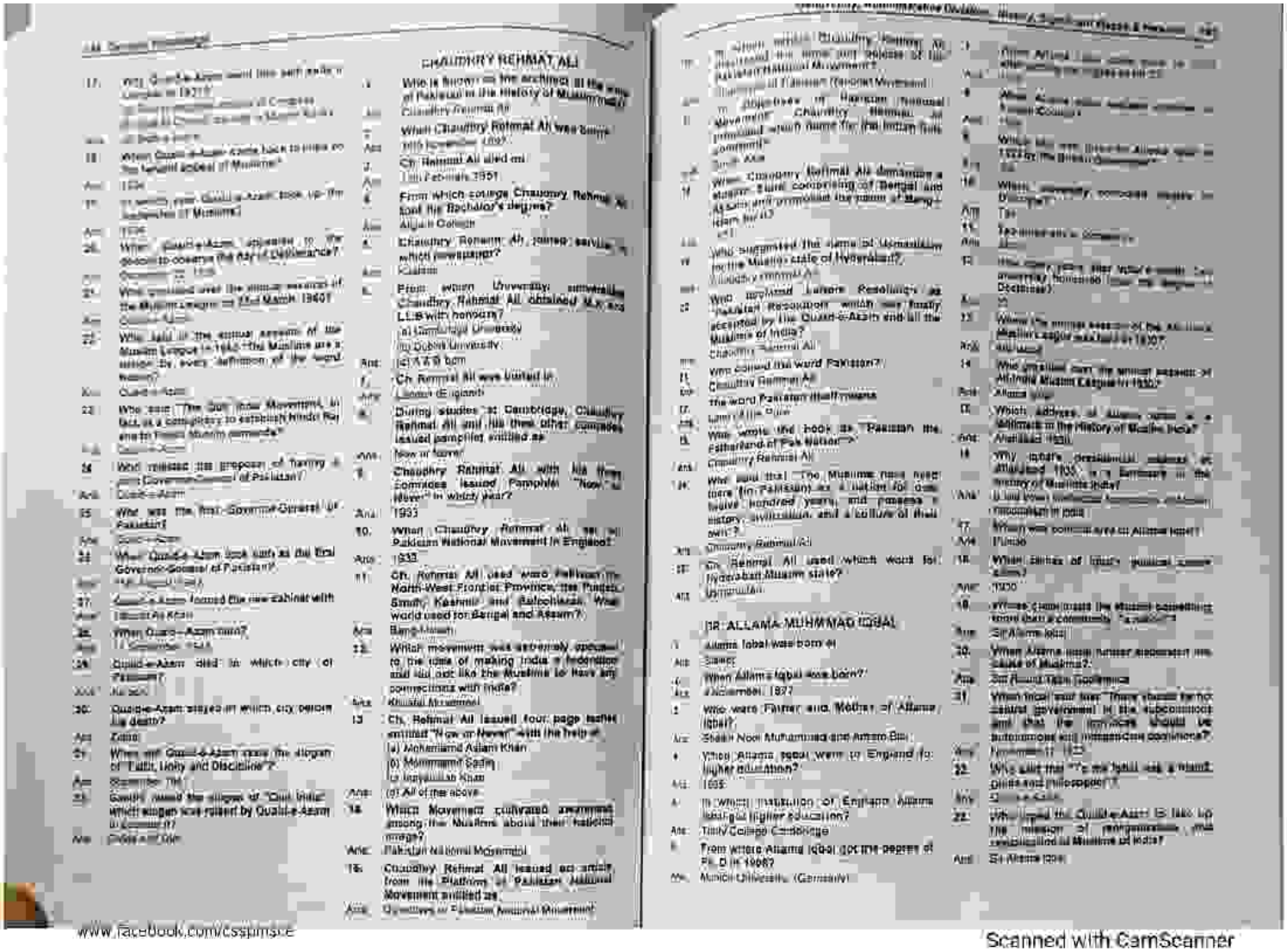

CHAUDHRY REHMAT ALI

Who is known as the architect of the map of Pakistan in the history of Muslims?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was born?
19th September 1897

Ch. Rehmat Ali died on
3rd February 1951

From which college Chaudhry Rehmat Ali got the Bachelor's degree?
Aligarh College

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, joined service in which newspaper?
Civil & Military Gazette

From which University, universities Chaudhry Rehmat Ali obtained M.A and LL.B with honours?
(a) Cambridge University
(b) Dublin University
(c) A & B both

Ch. Rehmat Ali was invited in
London Delegation

During studies at Cambridge, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali and his three other comrades issued pamphlet entitled as
Now or Never

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali with his three comrades issued Pamphlet "Now or Never" in which year?
1933

When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali set up Pakistan National Movement in England?
1933

Ch. Rehmat Ali used word Pakistan for North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sindh, Kashmir and Baluchistan. What world used for Bengal and Assam?
Bang-i-Islam

Which movement was extremely opposed to the idea of making India a federation and did not like the Muslims to have any connections with India?
Khaksar Movement

Ch. Rehmat Ali issued four page leaflet entitled "Now or Never" with the help of
(a) Mohammad Aslam Khan
(b) Mohammad Sadiq
(c) Inayatullah Khan
(d) All of the above

Which Movement cultivated awareness among the Muslims about their national image?
Pakistan National Movement

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali issued an article from the Platform of Pakistan National Movement entitled as
Objectives of Pakistan National Movement

Who is known as the founder of Pakistan National Movement?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Objectives of Pakistan National Movement

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali demanded a separate State comprising of Bengal and Assam and proposed the name of Bang-i-Islam for it?
Ans

Who suggested the name of Osmanistan for the Muslim state of Hyderabad?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Who declared Lahore Resolution as Pakistan Resolution which was finally accepted by the Quaid-e-Azam and all the Muslims of India?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Who coined the word Pakistan?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

The word Pakistan itself means
Land of the Pure

Who wrote the book as "Pakistan the Fatherland of Pak Nation"?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Who said that "The Muslims have lived here (in Pakistan) as a nation for one twelve hundred years, and possess a history, civilization, and a culture of their own"?
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Ch. Rehmat Ali used which word for Hyderabad Muslim state?
Usmanistan

DR. ALLAMA MUHMMAD IQBAL

Allama Iqbal was born at
Sialkot

When Allama Iqbal was born?
9 November, 1877

Who were Father and Mother of Allama Iqbal?
Sheikh Noor Muhammad and Amano Bibi

Which Allama Iqbal went to England for higher education?
1905

In which institution of England Allama Iqbal got higher education?
Trinity College Cambridge

From where Allama Iqbal got the degree of Ph.D in 1908?
Munich University, (Germany)

When Allama Iqbal was born in Allama Iqbal College?

When Allama Iqbal was born in Government College?

Which law was passed by Allama Iqbal in 1929 by the British Government?

When university conferred degree to Dr. Iqbal?
Ans
1933 (He was also a Barrister)

Where the annual session of the All India Muslim League was held in 1930?
Ans
Allahabad

Who presided over the annual session of Allahabad Muslim League in 1930?
Ans
Allama Iqbal

Which address of Allama Iqbal is a Milestone in the history of Muslim India?
Ans
Allahabad 1930

Why Iqbal's presidential address at Allahabad 1930, is a Milestone in the history of Muslims India?
Ans
It laid down

When was born Allama Iqbal?
Ans
1876

When Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot?
Ans
1877

When Allama Iqbal was knighted?
Ans
1922

When Allama Iqbal was born?
Ans
9 November, 1877

Where Allama Iqbal died?
Ans
Lahore

When Allama Iqbal was buried?
Ans
21 April, 1938

Who was Allama Iqbal?
Ans
Sir Allama Iqbal

When Allama Iqbal passed away?
Ans
21 April, 1938 (Lahore)

What Allama Iqbal said that "there should be no central government in the subcontinent and that the provinces should be autonomous and independent countries"?
Ans
Allahabad (1930)

Who said that "To me Iqbal was a friend, guide and philosopher"?
Ans
Quaid-e-Azam

Who called the Quaid-e-Azam to take up the mission of Pakistan, after consolidation of Muslims of India?
Ans
Sir Allama Iqbal

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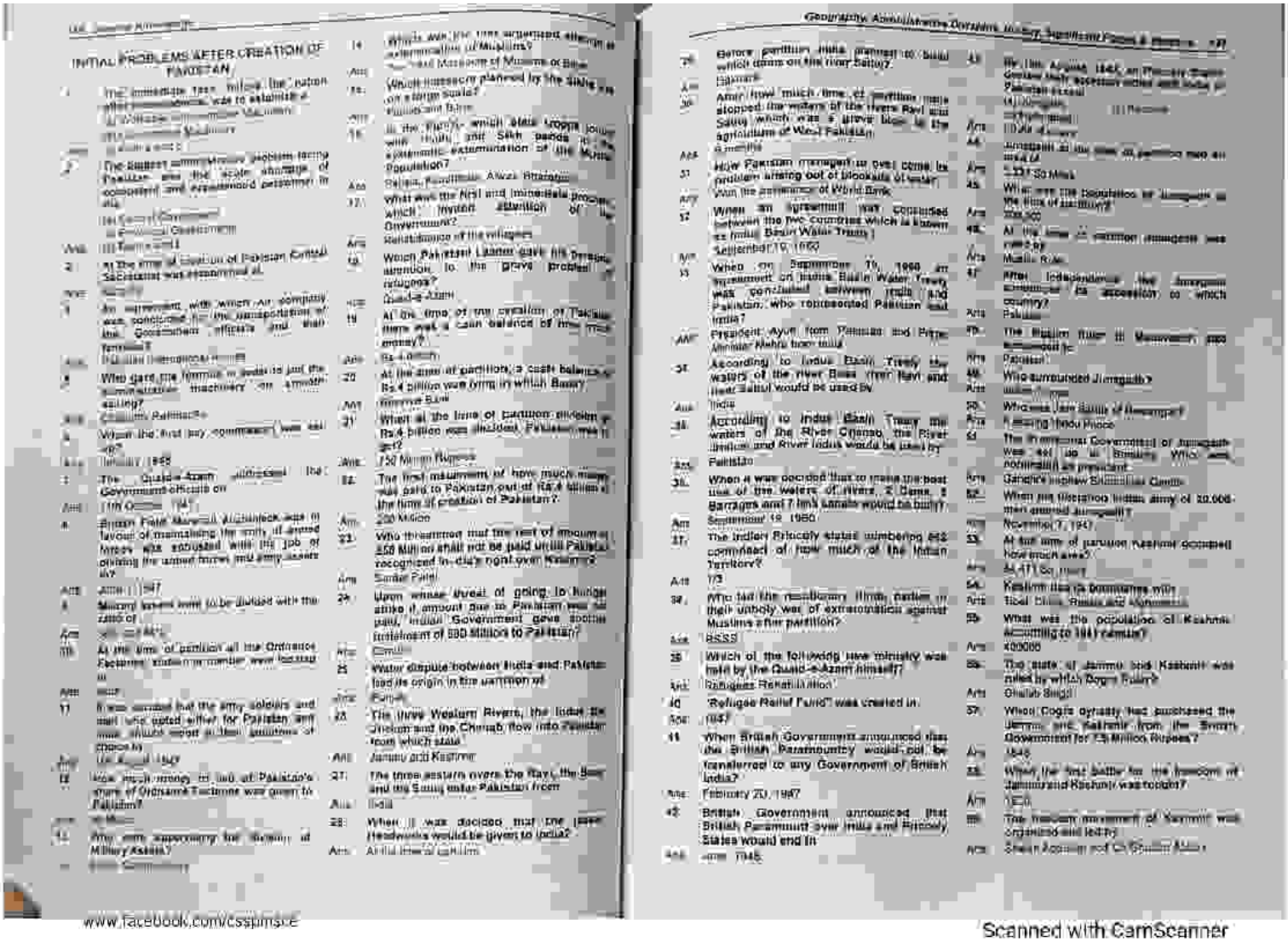

INITIAL PROBLEMS AFTER CREATION OF PAKISTAN

1. The immediate task before the nation after ... was to establish a ... Administration.

2. The biggest administrative problem facing Pakistan was the acute shortage of competent and experienced personnel in all ... Government ... Provincial Governments.

3. An agreement with which Air company was concluded for the transportation of the Government officials and their families?

4. Who gave the formula in order to put the administrative machinery on smooth working?

5. When the first Jet commercial was set up?

6. The Quaid-e-Azam addressed the Government officials on ...

7. Britain Field Marshall Auchinleck was in favour of maintaining the unity of armed forces who entrusted with the job of dividing the armed forces and army assets of?

8. Military assets were to be divided with the ratio of ...

9. At the time of partition all the Ordnance Factories were in number were located in ...

10. How much money in lieu of Pakistan's share of Ordnance Factories was given to Pakistan?

11. Who was appointing for the division of Military Assets?

12. Which was the first organized attempt of extermination of Muslims?

13. Which massacre of Muslims of Sikhs was planned by the Sikhs on a mass scale?

14. In the Punjab which state troops joined with Hindu and Sikh panda in the systematic extermination of the Muslim population?

15. What was the first and immediate problem which invited attention of the Government?

16. Which Pakistani Leader gave his personal attention to the grave problem of refugees?

17. At the time of the creation of Pakistan there was a cash balance of how much money?

18. At the time of partition, a cash balance of Rs.4 billion was lying in which Bank?

19. What at the time of partition division of Rs.4 billion was decided, Pakistan was to get?

20. The first instalment of how much money was paid to Pakistan out of Rs.4 billion at the time of creation of Pakistan?

21. Who threatened that the rest of amount of 550 Million shall not be paid until Pakistan recognized its dispute over Kashmir?

22. Upon whose threat of going to hunger strike if amount due to Pakistan was not paid, Indian Government gave another instalment of 550 Million to Pakistan?

23. Water dispute between India and Pakistan had its origin in the partition of ...

24. The three Western Rivers, the Indus the Jhelum and the Chenab flow into Pakistan from which state?

25. The three western rivers the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej enter Pakistan from ...

26. When did the Radcliffe Award announced?

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38. When did the Radcliffe Award announced?

39. Before partition India planned to build which dams on the river Sutlej?

40. After how much time of partition India stopped the waters of the rivers Ravi and Sutlej which was a grave blow to the agriculture of West Pakistan?

41. How Pakistan managed to over come its problem arising out of blockade of water?

42. When an agreement was concluded between the two countries which is known as Indus Basin Water Treaty?

43. When on September 19, 1960 an agreement on Indus Basin Water Treaty was concluded between India and Pakistan, who represented Pakistan and India?

44. According to Indus Basin Treaty the waters of the river Beas (now Ravi and their Sutlej would be used by

45. According to Indus Basin Treaty the waters of the River Chenab, the River Jhelum and River Indus would be used by

46. When it was decided that to make the best use of the waters of rivers, 2 Dams, 8 Barrages and 7 link canals would be built?

47. The Indian Princely states numbering 562 comprised of how much of the Indian Territory?

48. Who led the murderous Hindu mobs in their unholy war of extermination against Muslims after partition?

49. Which of the following new ministry was held by the Quaid-e-Azam himself?

50. 'Refugee Relief Fund' was created in ...

51. When British Government announced that the British Paramountcy would not be transferred to any Government of British India?

52. British Government announced that British Paramount over India and Princely States would end in

53. By the August 1947, all Princely States except Junagadh acceded either with India or Pakistan except ...

54. Junagadh at the time of partition was an area of ...

55. What was the population of Junagadh at the time of partition?

56. At the time of partition Junagadh was ruled by ...

57. Who was the ruler of Junagadh?

58. What was the family of Nawabs?

59. The Provisional Government of Junagadh was set up in Bombay. Who was nominated as president?

60. When the Pakistan Army of 20,000 men entered Junagadh?

61. At the time of partition Kashmir occupied how much area?

62. Kashmir has its boundaries with ...

63. What was the population of Kashmir according to 1941 census?

64. The state of Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by which Dogra Ruler?

65. When Dogra dynasty had purchased the Jammu and Kashmir from the British Government for 75 Million Rupees?

66. When the first battle for the freedom of Jammu and Kashmir was fought?

67. The freedom movement of Kashmir was organized and led by

68. Sheikh Abdullah and Ch. Ghulam Abbas

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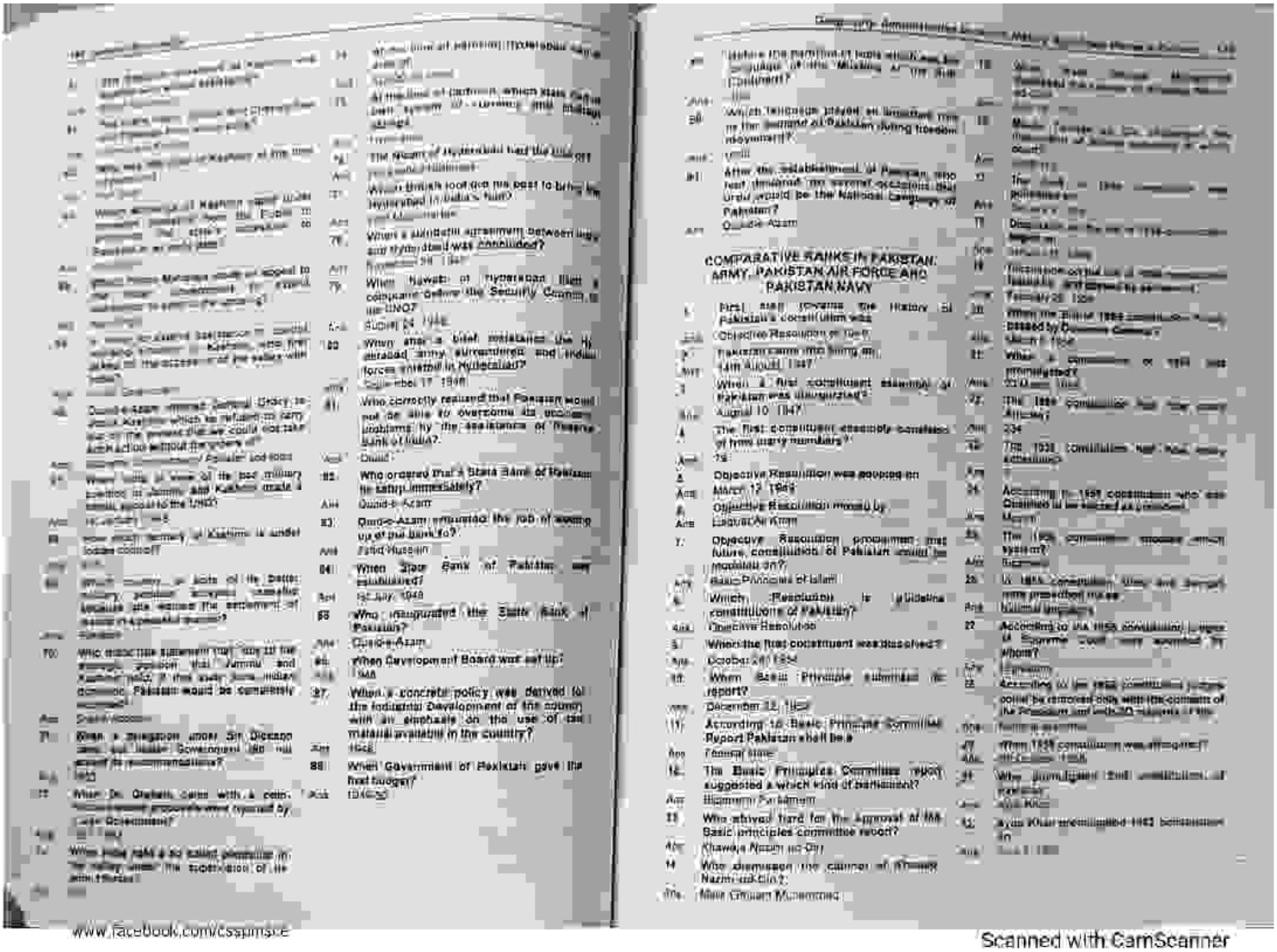

COMPARATIVE RANKS in PAKISTAN ARMY, PAKISTAN AIR FORCE AND PAKISTAN NAVY

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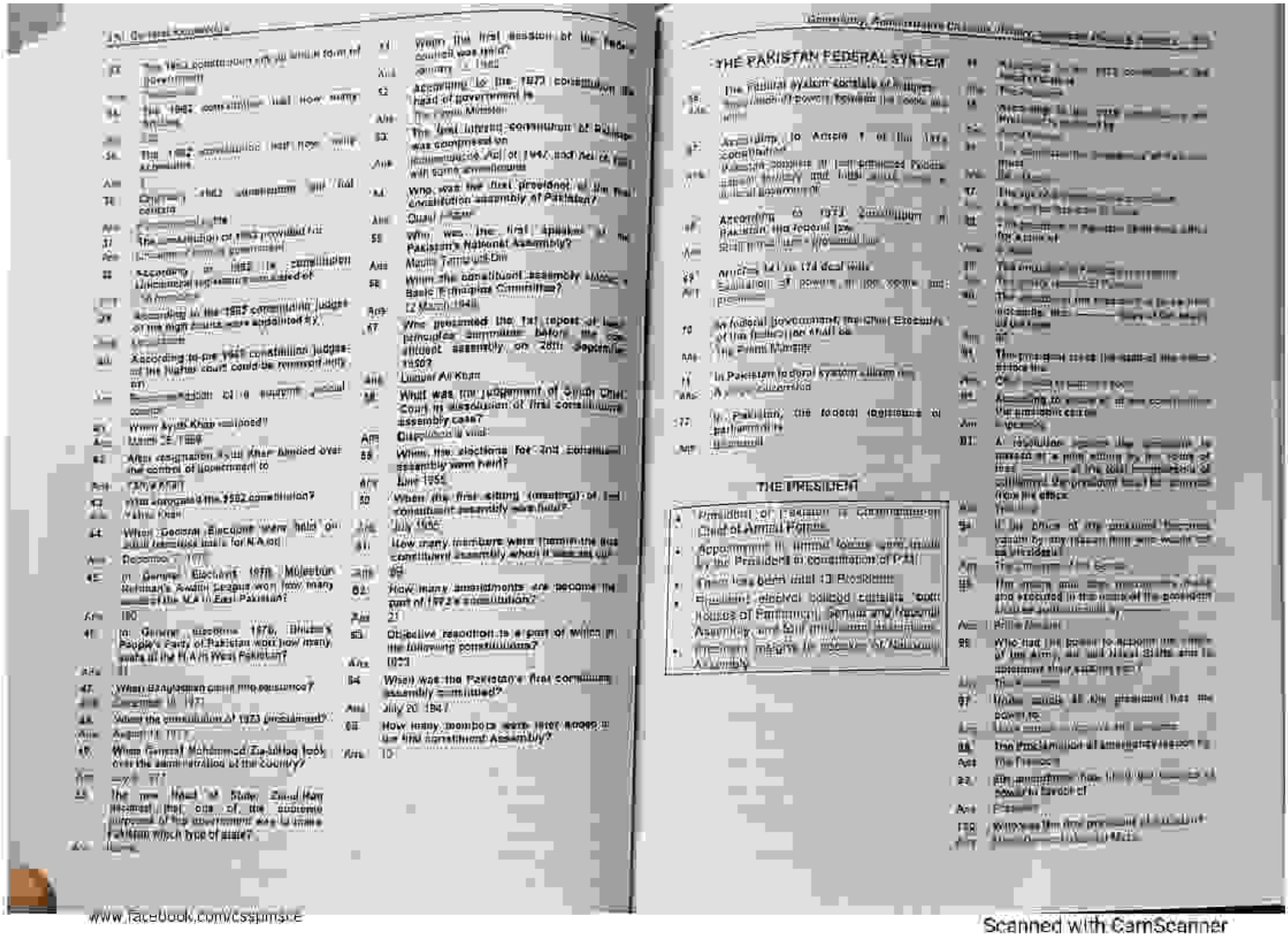

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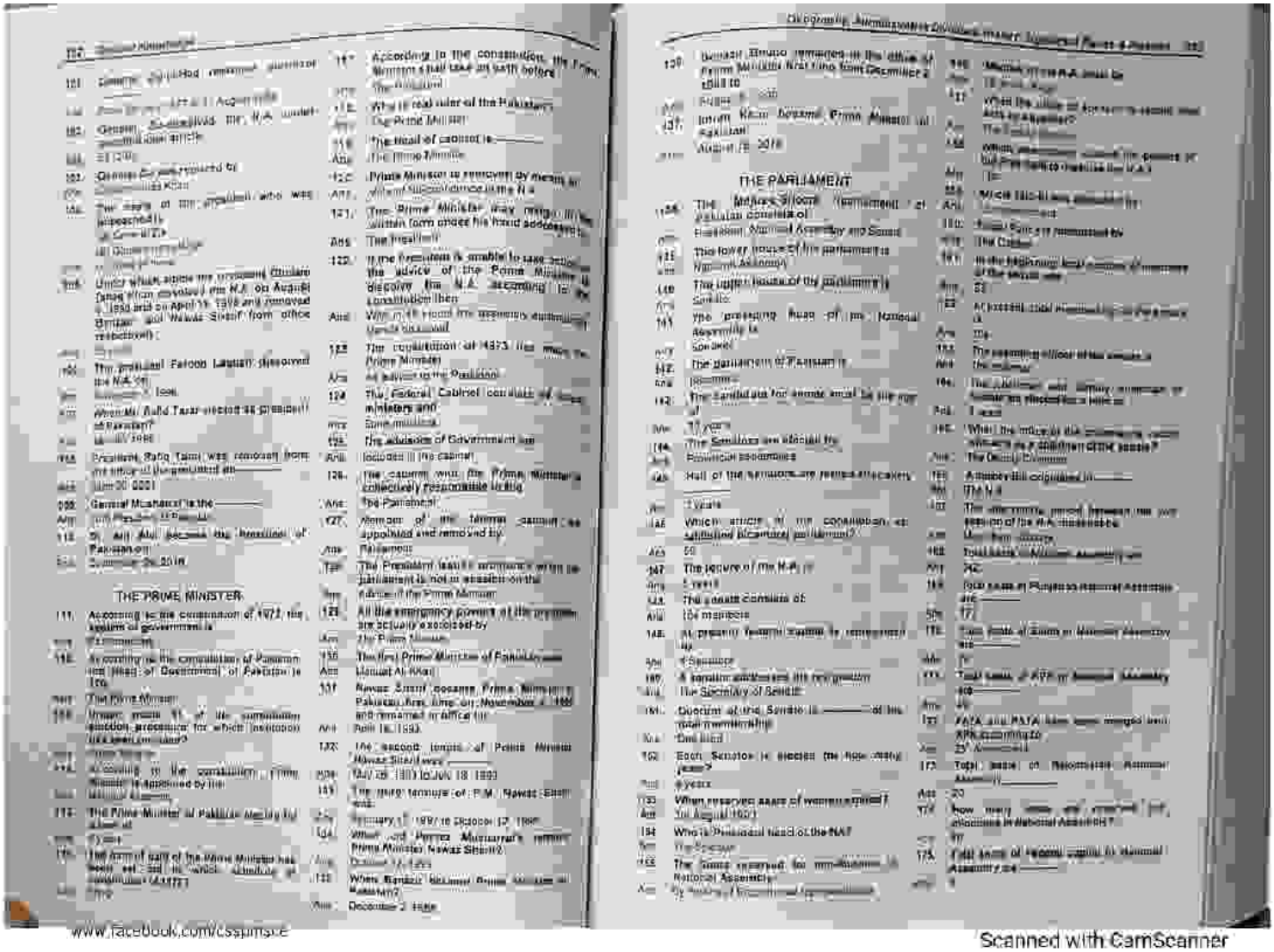

THE PRIME MINISTER

THE PARLIAMENT

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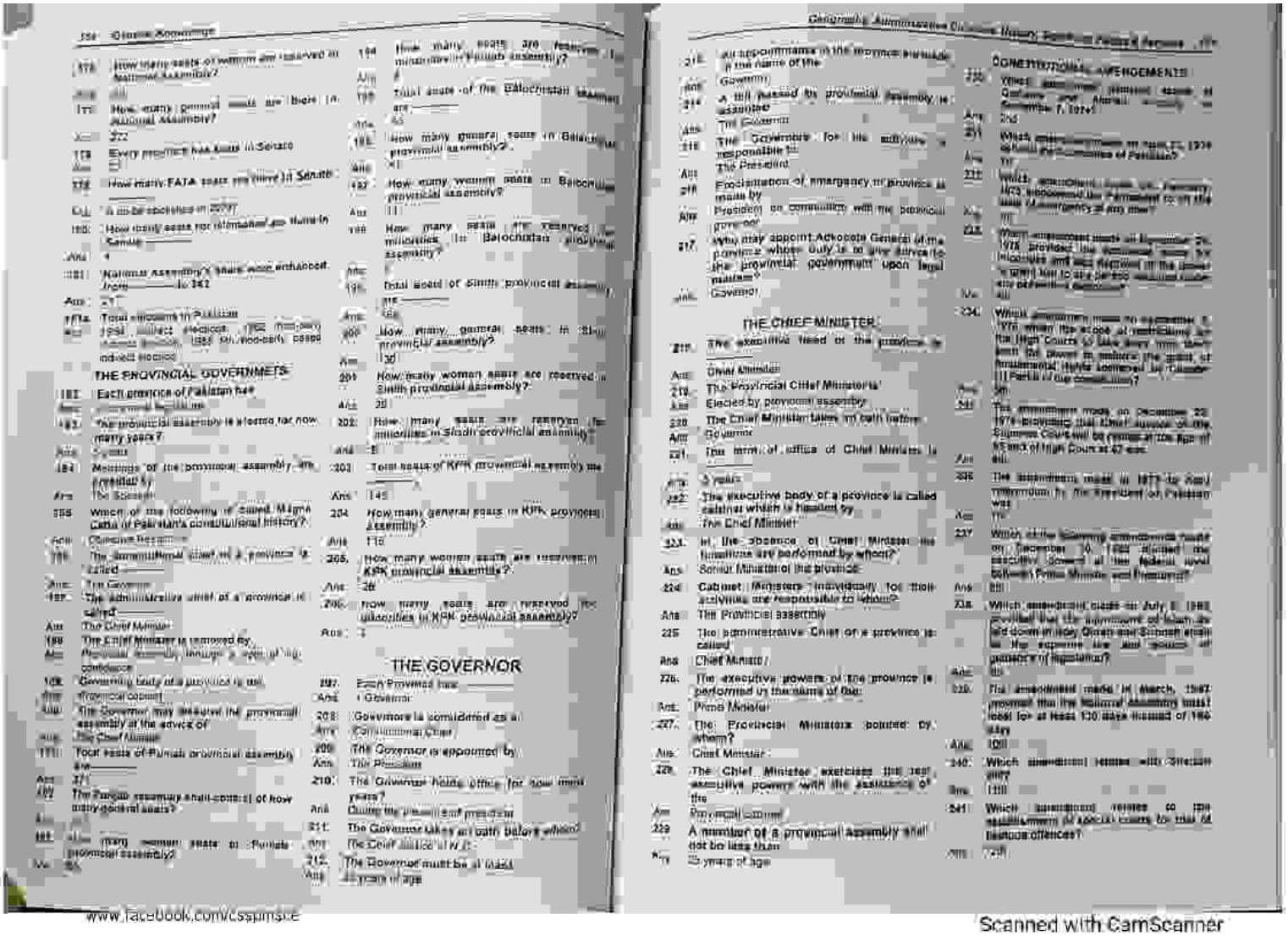

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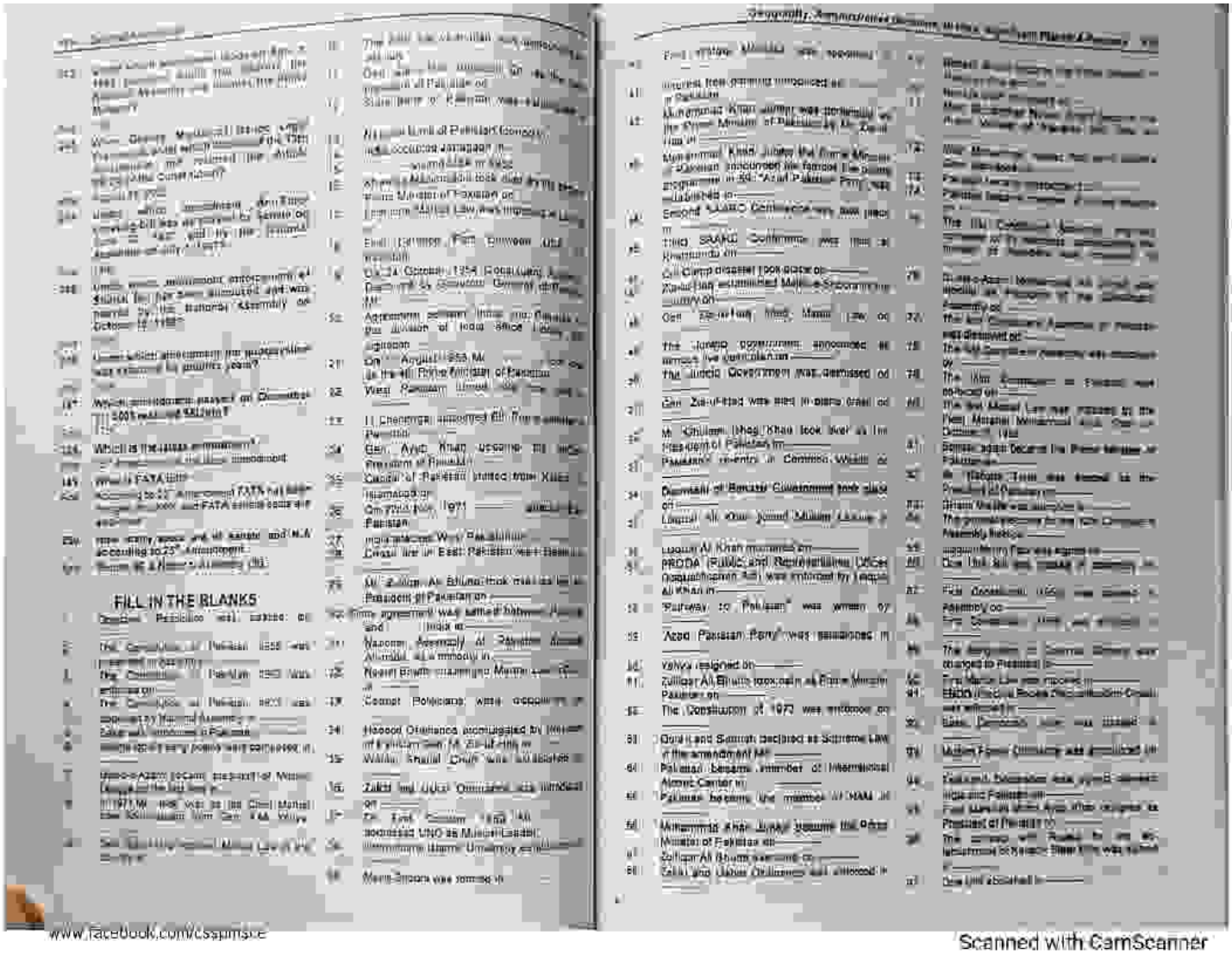

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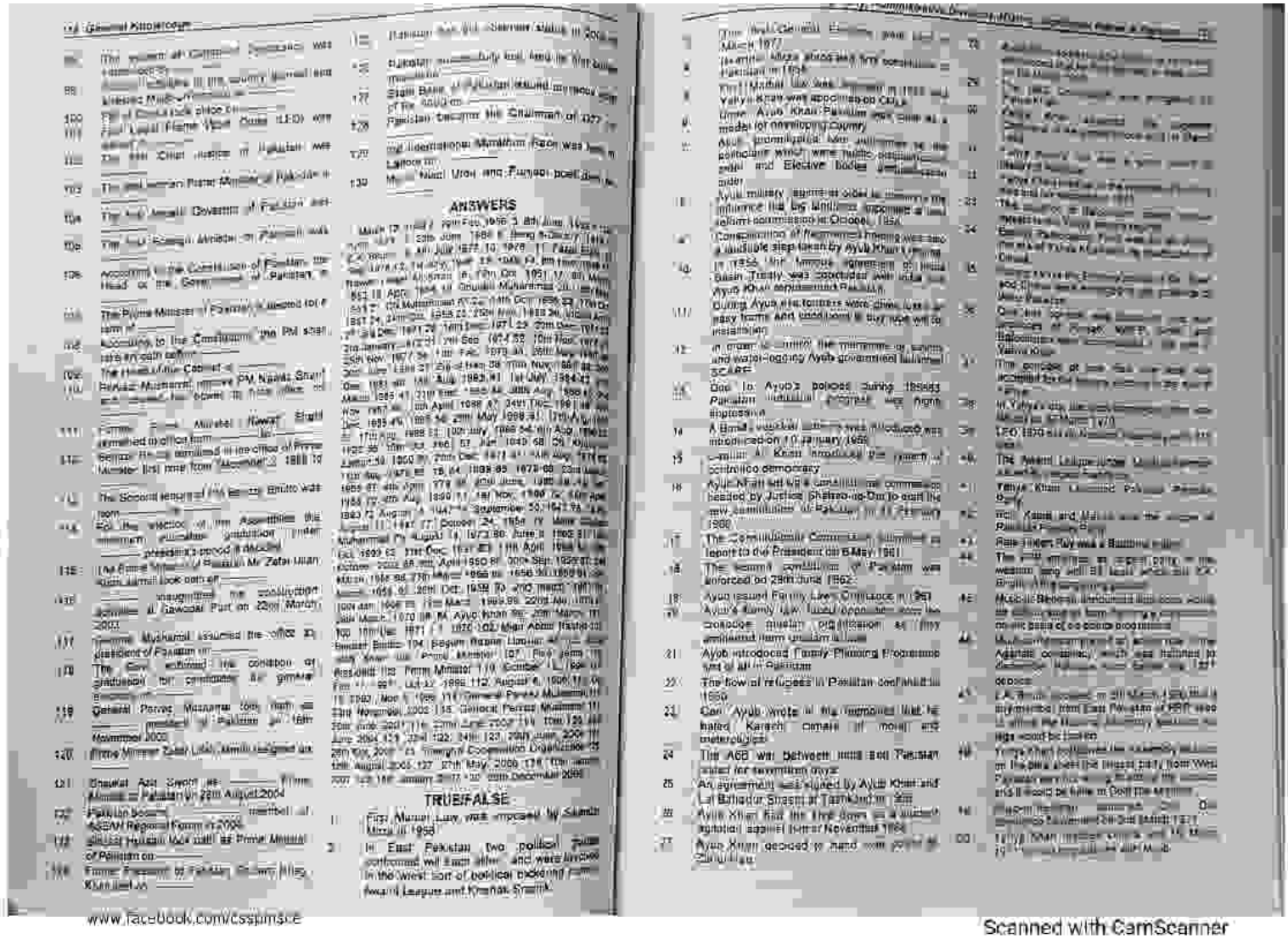

ANSWERS

TRUE/FALSE

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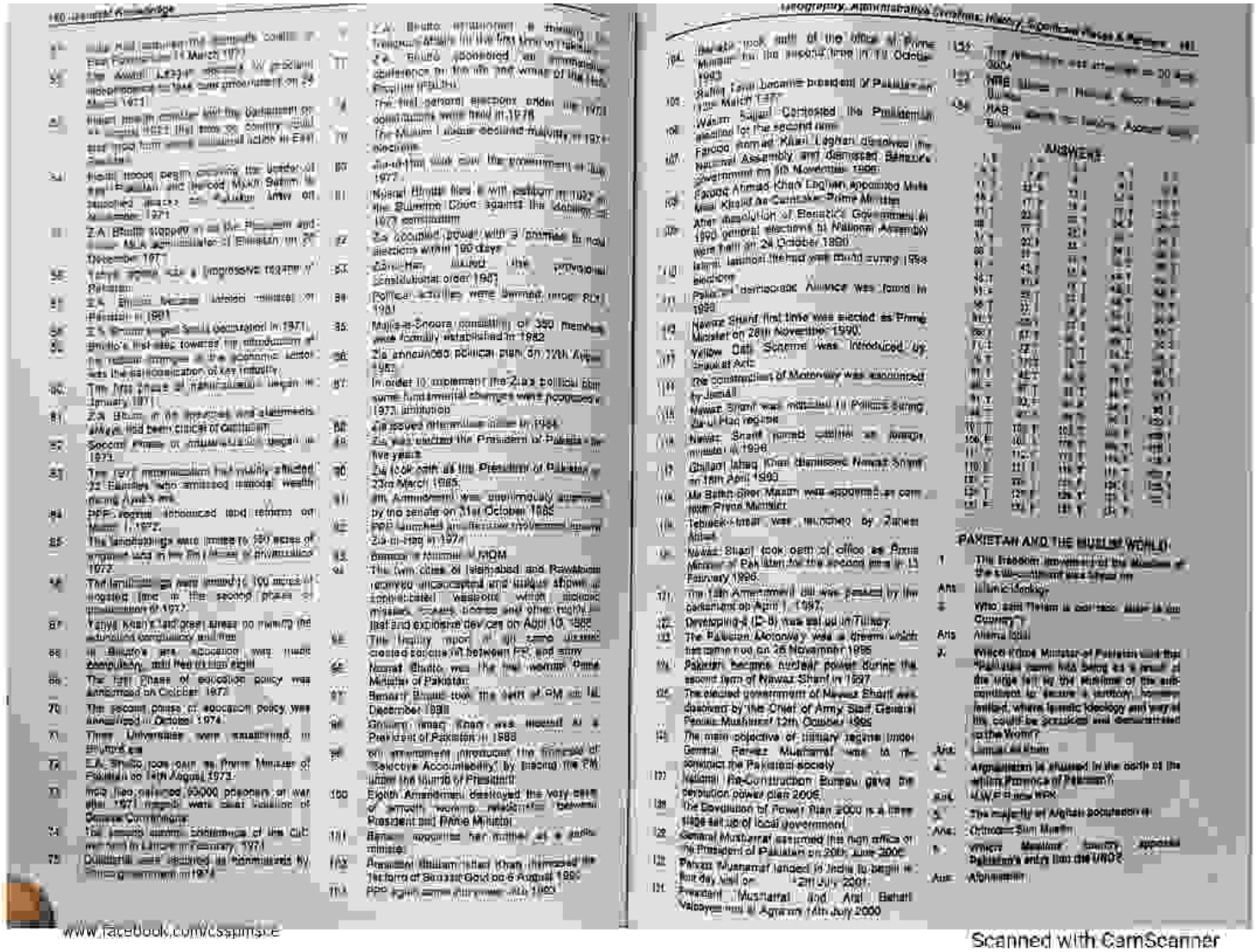

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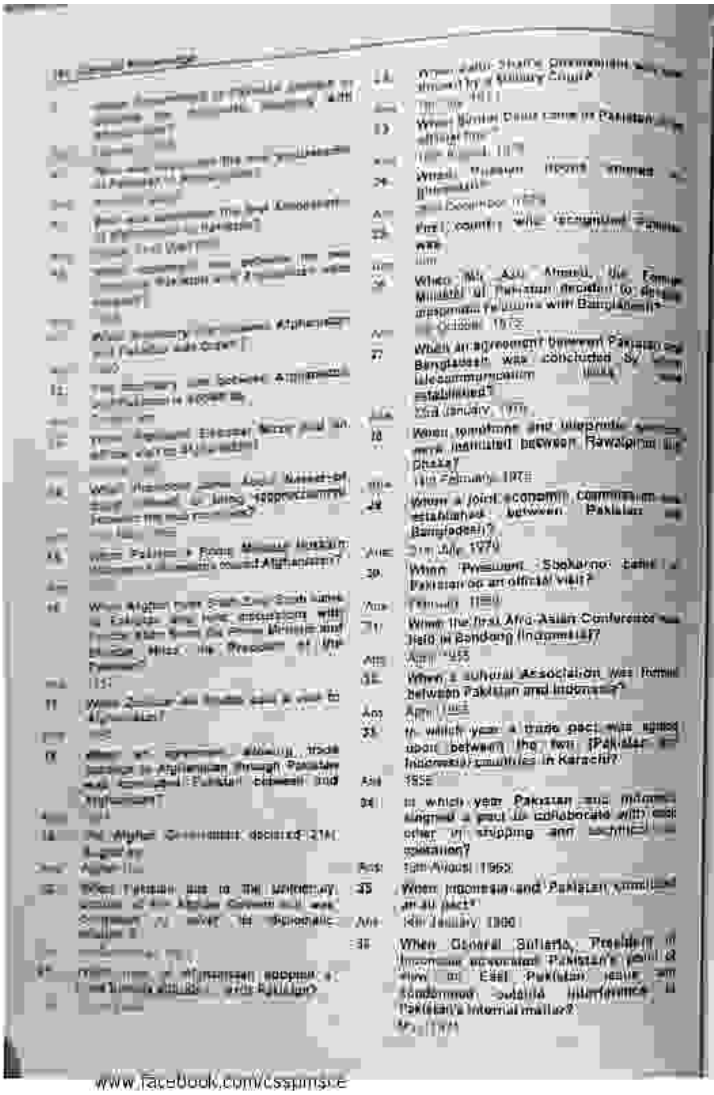

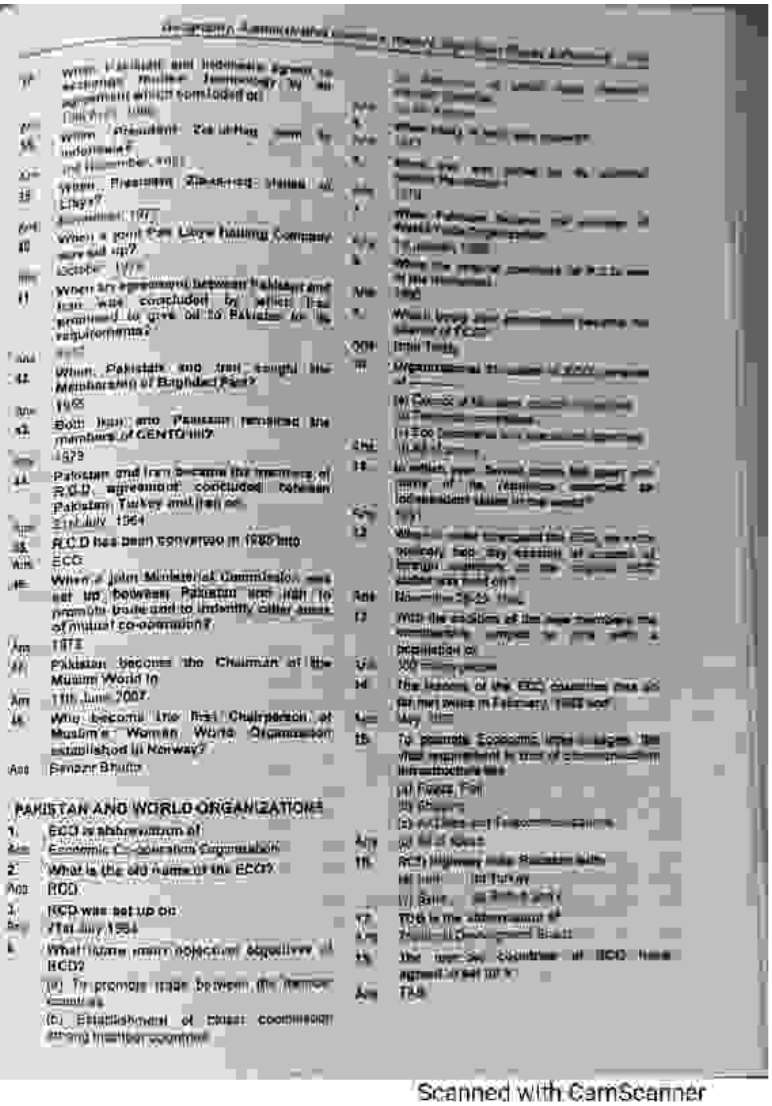

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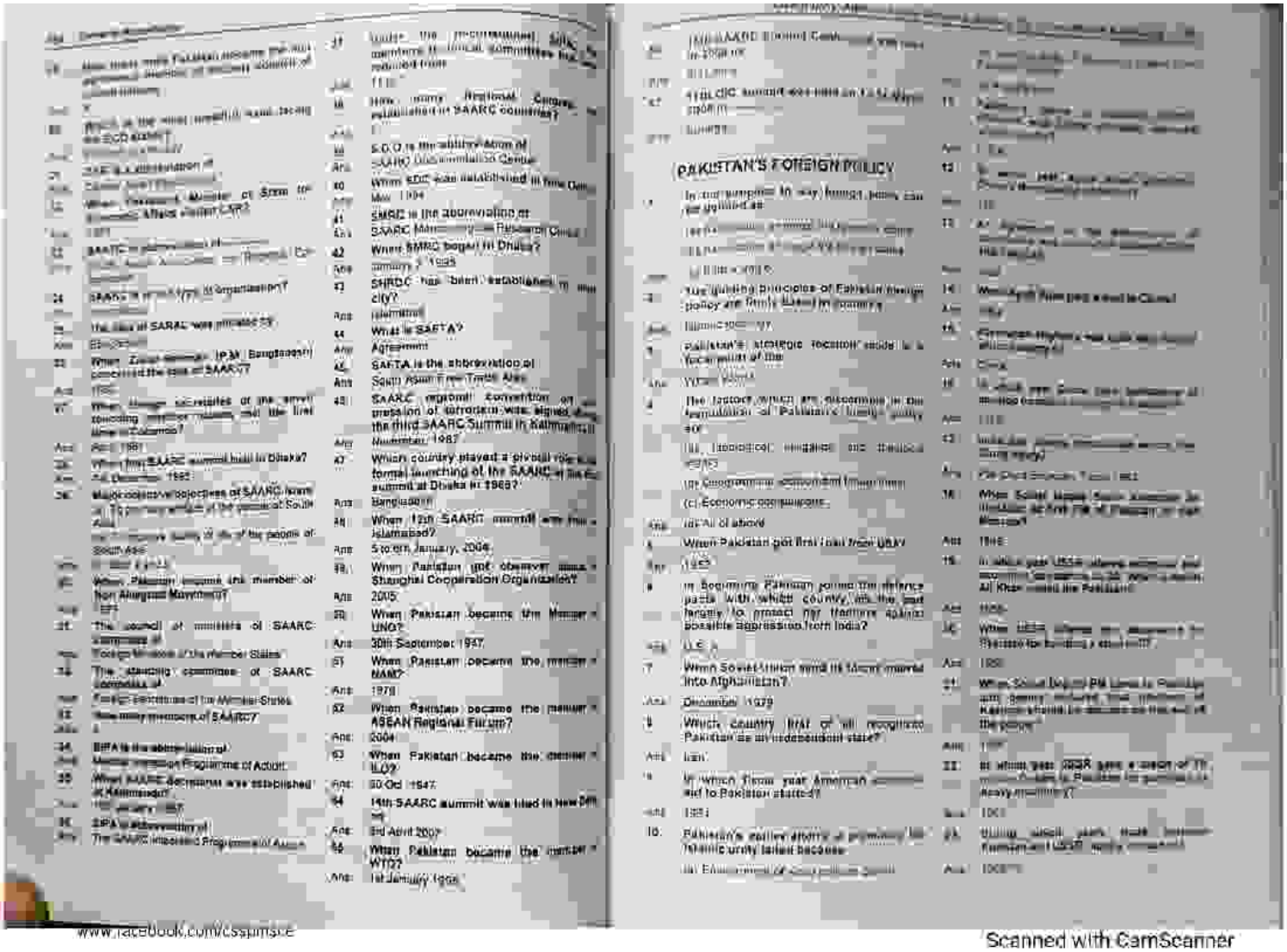

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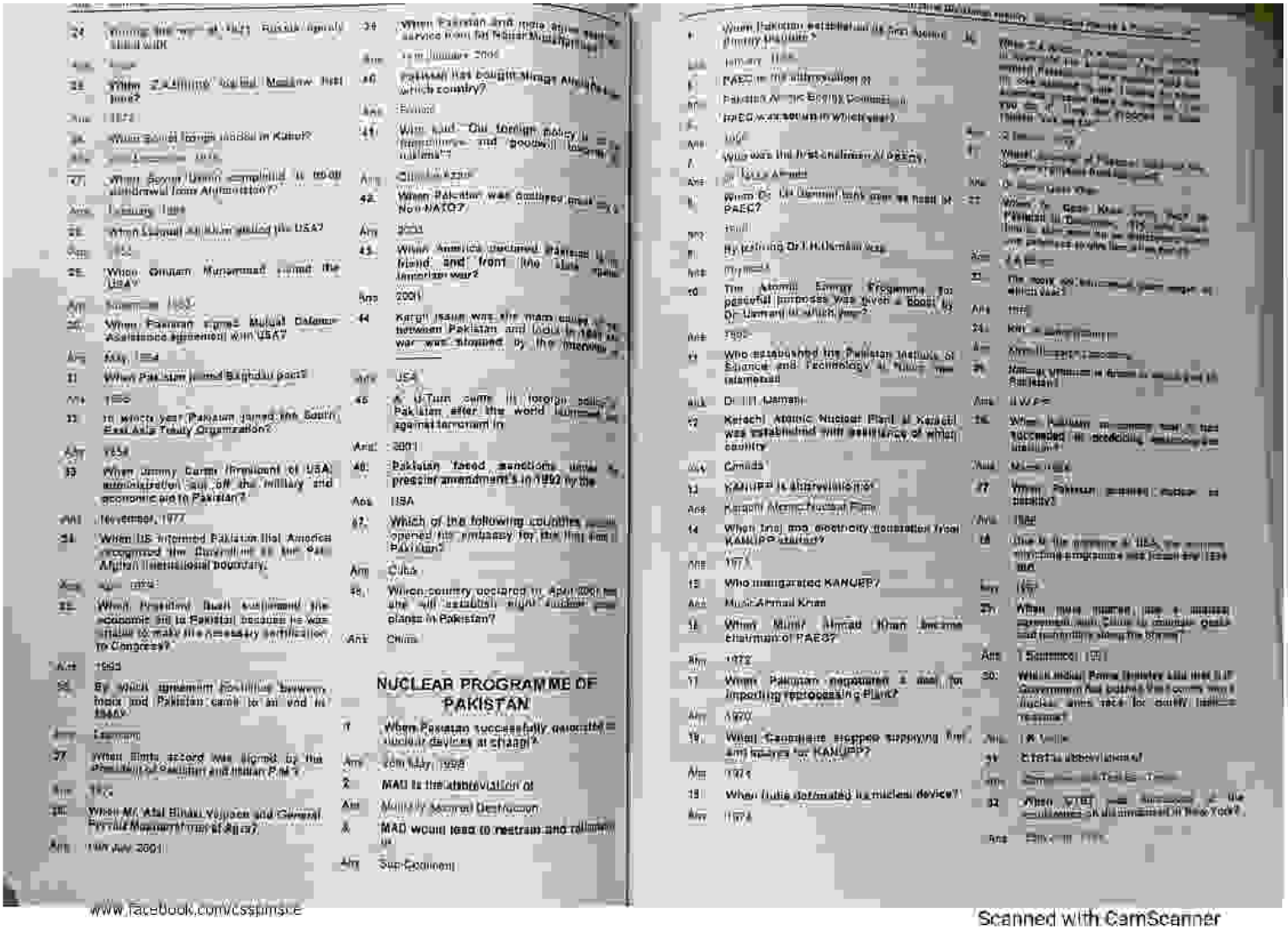

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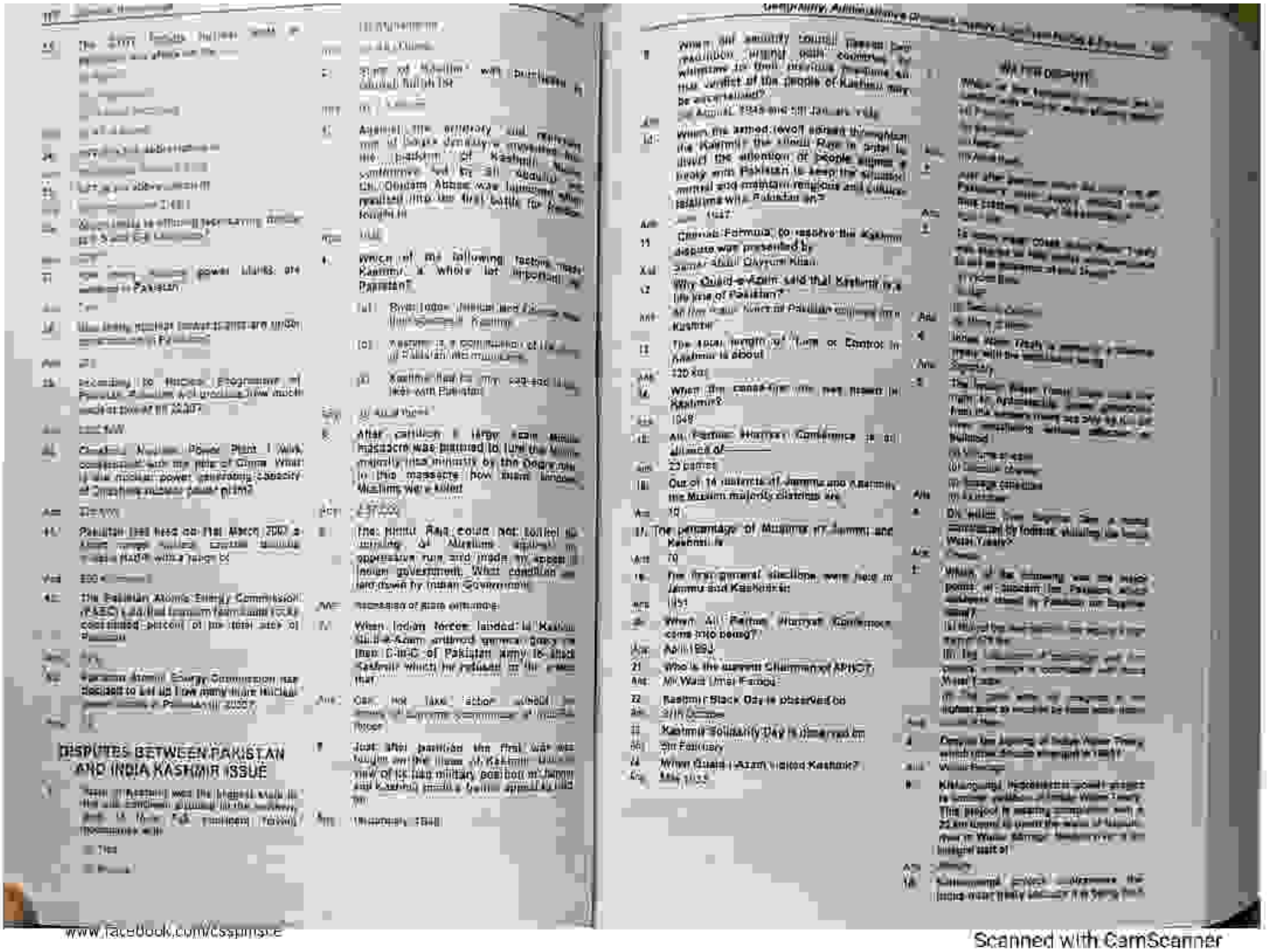

DISPUTES BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA KASHMIR ISSUE

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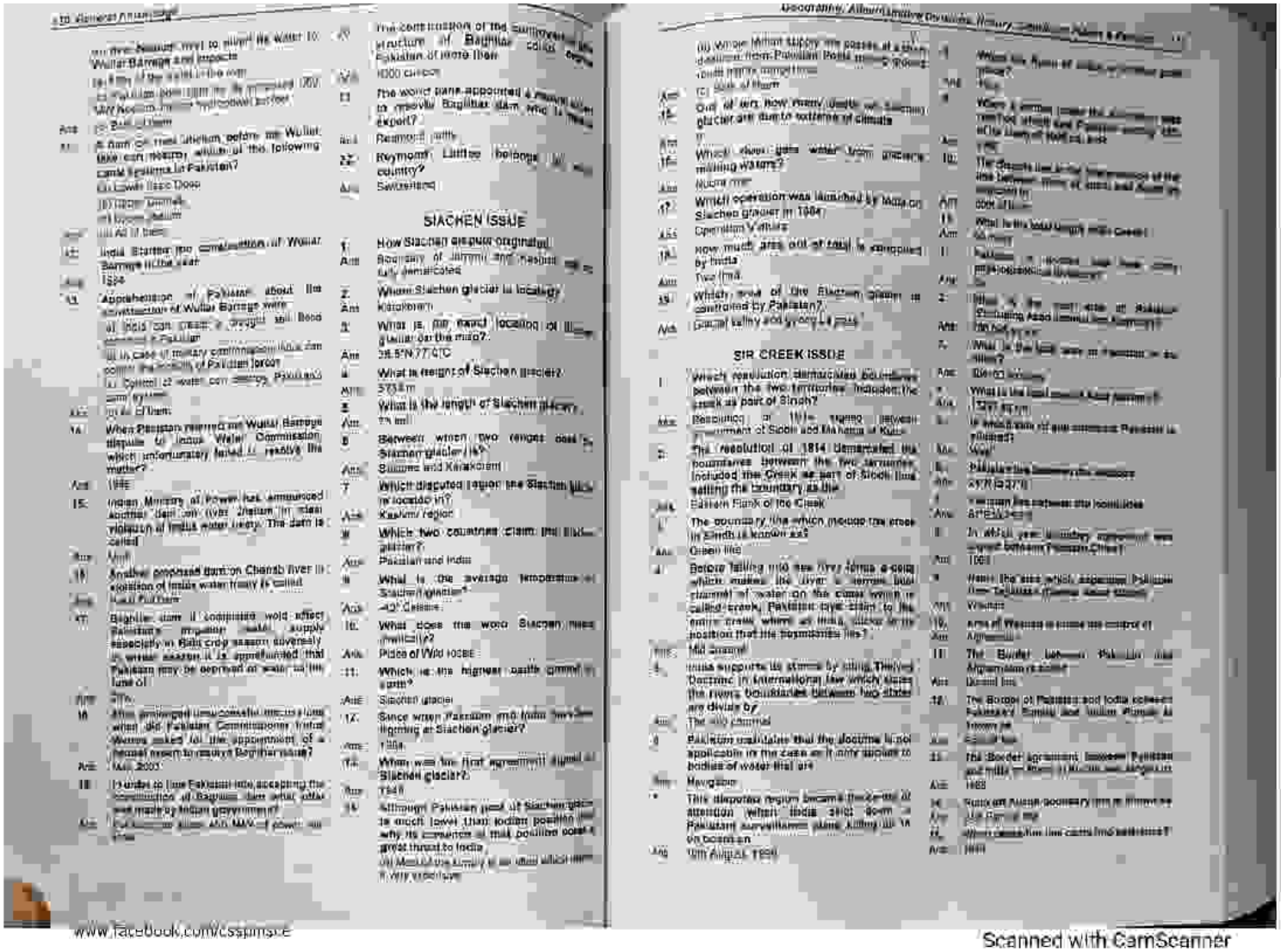

SIACHEN ISSUE

SIR CREEK ISSUE

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2. Name the Pass which connects Dir with [illegible] district?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
3. Which is the highest Pass in Pakistan, [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] at the height of 5575 metres?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
4. Name the Pass which connects Sindh Plain with Quetta?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
5. Name the Pass which connects Chitral with Wakhan?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
6. Which Pass connects Mardan with Malakand?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
7. Which Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
8. Khan Kun Pass connects which areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan?
Ans. [illegible]
9. Which Pass connects Qila Abdullah with Chaman?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
10. What is the height of Khunjrab Pass?
Ans. 4693 metres
11. The world's highest Passes such as Khunjerab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in which mountain range?
Ans. [illegible] range
12. Which historical Pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan?
Ans. Khyber Pass
13. What is the total length of Khyber Pass?
Ans. 53 kilometres
14. Which Pass connects Gilgit with China; it is situated at the height of 4877 metres?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
15. Which Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
16. Which Pass connects Baltistan with Yarkand (China)?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
17. Which of the following Pass is the highest Pass of Pakistan?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
18. In which range of mountain Khyber Pass is situated?
Ans. [illegible]
19. Name the Pass situated at the height of [illegible] metres connecting Chitral with China?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
20. Which Pass connects Chitral with [illegible] and is [illegible] metre long?
Ans. [illegible] Pass
21. [illegible] Pass is situated in
Ans. [illegible]
22. Name the Pass which connects [illegible] Pakistan and Ghazni (Afghanistan)
Ans. [illegible] Pass
23. Name the Pass which connects Dir and Chitral
Ans. Lowari Pass
24. Which is the highest point of the Khyber Pass?
Ans. Landi Kotal
25. What is the height of Landi Kotal?
Ans. 3500 feet
26. Name the Pass which connects Upper Swat and Lower Swat ———
Ans. Shangla Pass
27. Which Pass is also known as [illegible] Pass?
Ans. Khojak Pass
28. Name the Pass which connects Chitral with Nooristan (Afghanistan)
Ans. Dorah Pass

DESERTS

1. In which province of the Pakistan [illegible] desert?
Ans. KPK
2. In which province the desert Kharan is situated?
Ans. Balochistan
3. How many deserts are there in Punjab?
Ans. [illegible]
4. In which province the desert of Thal lies?
Ans. Punjab
5. In which province the desert of Thar lies?
Ans. Sindh
6. Thal desert comprises of part of Mianwali, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh and ———
Ans. Dera Ghazi Khan
7. Which is the largest desert of Pakistan?
Ans. Thar
8. What is the ranking of Thar desert in the world?
Ans. 9th
9. The Southern border areas of Khairpur district in Sindh is known as
Ans. Nara desert
10. The desert covering border areas of Multan and Sanghar districts is called
Ans. Thal/[illegible] desert

11. The desert in the Bahawalpur district of Punjab is known as ———
Ans. Cholistan
12. Cholistan desert is also known as ———
Ans. Rohi desert
13. Which of the following deserts Pakistan also [illegible] India?
Ans. Thar
14. Sindh Sagar Doab Area is situated in the desert of
Ans. Thal
15. Which of the following desert is [illegible] desert?
Ans. Thal desert
16. Which area of Pakistan is known as "Desert's Fairy Area"?
Ans. [illegible] Areas

GLACIERS

1. How much area of Mountain region is covered by glaciers in Pakistan?
Ans. 13%
2. In Pakistan glaciers cover the area of
Ans. 15000 sq km
3. Which of the following Glaciers is present in Karakoram mountain range?
(a) Siachen, Hispar and Biafo
(b) Baltoro
(c) [illegible] and [illegible]
(d) All of above
Ans. (d) All of above
4. Siachen glacier is present in the region of
Ans. [illegible]
5. Chiantar glacier is situated in the mountain range of
Ans. Hindu Kush
6. What is the total length of Siachen glacier?
Ans. 72.5 km
7. Biafo is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of
Ans. 64.5 km
8. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of
Ans. Karakoram
9. Name the biggest glacier of Pakistan?
Ans. Siachen
10. Name the longest glacier of Pakistan?
Ans. Siachen
11. What is the total length of Hispar glacier?
Ans. 61 km
12. What is the total length of Baltoro glacier?
Ans. 58 km
13. What is the total length of Chiantar glacier?
Ans. 34 km

17. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
18. [illegible]
Ans. 5000 [illegible]
19. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]

LAKES

1. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
7. The largest lake of Pakistan [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
8. [illegible] which lake is ———
Ans. [illegible]
9. [illegible] ———
Ans. [illegible]
10. The most beautiful lake of Pakistan is ———
Ans. Saiful Muluk
11. [illegible] located in Area of ———
Ans. [illegible]
12. [illegible]
Ans. [illegible]
13. [illegible] ———
Ans. [illegible]
14. [illegible] ———
Ans. [illegible]
15. [illegible] ———
Ans. [illegible]
16. [illegible] ———
Ans. [illegible]
17. [illegible] Lake is situated in ———
Ans. [illegible]
18. [illegible] Lake is situated in ———
Ans. [illegible]

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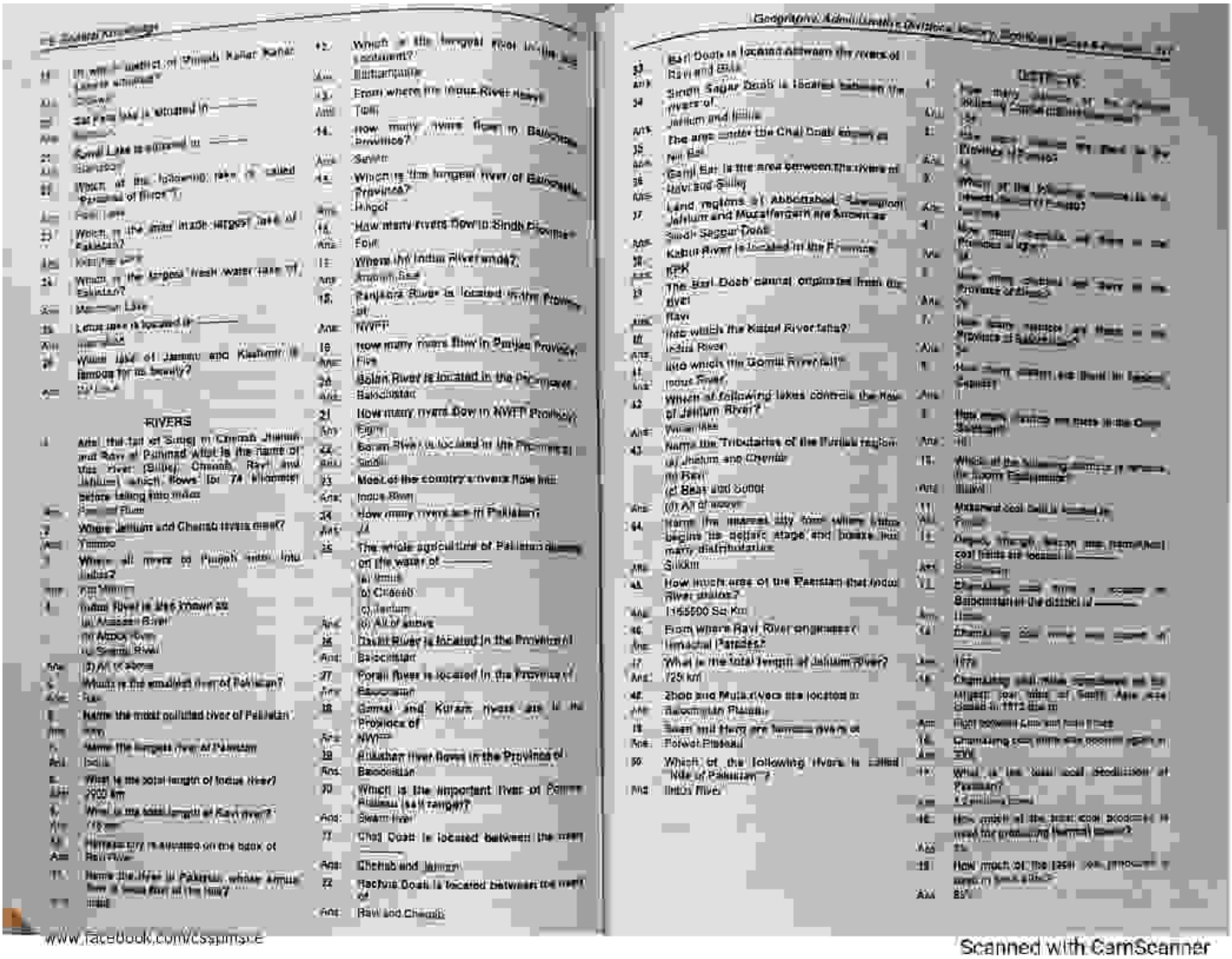

RIVERS

Ans: The 1st of Sutlej in Chenab Jhelum and Ravi at Punnad what is the name of this river (Sutlej, Chenab, Ravi and Jehlum) which flows for 74 kilometer before falling into Indus

Ans: Panjnad River

Ans: Tarbela

Ans: Indus

Ans: (i) All of above

Ans: Kabul

Ans: Indus

Ans: 2900 km

Ans: 719 km

Ans: Indus River

Ans: Ravi and Chenab

Ans: Indus River

Ans: Tochi

Ans: Sehwin

Ans: Jhelum

Ans: Four

Ans: Arabian Sea

Ans: Five

Ans: Baluchistan

Ans: Eight

Ans: Indus River

Ans: (i) All of above

Ans: Baluchistan

Ans: Balochistan

Ans: Gomal and Kurram rivers are in the Province of NWFP

Ans: Baluchistan

Ans: Swam river

Ans: Chenab and Jehlum

Ans: Ravi and Chenab

Ans: Bari Doab is located Between the rivers of Ravi and Beas

Ans: Sindh Sagar Doab is located between the rivers of Jehlum and Indus

Ans: The area under the Chaj Doab known as Nili Bar

Ans: Gamil Bar is the area between the rivers of Ravi and Sutlej

Ans: Land regions of Abbottabad, Mansehra, Jehlum and Muzaffergarh are known as Sindh Sagar Doab

Ans: Kabul River is located in the Province of KPK

Ans: Ravi

Ans: Indus River

Ans: Indus River

Ans: (i) All of above

Ans: Sukkur

Ans: 1165000 Sq Km

Ans: Himachal Pardesh

Ans: 725 km

Ans: Zhob and Mula rivers are located in Baluchistan Plateau

Ans: Potwar Plateau

Ans: Indus River

Ans: Four

Ans: 1973

Ans: Right between Attock and Khushab

Ans: 300K

Ans: 3.2 million tons

Ans: 80%

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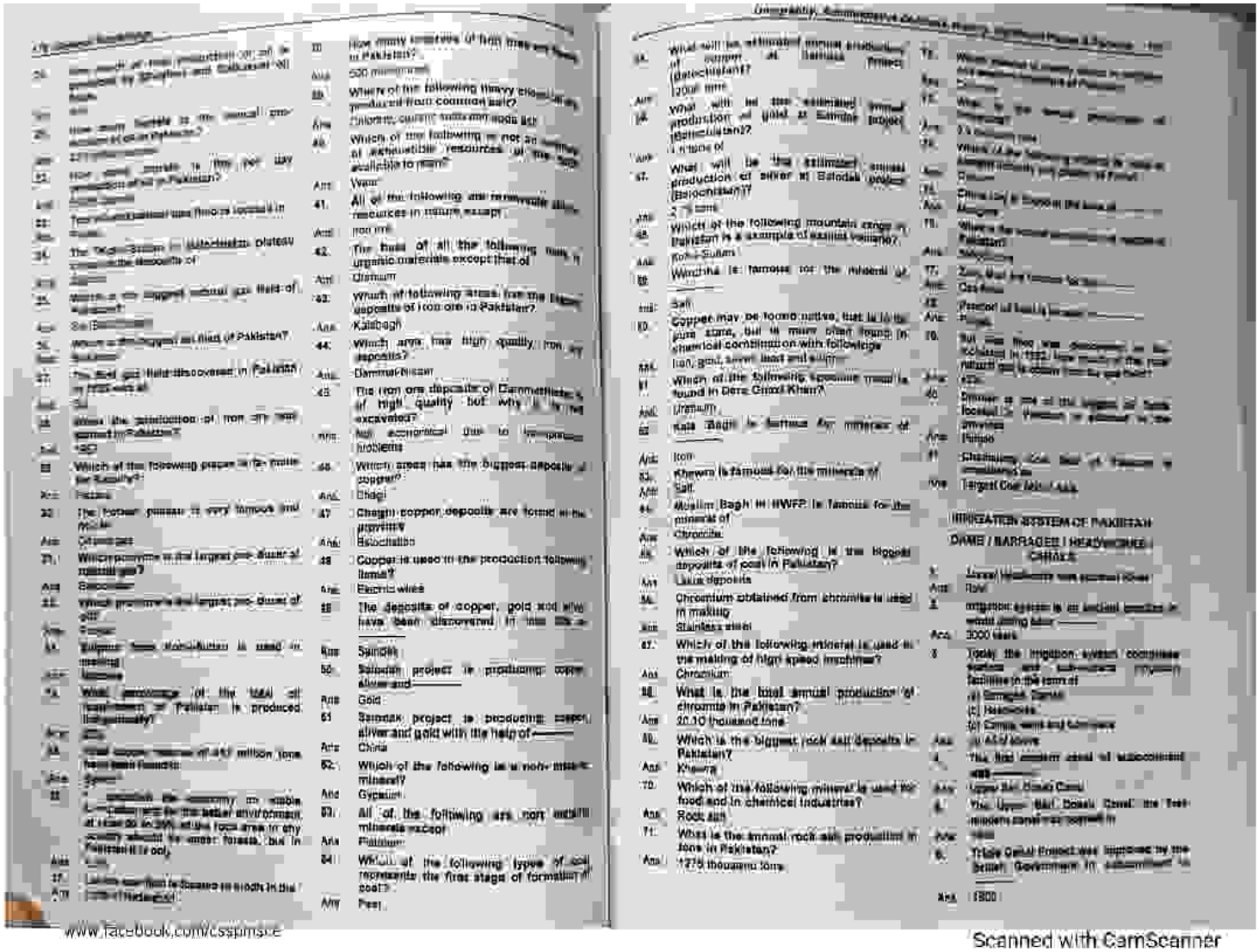

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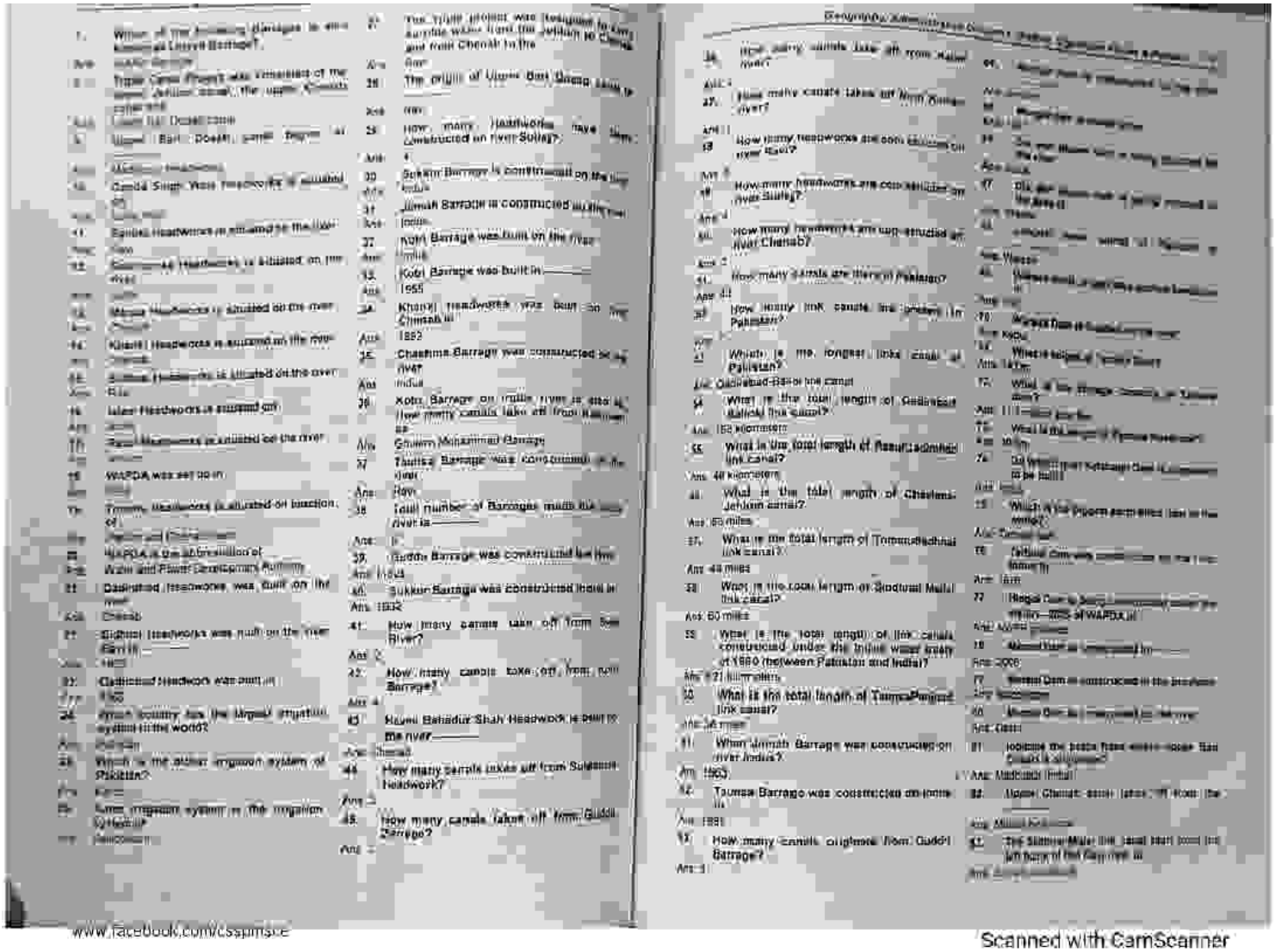

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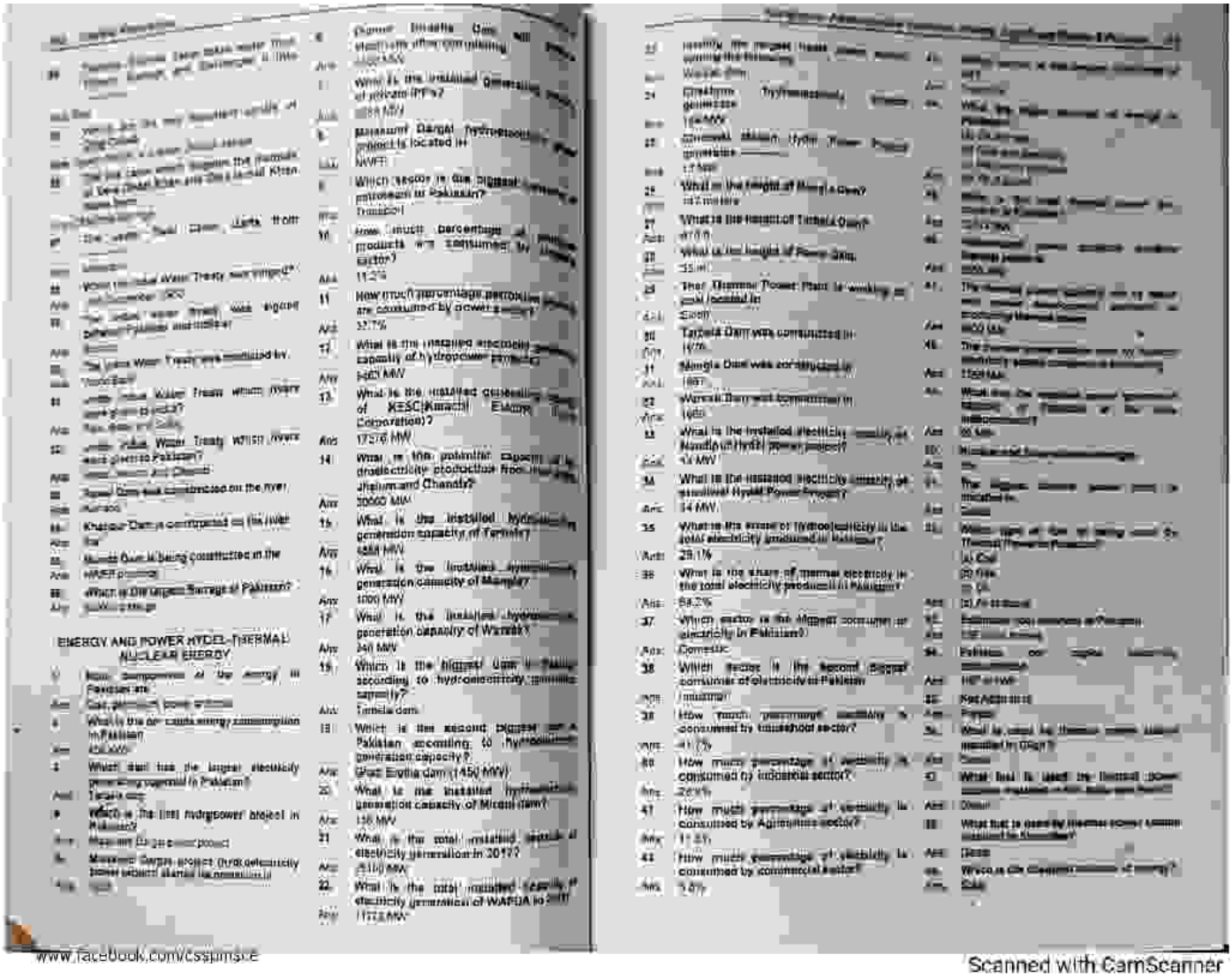

ENERGY AND POWER HYDEL-THERMAL NUCLEAR ENERGY

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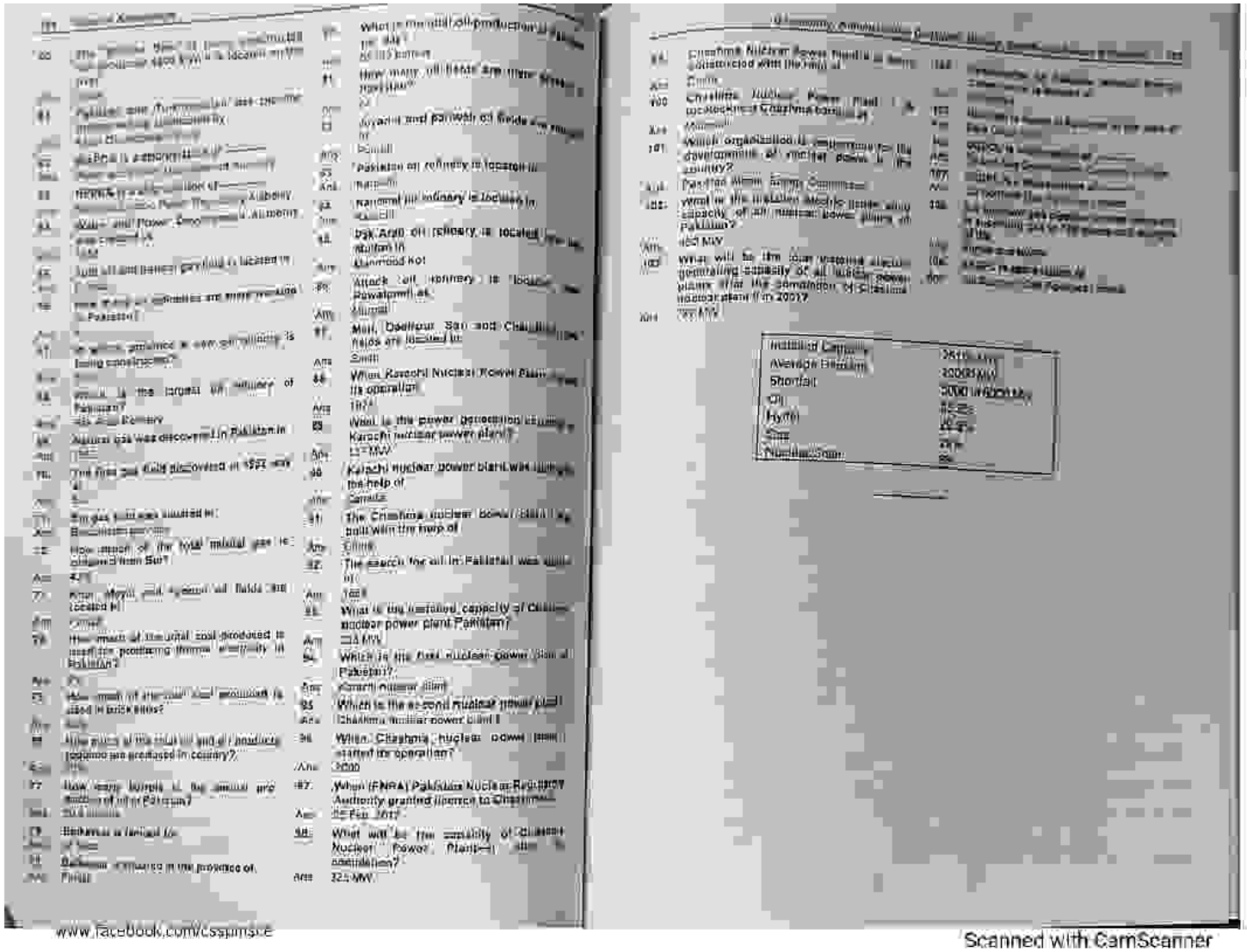

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IMPORTANT EVENTS OF WORLD HISTORY

BC

c 20000 – 8000 BC Paleolithic Modern human

c 10000 – 3000 BC Neolithic age (North-west Europe)

c 9000 Neolithic settlements at Mehrgarh, Baluchistan in the Indus Valley, evidence of wheat and barley, domestication of animals, discovery of copper

c 8000 Rise of the Sumerian civilization between the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates area (later named Mesopotamia [now Iraq], South-western Asia-Turkey and Iran), invention of the city wheel, earliest evidence of writing

c 8000 Neolithic settlement in Egypt, from the annual rising of the waters of the Nile over the first calendar of 365 days was evolved consisting of 12 months alternating 30 days each. Discovery of bronze in Egypt

Development of pottery in the Indus Valley, pottery wheel used. Sumeria develops cuneiform writing

c 8700 – 2600 Building of the pyramids in Egypt (one of the seven wonders of the ancient world) Harappan Civilization

c 2500 Building of Mohenjodaro Mohenjodaro site of the third oldest civilization after the Sumerian and Egyptian

Sumerians evolved a numerical system

Lunar calendar developed

c 2500 – 2000 Settlement of Andean civilization (South America) from North America

c 2300 The Babylonians, Egyptians and Chinese built observations upon the flat roofs of temples and this marked the beginning of Astrology

The Neolithic age in northern Europe

c 2400 The Aryan migrators-the tribe from the banks of the Danube and South Russia spread southwards, moved through central and southern Europe and into India; evolution of the Aryan language

1500 Rise of the Hittites in Asia Minor

1480 Moses leads Israelites out of Egypt

1027 Chou dynasty begins in China

1013 Rise of the Israelites in Palestine David (1013-973) established Israelite hegemony

1000 Egypt ceases to be a power, End civilization in India, composition of the great epics The Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Phoenicians develop alphabetical writing

850 The works of poet Homer credited-the Iliad and Odyssey

776 The first Olympics in the city of Olympia in Greece

753 Foundation of the City of Rome by Romulus

604 New empire in Mesopotamia with Babylon as capital

560 Birth of Lao-Tse (China) Founder of Taoism

550 Birth of Zarathushtra or Zoroaster the founder of Zoroastrianism in Modern Iran

550 Zoroaster spread his teaching (the became

Zoroastrianism)

Babylonians capture Jerusalem

563 Birth of Lord Buddha

Work of Pythagoras A Greek sailed in Italy, regarded as the greatest early Greek philosopher who discovered music and determined that an octave has eight notes.

551 Birth of Confucius-the third great religion which emerged from China and became its state religion

509 Founding of the Roman Republic when great temples, baths, circuses and triumph arches were built.

500 Building of the theatre at Delphi. The first man of theatre was a Greek called Thespis who founded the modern theatre around 500 BC

490 The battle of Marathon Athenians defeated Persians

399 Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, condemned to death

387 Plato founds the Academy in Athens (a disciple of Socrates) who wrote The Republic

347 Death of Plato! At this time he was working on his treatise The Laws

336 Accession of Alexander the Great at the age of 22; He proclaimed that he would become master of the world

335 Aristotle founds school of Philosophy (a disciple of Plato)

326-327 Alexander invades India defeats Porus in the battle Hydaspes (Jhelum)

300-280 Creation of the Colossus of Rhodes (one of the seven wonders of the ancient world) an immense Statue of Helios (Apollo), the Sun god

270 Pharos Lighthouse at Alexandria built (one of the seven wonders of the ancient world)

264 Ashoka becomes Emperor of India

215 The Great Wall of China built by Shih Huang Ti (221-206)

71 Slavery revolt in Rome

58 Caesar begins conquest of Gaul

55 Invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar

44 Julius Caesar murdered by Brutus

1 Birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity

AD

33 Crucification of Jesus Christ

64 Burning of Rome-The fire continued for six days that almost demolished Rome the Roman emperor Nero. (AD 37-68) he

120 Accession of

570 Birth of Prophet Muhammad

The Iron Smelting Tools

1154 Civil War in England

1189 Richard I

1199 Richard I

1215 Magna Carta signed

1337 Hundred Year War began between England and France, ended in 1453 (see inside)

1386 Geoffrey Chaucer wrote Canterbury Tales

1400 Wars of the Roses

1431 Burning at stake of Joan of Arc at Rouen, France

Printing by movable types introduced by Johannes Gutenberg

1453 War of Roses ended

1492 Christopher Columbus discovers the West Indies, America

1534 Henry VIII pursuant by Act of Supremacy, declared himself as Head of the Church of England

1538 First battle of Panipat between Babur and Afghan Lodhi

1556 Creation of Akbar's empire 2nd battle of Panipat

1564 Birth of Shakespeare

Till 8000 BC Paleolithic Old Stone Age

8000-3700 BC Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)

3700-3000BC Neolithic (New stone age)

"Mehrgarh Civilization" (Baluchistan)

"Indus Valley"

Pottery wheel, the

"Sumerian Civilization"

Invention of wheel

3100 BC Mesopotamian Civilization (Iraq)

"Tigris & Euphrates valley"

"written language invented of wheel"

"First king to raise army" Hammurabi"

500-51 BC Iron Age

3400 BC Egyptian Civilization from River Nile

"Ruled by Pharaohs (3200 BC)

"Great Pyramids of Giza (Egypt (2900 BC)"-Sphinx is the largest

No mountain was found around 250 miles

"Decimal System"

"365 Days Solar Calendar (3700-2600 BC)

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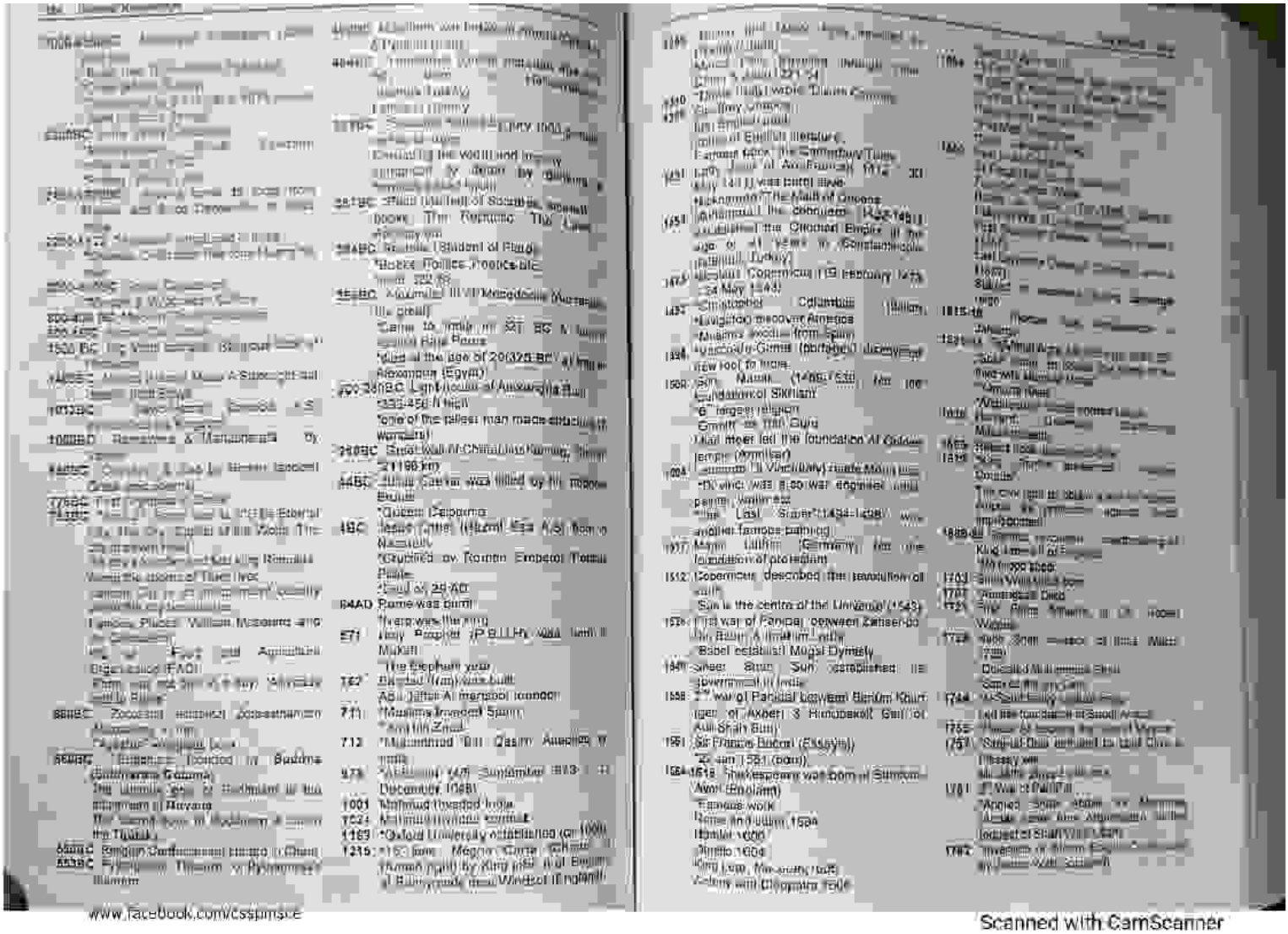

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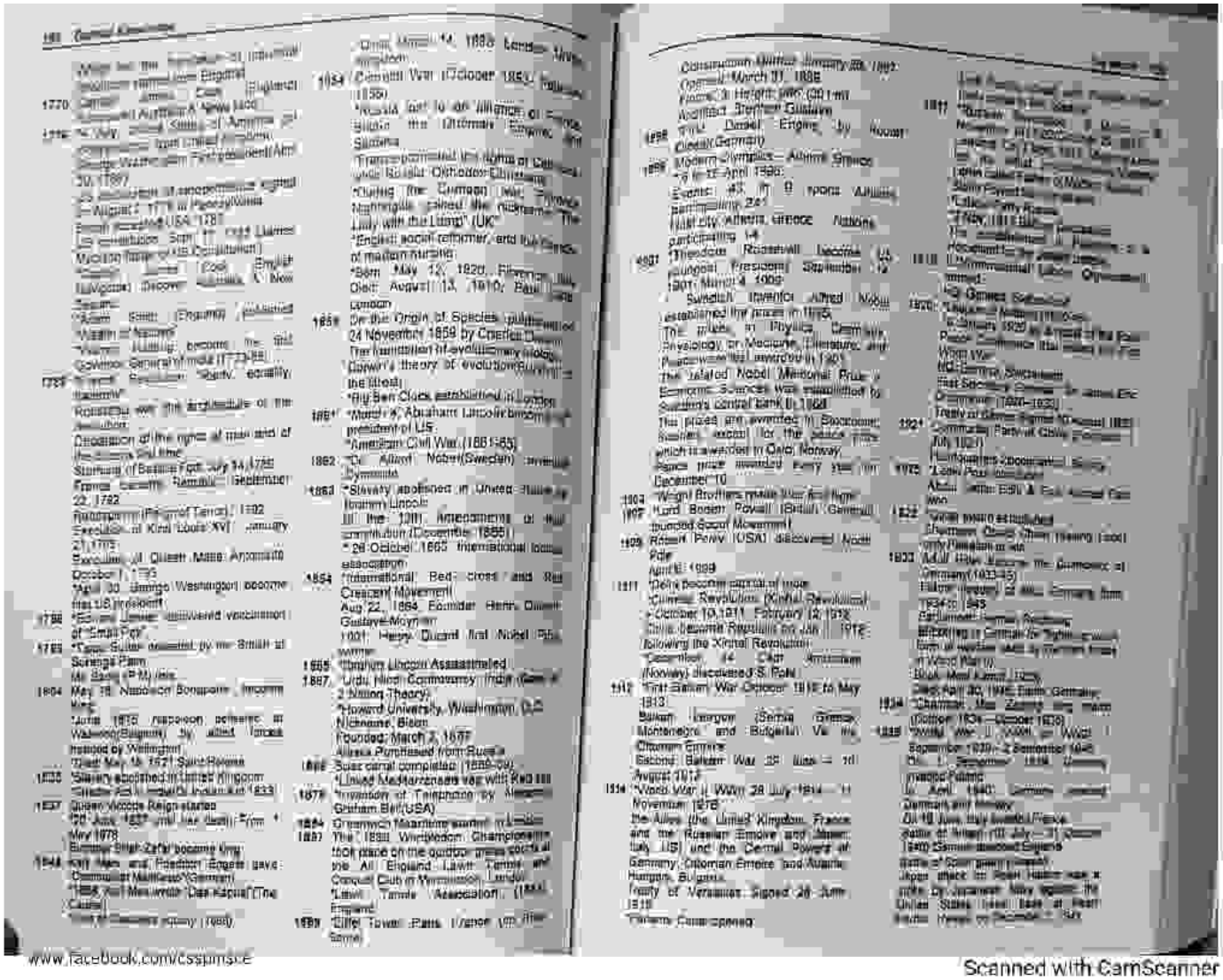

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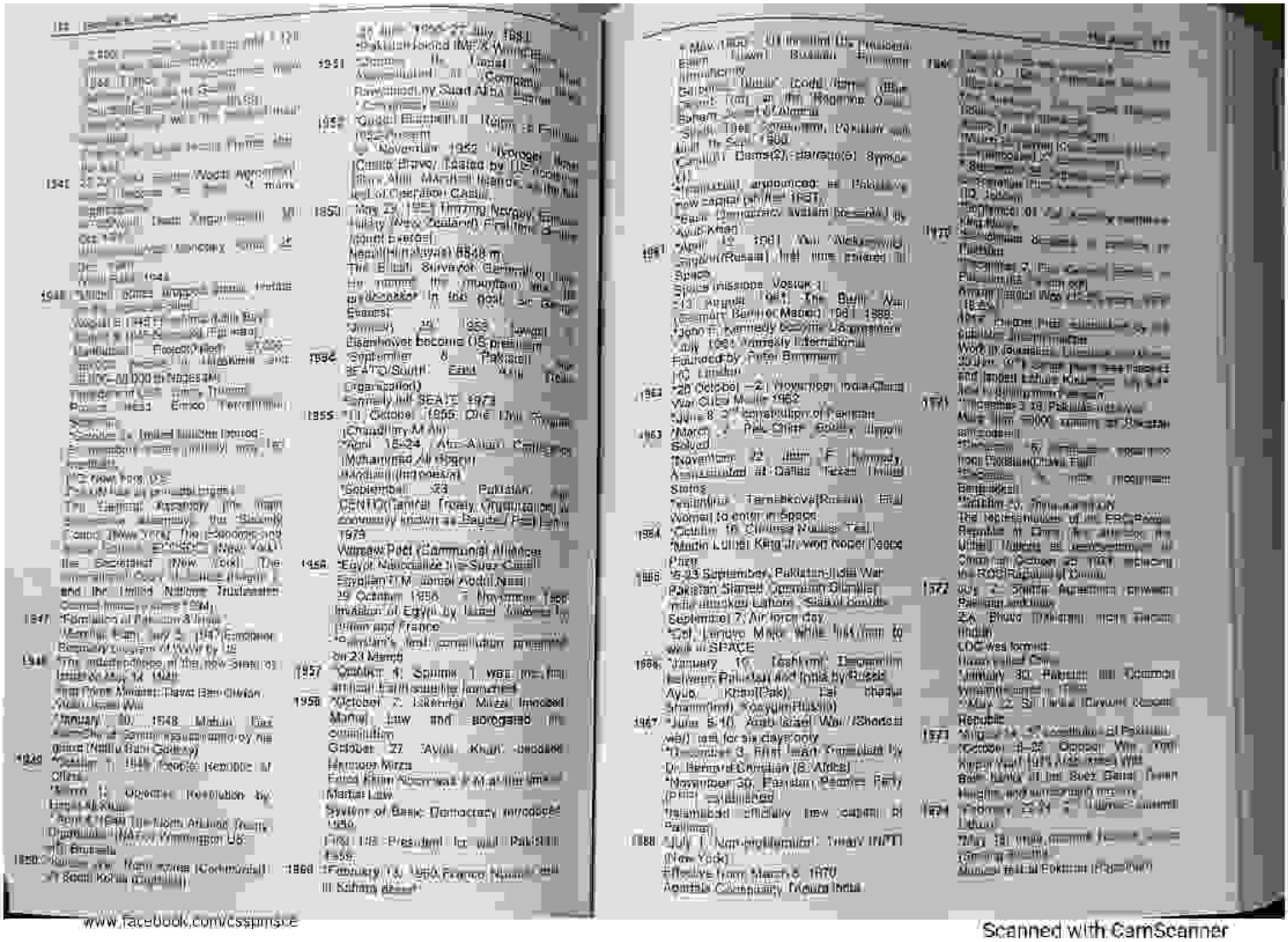

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2001 *October 12 Parveez Musharf overthrow Nawaz Govt 19 Nov 1999.
Established NAB in 2001
*Euro Currency Introduce 1st Jan 1999
*September 11, (9/11) World Trade Center incident (Virginia Pennsylvania)
*Operation Anaconda launched in Afghanistan
2002 *Euro Currency introduced in 13 countries
2003 *March 19- May1 US Attacked Iraq(president Goregе Bush)
2004 *Europe Union gave member ship to 10 new countries
2005 *October 8, Pakistan Kashmir under severe Earth quake (7.6)
2006 *Banki-moon (S Korea) become G. Secretary of UN
*US-Ind Nuclear deal
*Sadam Hussain of Iraq Hanged
2007 *December 27 Benazir assassinated in Liaqat Baag, Rawalpindi
*October 5, NRO (National Reconciliation Ordinance)
2008 *February 18, General Election in Pakistan
PPP formed Government
Fehmida Mirza become first Muslim lady Speaker of National Assembly
2009 *Sri Lankan cricket team under attacked in Lahore
*Iftekhar Hussain Chaudhary released as Chief Justice
Michael Jackson died 25 June 2009
*18 August 2008, President Perveez Musharf resigned
*9 Sept 2008 to 9 Sept 2013 Asif Zardari Become new President of Pakistan
*NFC award
2010 *18th amendment in the constitution of Pakistan
NWFP renamed as Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK)
*Election in Gilgit Baltistan
Syed Mehdi Shah (First Chief Minister)
2011 *May 2, Operation Geronimo Osama Bin Laden arrested and killed by US Navy in Abbottabad, Pakistan
2012 *June 19, Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani disqualify
*October 9, Malala Yousaf Zai under Taliban attack
November 10, celebrated as World Malala Day
2014 *Operation Zarb AZB started against Taliban in N. Waziristan

2015 *Dec 16, Army Public School 132 Children Killed
*March 29, Australia won Cricket World Cup title 5th time
2016 11 Feb, Pakistan inked $5 billion US$ deal with Qatar
15 April, 11.5 million leaked documents by Panama Law Firm Mossack Fonseca rocked the world
Brazil and South Korea impeached their Presidents Dilma Rousseff and Park Geun-hye respectively.
15 July, Coup in Turkey but Failure Gulen blamed.
Rodrigo Duterte became President Philippines.
2017 Jan, Antonio Guterres became UN Secretary General
20 Jan, Donald Trump, 70, sathed as US 45th President.
May, Emmanuel Macron defeated Marine Le Penn to become France Youngest President
21 June, Saudi King appointed Muhammad bin Salman as Crown Prince.
Montenegro became 29th member of NATO
25 Aug, The military of Myanmar launched crackdown on Rohingyas 850,000 were forced to flee to find refuge in Bangladesh
20 Dec, Trump recognised Jerusalem as Israel capital.
21 Dec, Metro opens the flood gates to alons of Harrassment.
19 Oct Qatar was boycotted by countries
North Korea nuclear tension mounted under Jung Un
1 Oct, Catalonia in Spain on Oct 2 held Independence referendum.
21 Nov, Mugabe of Zimbabwe resigned after 37 years

CURRENT AFFAIRS

On 1st November, 2017 Japanese Parliament elected Shinzo Abe as new Prime Minister again.

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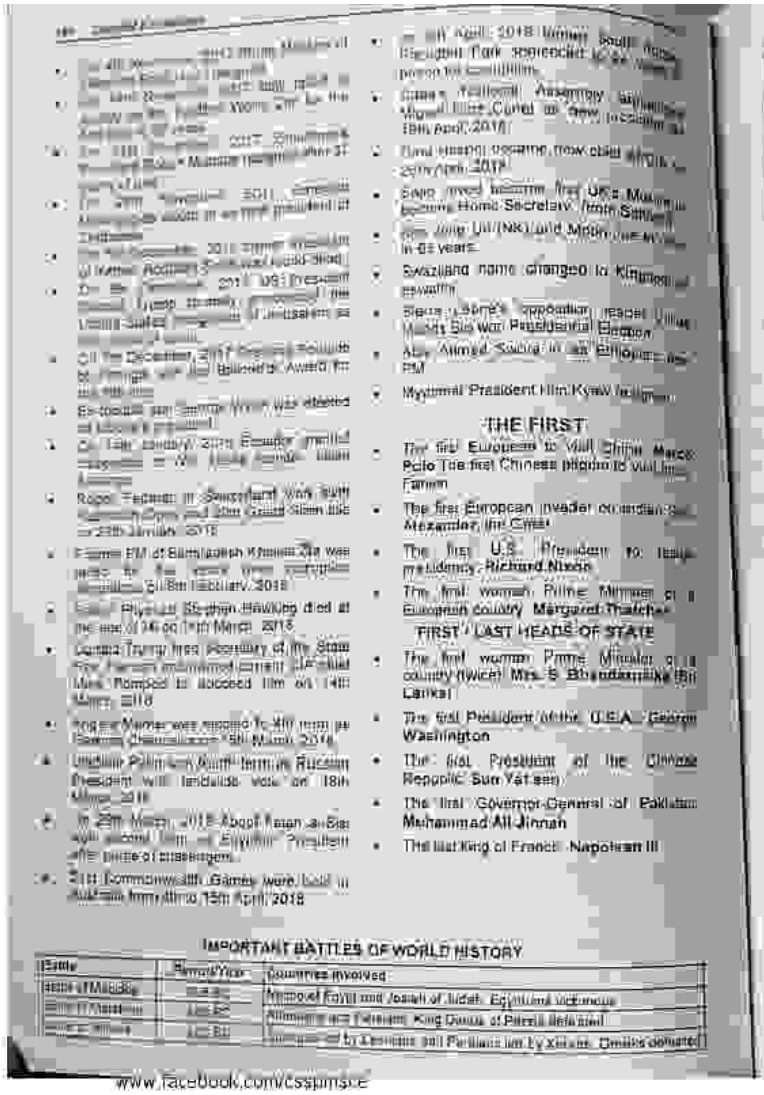


- On 9th April, 2018 Indian south Bengaluru Park appreciated as a peace to Coalitions.
- Guinea National Assembly approved Ebola Cured as new to Guinea on 18th April, 2018.
- Rural health became now cities on 25th April, 2018.
- Sajid Javid became first UK's Muslim Home Secretary from Sahid.
- Jens Jung Uil (NK) and Mirjam ... in 65 years.
- Swaziland name changed to Kingdom of eswatini.
- Sierra Leone's opposition leader ... March 31st war Presidential Election.
- Abiy Ahmed Sworn in as Ethiopia's new PM.
- Myanmar President Htin Kyaw ...

THE FIRST

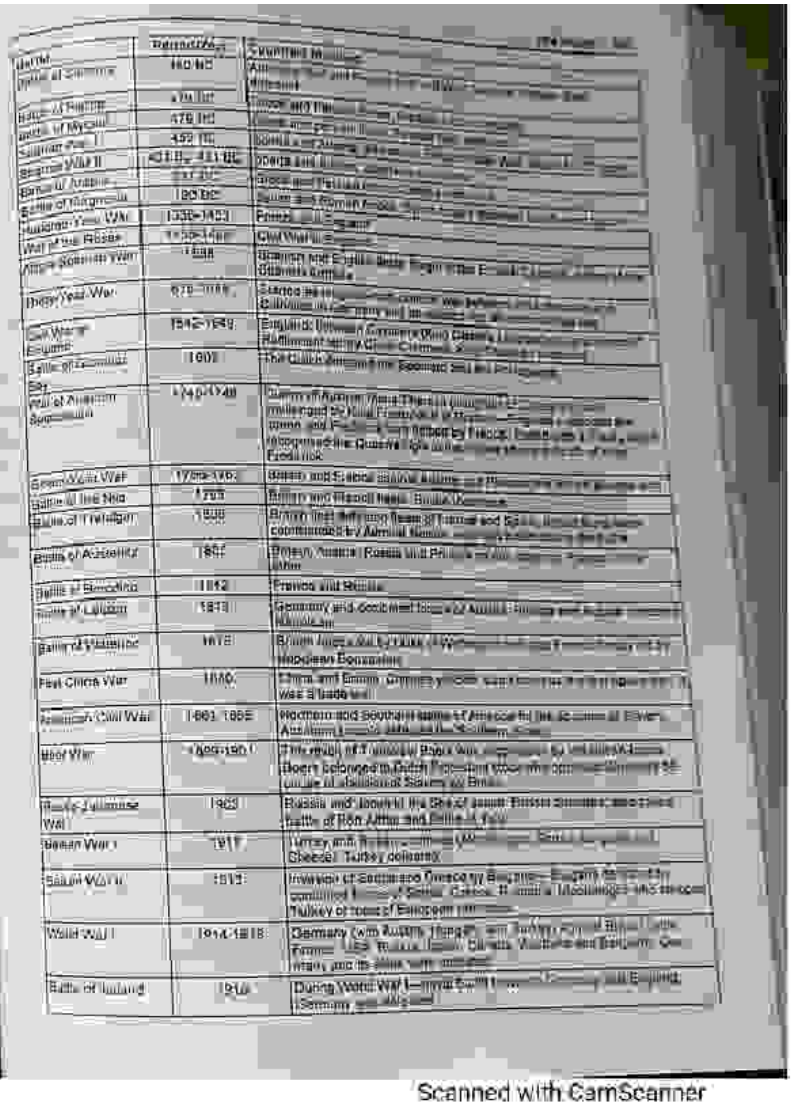
- The first Europeans to visit China Marco Polo The first Chinese pilgrim to visit India Fahien
- The first European invader to enter Asia Alexander the Great
- The first U.S. President to resign his office Richard Nixon
- The first woman Prime Minister of a European country Margaret Thatcher

FIRST / LAST HEADS OF STATE

- The first woman Prime Minister of a country (twice) Mrs. S Bhandaranaike (Sri Lanka)
- The first President of the U.S.A. George Washington
- The last President of the Chinese Republic Sun Yat-sen
- The first Governor-General of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- The last king of France Napoleon III

IMPORTANT BATTLES OF WORLD HISTORY

Battle	Period/Year	Countries involved
Battle of Megiddo	[illegible]	Pharaoh Tuthmosis and Canaanite kingdoms
Battle of Marathon	490 BC	Athenians and Persians, King Darius of Persia defeated
Battle of Hastings	1066 AD	Invasion of England by William, Duke of Normandy defeated



Battle	Period/Year	Countries involved
Battle of Salamis	480 BC	Greeks and Persians
Battle of Plataea	479 BC	Greeks and Persians
Battle of Mylae	260 BC	Rome and Carthage
Battle of Actium	31 BC	Octavian and Antony
Battle of Teutoburg Forest	9 AD	Germanic tribes and Roman Empire
Battle of Hastings	1066	Normans and English
Battle of Agincourt	1415	England and France
Battle of Constantinople	1453	Ottoman Empire and Byzantine Empire
Battle of Lepanto	1571	Holy League and Ottoman Empire
Battle of Vienna	1683	Austria and Ottoman Empire
Battle of Blenheim	1704	England and France
Battle of Poltava	1709	Russia and Sweden
Battle of Plassey	1757	British East India Company and Bengal
Battle of Saratoga	1777	United States and Great Britain
Battle of Trafalgar	1805	Britain and France
Battle of Waterloo	1815	Britain, Prussia and France
Battle of Gettysburg	1863	Union and Confederate States
Battle of Tsushima	1905	Japan and Russia
Battle of Somme	1916	Britain, France and Germany
Battle of Verdun	1916	France and Germany
Battle of Jutland	1916	Britain and Germany

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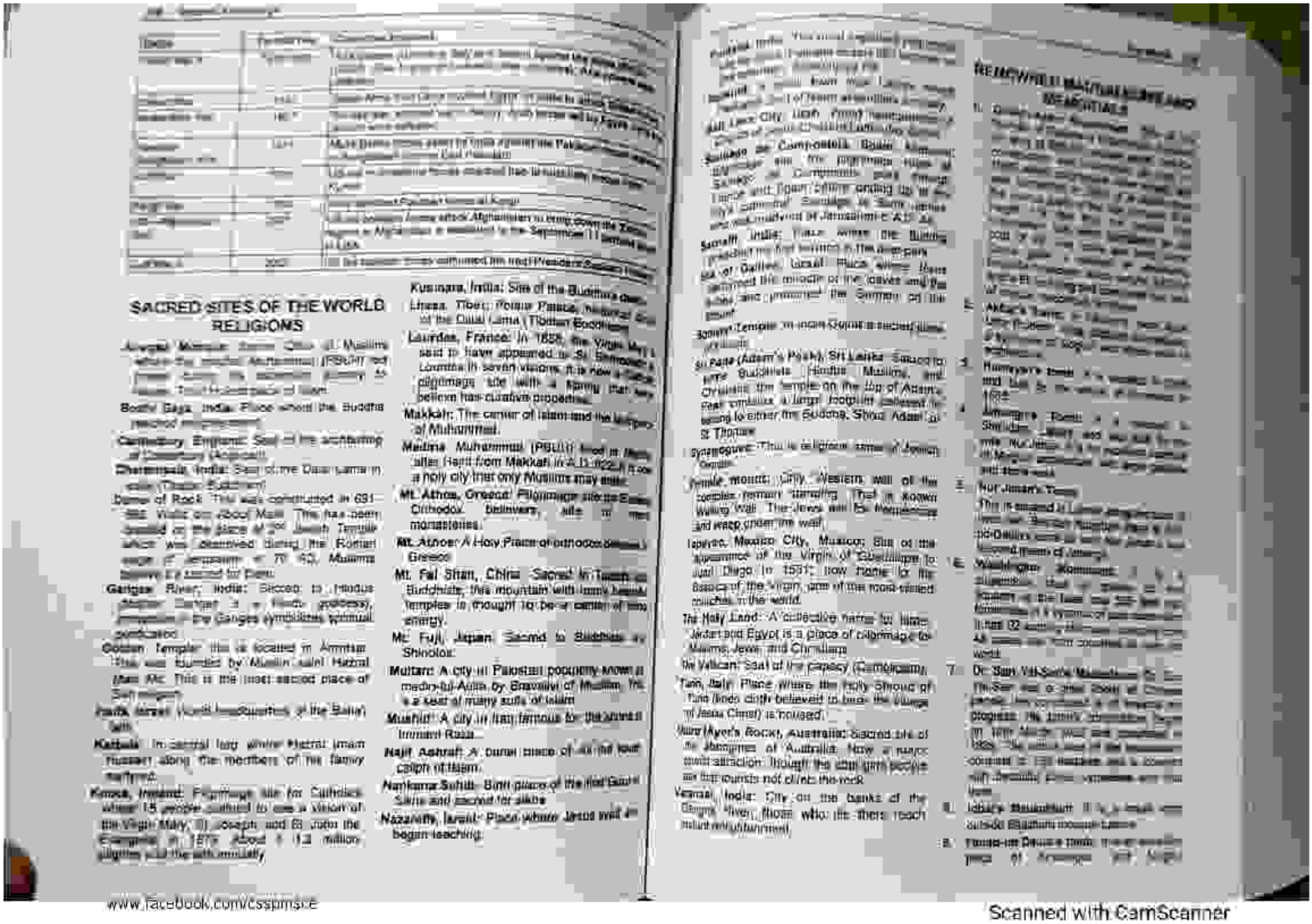

SACRED SITES OF THE WORLD RELIGIONS

Kusinara, India: Site of the Buddha's death.

Lhasa, Tibet: Potala Palace, residence of the Dalai Lama (Tibetan Buddhism).

Lourdes, France: In 1858, the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to St Bernadette Soubirous in seven visions. It is now a Catholic pilgrimage site with a spring that many believe has curative properties.

Makkah: The center of Islam and the birthplace of Muhammad.

Madina Muhammad (PBUH) lived in Madina after Hijrat from Makkah in A.D. 622. It is a holy city that only Muslims may enter.

Mt. Athos, Greece: Pilgrimage site for Eastern Orthodox believers, site of many monasteries.

Mt. Athos: A Holy Place of pilgrimage, Greece.

Mt. Tai Shan, China: Sacred to Taoism and Buddhists, this mountain with many sacred temples is thought to be a center of holy energy.

Mt. Fuji, Japan: Sacred to Buddhists and Shintoists.

Multan: A city in Pakistan popularly known as medina-tul-Auliya, by Shaaliah of Muslims. It is a seat of many sufis of Islam.

Mushad: A city in Iran famous for the shrine of Imaam Raza.

Najf Ashraf: A burial place of Ali the fourth caliph of Islam.

Nankana Sahib: Birth place of the first Guru of Sikhs and sacred for sikhs.

Nazareth, Israel: Place where Jesus lived and began teaching.

Qumran, Israel: Site of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Rameswaram, India: Hindu Pilgrimage site.

Rome, Italy: Place where the holy Shroud of Turin (linen cloth believed to have the image of Jesus Christ) is housed.

Uluru (Ayer's Rock), Australia: Sacred site of the Aborigines of Australia. Now a major tourist attraction, though the aboriginal people see their tourists not climb the rock.

Varanasi, India: City on the banks of the Ganges River, those who die there reach nirvana or enlightenment.

Vatican City, Italy: Seat of the papacy (Catholicism).

Wailing Wall, Israel: Sacred to Judaism as the only remaining part of the Second Temple. Jews come to pray and mourn the destruction of the Temple.

Western Wall: Only remaining wall of the complex remain standing. That is known Wailing Wall. The Jews will be humiliated and weep under the wall.

Yamoussoukro: This is an artificial lake in Ivory Coast.

Zamzam Well: Zamzam is a well in the courtyard of the Sacred Mosque in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. Muslims consider the water from this well to be blessed.

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[illegible] Taj Mahal [illegible] built of [illegible] as the mausoleum of [illegible] wall [illegible]

10. [illegible] Hyderabad [illegible] built [illegible] to commemorate [illegible] with [illegible]

11. Cenotaph: [illegible] a monument in honour of a person or persons [illegible] a large number of [illegible] the [illegible] in 1920 to keep the memory [illegible] World War

12. Minar-e-Pakistan: [illegible] Iqbal Park Lahore built in commemoration of [illegible] Resolution [illegible] Modern [illegible] This was designed by [illegible] Khan and structural [illegible] Abdul Rehman Khan Niazi. The foundation stone was laid in 1960 on 23rd March and completed on 31st October 1968 at a cost of 7.5 million. Total height is [illegible] metres with [illegible] staircase has 162 steps.

13. The Manan [illegible] is the magnificent white marble mausoleum built in 1632-1643 at Agra [illegible] Pradesh India. It was built by the Moghul emperor Shah Jahan [illegible] Mumtaz Mahal (Arjmand Bano Begum).

14. The Great Pyramids of Egypt: [illegible] polygon and the other faces are triangles [illegible] common vertex [illegible] the very large square based stone monuments of the [illegible] constructed by the ancient Egyptians as royal burial places [illegible] during the Old Kingdom (2614-2181 B.C.) [illegible] centres of [illegible] The huge pyramid of Khufu at Giza was one of the Seven Wonders of the world.

SACRED AND RELIGIOUS PLACES

Famous Mosques

Masjid Al Haram: [illegible] located in Makah [illegible] biggest mosque [illegible] world [illegible] 638 A.D. and [illegible]

[illegible] Muslim pilgrims [illegible] arrived [illegible] time.

Masjid Nabvi: located in Madina [illegible] at two persons [illegible]

The Suleymaniye Mosque: This is located in Istanbul, Turkey, one of the finest Ottoman mosque edifices in the world built by the great Turkish architect Sinan [illegible] century. This mosque is characterised by the symmetrical style of its facade [illegible] interior.

Sixty Dome Mosque: This is located [illegible] Bagerhat Bangladesh.

The Blue Mosque, or the Mosque of Sultan Ahmad: It is the only one mosque in the world with six minarets. It embodies [illegible] architectural style of [illegible] excellence [illegible] a masterpiece [illegible] between 1609 and 1616. The Blue [illegible] world [illegible] adorning its interior [illegible] atmosphere of peace and [illegible] situated near St. Sophia in Istanbul, Turkey.

The Great Mosque: It is situated in [illegible] Lebanon. It was constructed on the site [illegible] which was erected [illegible] Jacques Chevaliers by the crusaders.

The Mosque of the Seraglio: It is also situated in Beirut, Lebanon. It was probably [illegible] 18th century by Assaf Emirs.

Sepahsalar Mosque: It is located in Tehran, Iran. This mosque displays [illegible] arabesque style of architecture [illegible] attractively tiled [illegible]

Jamia Mosque: It is the second largest mosque in the world, built by Shah Jahan, [illegible] Moghul emperor between 1650 A.D. and 1656 A.D. It has 130 feet high minarets.

Badshahi Mosque: This is located in Lahore [illegible] an excellent example of [illegible] arabesque and Moghul architecture [illegible] a splendid monument of the architectural [illegible] in Aurangzeb's reign [illegible] 1673-74 A.D.

The Shahi Jama Mosque: It is located in the town of Chittagong, Bangladesh, which was built in 1670 A.D. by Nawab Shaista Khan, the then Governor of Bengal. The mosque [illegible] top and [illegible] fort.

Qadam [illegible] Mubarik Mosque: It is [illegible] one of the oldest mosques in Indo-Pak sub-continent. It derives its name from a [illegible] which is said to bear the foot print of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).

Sultan Hassan Mosque: It is situated in Cairo, Egypt, built in [illegible] 14th century by Sultan Hassan. Its interior is richly decorated and [illegible] several repairs it is now a [illegible] structure. Each of its two minarets is about 270 feet high, which are said to be the highest in Cairo. Sultan Hassan Mosque is rightly regarded to be the excellent example of exquisite arabesque style of architecture.

Bibi Khanum Mosque: It is situated at Samarkand, U.S.S.R., named after the beloved wife of Timur and is said to be the biggest in the Central Asia and amongst the biggest in the world. It now stands in ruins.

Nakhuda Mosque: It is situated in Calcutta (India) and is a fine example of Indo-Saracenic architecture with a majestic dome and two minarets, each 151 feet high and 25 [illegible] minarets [illegible] pray hall can accommodate 10,000 people.

The National Mosque: It is situated in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and is the most beautiful mosque in the whole Malaysia. It was officially inaugurated and opened by the King Yang Di-Pertuan Agong in August 1965.

Shah Faisal or Islamabad Mosque: This is located in Islamabad. This is the 6th largest mosque of the world. This is believed as the national mosque of Pakistan. Almost 300,000 peoples can say prayer in the mosque in one time. It has four minarets 286 ft. high. It was named after King Faisal. Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay's designed it.

Qiba Mosque: A historical and first mosque to be built in Islam by the prophet (Peace be upon him) before he entered Medina. The land of Qiba Mosque belonged to Kalsum bin Hadam.

Friday Mosque: It is situated in a valley of Medina on the left road that leads to Quba. It was the first mosque in which the prophet (peace be upon him) led the people in the first Friday prayer.

Qiblatain: This is located in Madina. Allah the Almighty ordered to face Qiba in prayer instead of facing Jerusalem. But was a change in facing the direction. That direction [illegible] the said mosque in two [illegible] Mosque.

FAMOUS TEMPLES AND CHURCHES ETC.

The Angkor wat Temple: This is located in Cambodia. It is a magnificent [illegible] surrounded by breath taking landscapes. This is surrounded by a moat.

Lungshan Temple: It is situated in Taipei, Formosa, on Asi Lu in South West Taipei. Originally it was built in 1738, and later [illegible]

[illegible] the Sea.

Temple of Artemis: [illegible] built [illegible] The temple [illegible] 356 B.C. [illegible] by the Mongols [illegible]

Confucius Temple: It is [illegible] Formosa [illegible] philosophy [illegible] It is [illegible] Confucius [illegible] Sept. 28 [illegible] lias and [illegible]

The Central Lotus Temple: It is situated in Washington, U.S.A. [illegible] religious [illegible]

Jain Temple: It is situated in Calcutta [illegible] built in 1867 [illegible] a fabulous [illegible] and other precious stones.

The Shwe Dagon: It is [illegible] Pagoda in Rangoon, in Burma. Its vast dome [illegible] the city. At the foot [illegible] a bell shaped [illegible] by [illegible] of Buddha.

Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib): [illegible] temple is one of the [illegible] Sikhs in India. It is also known as Harmandir Sahib (Abode of God). [illegible] Amritsar in Punjab [illegible] Guru [illegible]

The Naksha Temple: It is situated in Bangladesh and was built by [illegible] in 1722 A.C. at Kantanagar. It is considered a superb specimen of [illegible] in which the [illegible] subject [illegible] and [illegible] design.

Dhakeswari Temple: It is situated at Dacca, Bangladesh. The architects and experts regard it as one of most famous and ancient temple.

Bakura Ramu Temple: It is located in Comilla, Bangladesh. It is said to have been built by [illegible]

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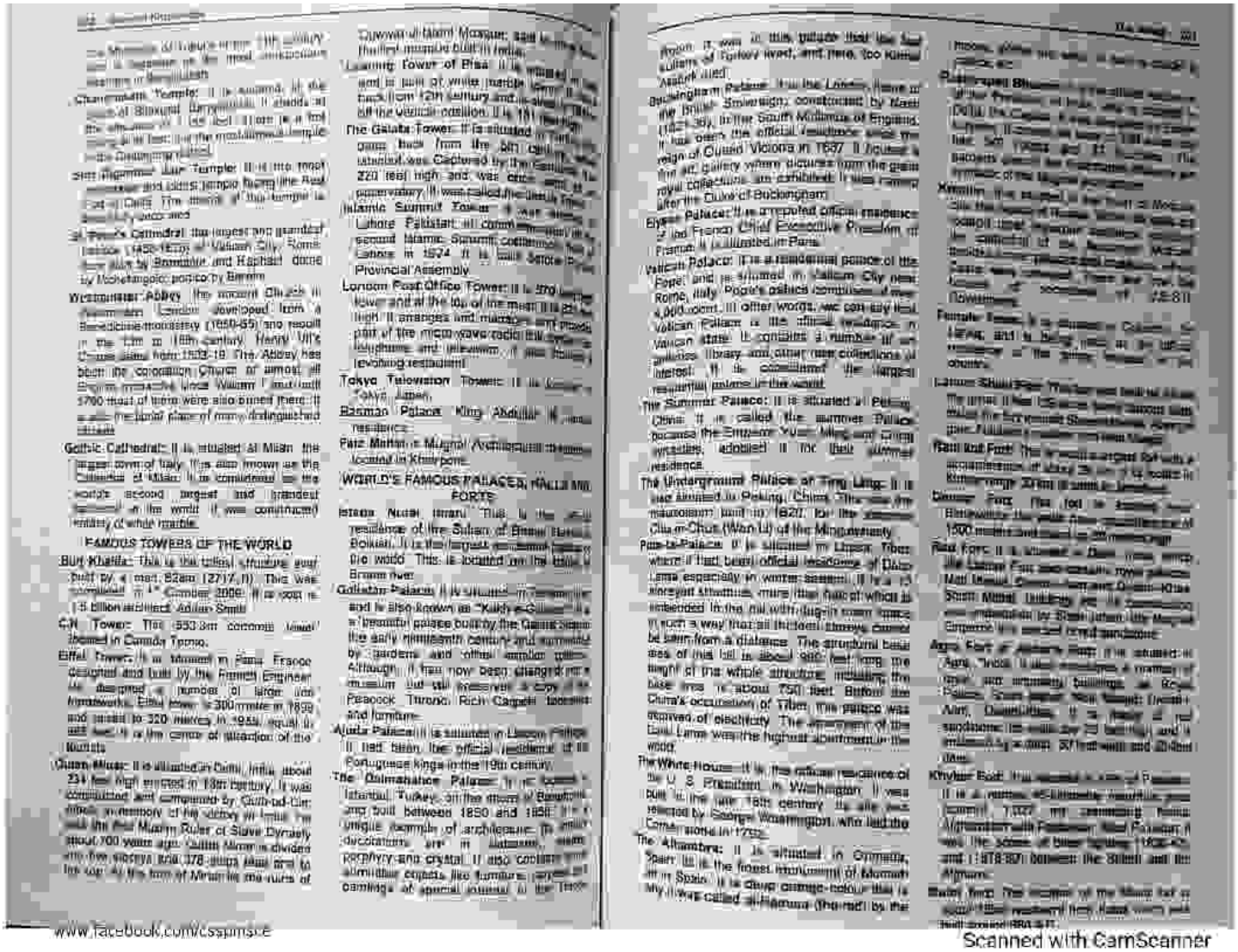

Qutwan-ul-Islam Mosque; said to be the first mosque built in India.

Leaning Tower of Pisa: It is situated in Italy and is part of white marble city. It was built back from 12th century and is also famous for its classic position. It is 191 feet high.

The Galata Tower: It is situated in Istanbul. It was Captured by the Genoese in 1348. It is 220 feet high and, was once used as observatory. It was called the Great Tower.

Islamic Summit Tower: It was situated in Lahore Pakistan. It commemorates the second Islamic Summit conference held in Lahore in 1974. It is built before the Provincial Assembly.

London Post Office Tower: It is 579 feet tower and at the top of the mast it is 620 feet high. It arranges and manages and made part of the microwave radio link system, loudhailer and telecom. It also having a revolving restaurant.

Tokyo Television Tower: It is situated in Tokyo, Japan.

Rahman Palace: King Abdullah II's main residence.

Fatz Mahal: a Mughal Architectural treasure located in Khartpore.

WORLD'S FAMOUS PALACES, HALLS AND FORTS

Istana Nurul Iman: This is the royal residence of the Sultan of Brunei Darus Salam. It is the largest residential palace in the world. This is located on the island of Brunei river.

Golestan Palace: It is situated in Tehran, Iran and is also known as "Kakh-e-Golestan". It is a beautiful palace built by the Qajar dynasty in the early nineteenth century and surrounded by gardens and other similar palaces. Although, it has now been changed into a museum but still preserves a copy of the Peacock Throne, Rich Carpets, tapestries and furniture.

Ajuda Palace: It is situated in Lisbon, Portugal. It had been the official residence of the Portuguese kings in the 19th century.

The Dolmabahce Palace: It is situated in Istanbul, Turkey on the shore of Bosphorus and built between 1850 and 1856. It is a unique example of architecture. Its many decorations are in alabaster, porphyry and crystal. It also contains gold admidst objects like furniture, carpets and paintings of special interest to the Turkish people. It was in this palace that the last Sultans of Turkey lived, and here, too Kemal Ataturk died.

Buckingham Palace: It is the London home of the British Sovereign, constructed by Nash (1821-30), in the South Millimus of England. It has been the official residence since the reign of Queen Victoria in 1837. It houses a fine art gallery where pictures from the great royal collections are exhibited. It was named after the Duke of Buckingham.

Elysee Palace: It is a reputed official residence of the French Chief Executive President of France. It is situated in Paris.

Vatican Palace: It is a residential palace of the Pope and is situated in Vatican City near Rome, Italy. Pope's official residence is over 4,000 room. In other words, we can say that Vatican Palace is the official residence of Vatican state. It contains a number of art galleries, library and other rare collections of interest. It is considered the largest residential palace in the world.

The Summer Palace: It is situated at Peking, China. It is called the summer Palace because the Emperor Yuan Ming and Ching dynasties, adopted it for their summer residence.

The Underground Palace at Ting Ling: It is also situated in Peking, China. This was the mausoleum built in 1620, for the emperor Chu-m-Chue (Wan Li) of the Ming dynasty.

Pao-ta-Palace: It is situated in Upper Tibet where it had been official residence of Dalai Lama especially in winter season. It is a 13 storeyed structure, more than half of which is embedded in the hill with huge stone walls in such a way that all its doors, many cannot be seen from a distance. The structural basis area of this hill is about 900 feet long the height of the whole structure, including the base area is about 750 feet. Before the China's occupation of Tibet, this palace was received of electricity. The apartment of the Dalai Lama was the highest apartment in the world.

The White House: It is the official residence of the U.S. President in Washington. It was built in the late 18th century. It also was selected by George Washington, who laid the Corner stone in 1792.

The Alhambra: It is situated in Granada, Spain. It is the finest monument of Moorish art in Spain. It is deep orange-colour. This is why it was called al-Hamra (the red) by the Moors. Within the walls is a town of [illegible]

Badshahi Mosque: It is situated in Lahore, Pakistan. It is the largest mosque in the world. Built by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1674, it is one of the biggest mosques in the world. It is also known as the Mosque of Emperor Aurangzeb.

Kremlin: It is situated in the heart of Moscow. Site the Tsars of Russia. It is also one of the greatest architectural ensembles in the world. It is the historical nucleus of the city. Here were crowned Tsars and the Tsarinas, coronation of [illegible]

Forbidden Palace: It is situated in Peking, China. It was the home of Chinese Emperors from 1420 to 1911. It has 9,999 rooms. It is also known as Imperial Palace.

Potala Palace: It is situated in Lhasa, Tibet. It was the winter residence of the Dalai Lama. It is also known as Potala Monastery.

Taj Mahal Fort: This is world's largest fort with a circumference of about 2½ miles. It is built in Rithora range 20 km in south of Jodhpur.

Lahore Fort: The fort is situated near Ravi river in the city of Lahore, Pakistan. It was built by Emperor Akbar in 1566 and was completed in 1600 modern and most of the buildings.

Red Fort: It is situated in Delhi, India, along the Yamuna River. It is also known as Lal Qila. The Lahore Fort was constructed by Emperor Shah Jahan. It also contains many palaces and mosques like Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am, Moti Masjid, Shish Mahal, Hall of Private Audience, Khas Mahal, Rang Mahal, Hall of Public Audience, Mumtaz Mahal, Hall of Drums, Hall of Musicians, Hayat Bakhsh Bagh etc. It is surrounded by Shah Jahan the Mughal Emperor. It is called royal residence.

Agra Fort or Akbar's Fort: It is situated in Agra, India. It also encompasses a number of other and important buildings as Royal Palace, Khas Mahal, Nagina Masjid, Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas. It is made of red sandstone. Its walls are 70 feet high and 4 miles long, a moat 45 feet wide and 30 feet deep.

Khyber Pass: It is situated in Pakistan. It is a narrow, steep-sided mountain pass which connects Kabul and Afghanistan with Peshawar and Pakistan. It was the scene of many fighting between the British and the Afghans.

Babri Fort: The location of the Mosque had a small tribal settlement from Hindu which was built around 1528 A.D.

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Ellora Caves: a small village in ... Buddhist ... temples (4th-8th centuries) ... carved out of the solid rock of the ...

Elephanta Caves: Elephanta is a small ... in the Gulf of Bombay, famous for its ... caves ... of the ... adorned with figures of Hindu deities.

Nalanda: It is an historical site ... Patna, India. It is famous because of ... ancient Buddhist University.

Fatehpur Sikri: Actually, Fatehpur ... two villages about 23 miles from Agra, India. The Great Moghal Emperor Akbar ... in 1569-1584 ... shifted his capital from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri, in honour of ... Salim Chishti ... historical city ... includes a number of other ... buildings, e.g. Diwan-i-Am, Diwan-i-Khas, Dargah of Hazrat Salim Chishti ... Mahal ... Mahal, House of Birbal ... of Jodha Bai, Khwabgah.

Abu Simbel: It is the site in the Nile Valley ... temples (1250 B.C.) ... Rameses II ... of Aswan Dam ... Unesco ... the leading part in ...

Staats Library: ... Berlin, Germany ... between 1659-71 ... University in 1947 ... millions of books ...

WORLD'S FAMOUS GATES, PILLARS, HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

Gateway of India: ...

FAMOUS GARDENS, PARKS, SQUARES, MARKETS, STADIUM AND AUDITORIUMS

The Shalimar Gardens Lahore: ...

Jinnah Gardens: ...

Ayub National Park: ... Rawalpindi, Pakistan ... Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan ... president of Pakistan ...

Yellow Stone Park: ...

Hyde Park: world-renowned park ... famous for public meetings ...

Iqbal Park: ... Lahore ...

Red Square: It is situated in Moscow, Russia ...

Hampden Park: ... Glasgow ...

Imperial Library: ...

Punjab Public Library: ... Lahore ...

Congress Library: ...

Library of the University of Bonn: ...

Quaid-e-Azam Library: ...

India Office Library, London.

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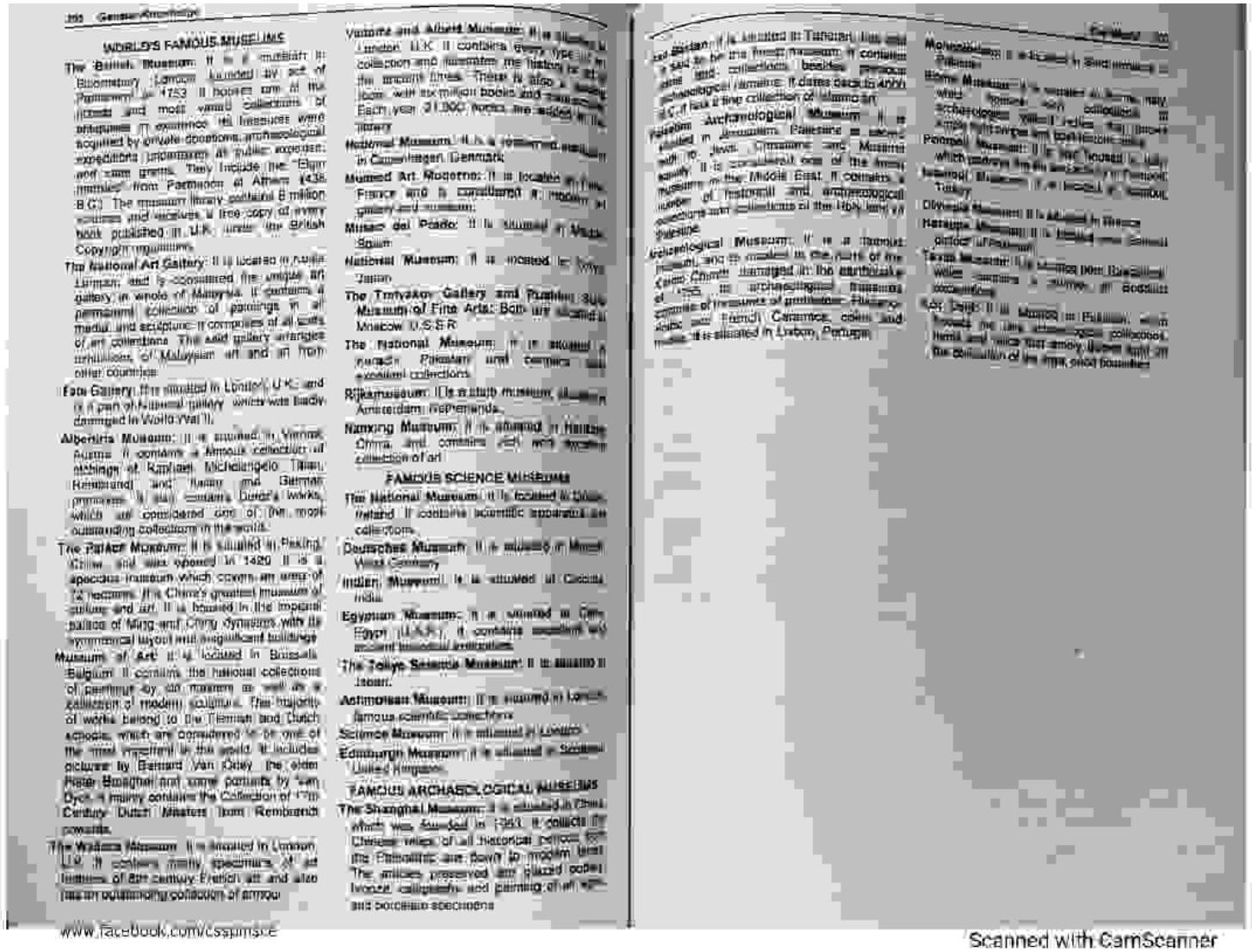

WORLD'S FAMOUS MUSEUMS

The British Museum: It is a museum in Bloomsbury, London founded by act of Parliament in 1753. It houses one of the largest and most varied collections of objects and most valued treasures were acquired by private donations, archaeological expeditions undertaken at public expense, and some grants. They include the "Elgin marbles" from Parthenon at Athens (438 B.C.). The museum library contains 8 million volumes and receives a free copy of every book published in U.K. under the British Copyright regulations.

The National Art Gallery: It is located in Kuala Lumpur, and is considered the unique art gallery in whole of Malaysia. It contains a permanent collection of paintings in all media and sculpture. It consists of all sorts of art collections. The said gallery arranges exhibitions of Malaysian art and art from other countries.

Tate Gallery: It is situated in London, U.K. and is a part of National gallery which was badly damaged in World War II.

Alberina Museum: It is situated in Vienna, Austria. It contains a famous collection of etchings of Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian, Rembrandt and Rubens and German primitives. It also contains Durer's works, which are considered one of the most outstanding collections in the world.

The Palace Museum: It is situated in Peking, China and was opened in 1420. It is a spacious museum which covers an area of 72 hectares. It is China's greatest museum of culture and art. It is housed in the imperial palace of Ming and Ching dynasties with its symmetrical layout and magnificent buildings.

Museum of Art: It is located in Brussels, Belgium. It contains the national collections of paintings by an museum as well as a collection of modern sculpture. The majority of works belong to the Flemish and Dutch schools, which are considered to be one of the most important in the world. It includes pictures by Bernard Van Orley, the elder Peter Brueghel and some portraits by Van Dyck. A mumy contains the Collection of 17th Century Dutch Masters from Rembrandt onwards.

The Wallace Museum: It is situated in London, U.K. It contains mainly specimens of art features of 18th century French art and also has an outstanding collection of antique

Victoria and Albert Museum: It is situated in London, U.K. It contains every type of collection and illustrates the history of art of the ancient times. There is also a reading room with six million books and manuscripts. Each year 21,000 books are added in its library.

National Museum: It is a museum situated in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mumed Art Moderne: It is located in Paris, France and is considered a modern art gallery and museum.

Museo del Prado: It is situated in Madrid, Spain.

National Museum: It is located in Tokyo, Japan.

The Tretyakov Gallery and Pushkin Arts Museum of Fine Arts: Both are situated in Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The National Museum: It is situated in Karachi, Pakistan and contains rare specimen collections.

Rijksmuseum: It is a study museum situated in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Nanking Museum: It is situated in Nanking, China and contains rich and valuable collection of art.

FAMOUS SCIENCE MUSEUMS

The National Museum: It is located in Dublin, Ireland. It contains scientific apparatus as collections.

Deutsches Museum: It is situated in Munich, West Germany.

Indian Museum: It is situated at Calcutta, India.

Egyptian Museum: It is situated in Cairo, Egypt (U.A.R.). It contains excellent and ancient historical antiquities.

The Tokyo Science Museum: It is situated in Japan.

Ashmolean Museum: It is situated in London, famous scientific collections.

Science Museum: It is situated in London.

Edinburgh Museum: It is situated in Scotland, United Kingdom.

FAMOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS

The Shanghai Museum: It is situated in China, which was founded in 1943. It collects all Chinese relics of all historical periods, for the Paleolithic era down to modern times. The articles preserved are glazed pottery, bronze, calligraphy and painting of ancient and porcelain specimens.

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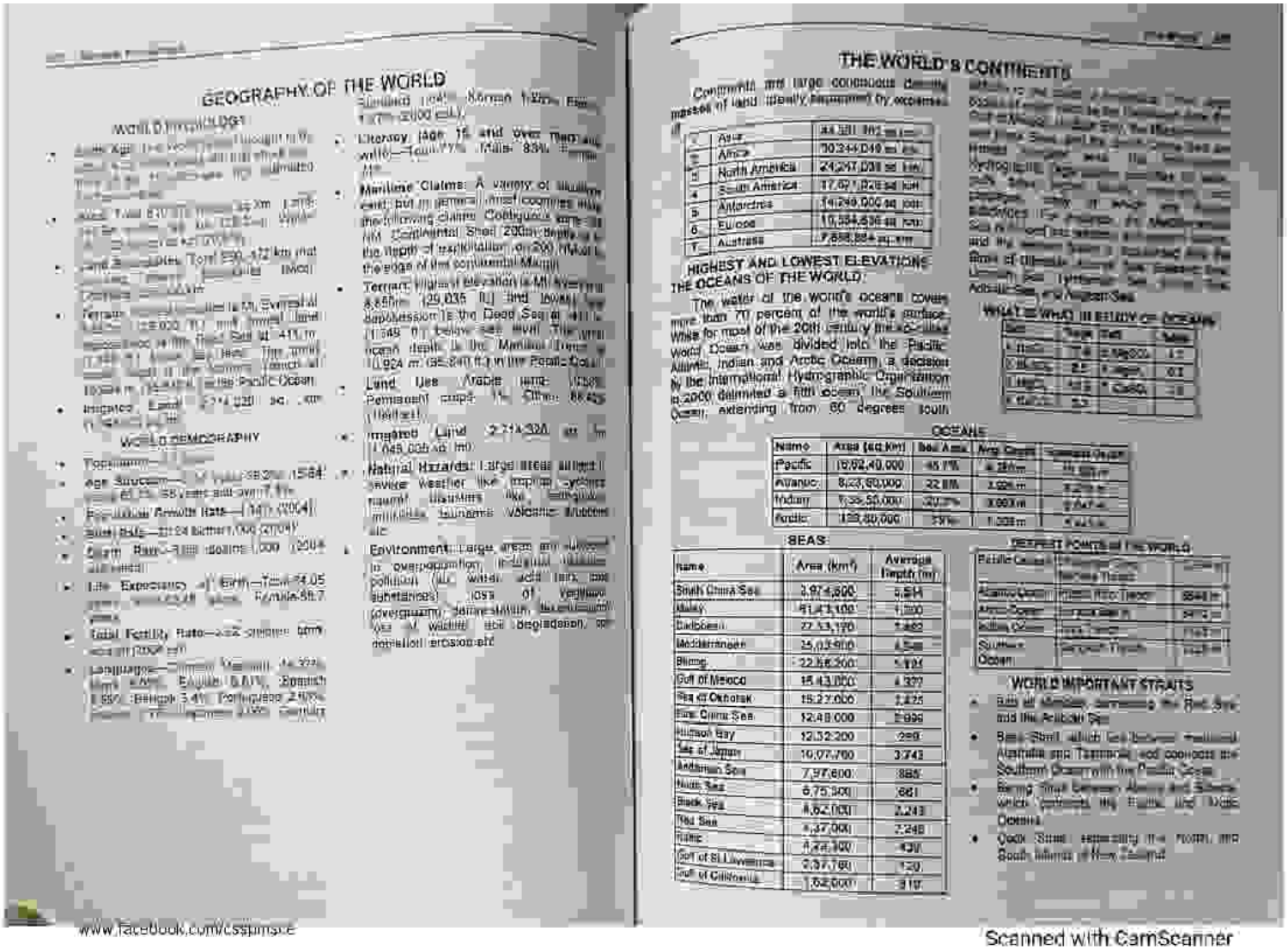

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

WORLD TOPOLOGY

WORLD DEMOGRAPHY

- Literacy (age 15 and over can read and write)—Total: 77% Male: 83% Female: 71%
- Maritime Claims: A variety of claims exist but in general most countries claim the following: Contiguous zone: 24 NM Continental Shelf: 200m depth or to the depth of exploitation; or 200 NM or to the edge of the continental Margin
- Terrain: Highest elevation is Mt Everest at 8,850m (29,035 ft) and lowest is Dead Sea at 411 m (1,349 ft) below sea level. The mean ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at 10,924 m (35,840 ft.) in the Pacific Ocean
- Land Use: Arable land: 10.58% Permanent crops: 1% Other: 88.42% (1997 est.)
- Irrigated Land: 2,714,320 sq. km (1,048,000 sq. mi)
- Natural Hazards: Large areas subject to severe weather like tropical cyclones (typhoons and hurricanes) volcanic activity earthquakes tsunamis etc
- Environment: Large areas are affected by overpopulation, air pollution (air water acid rain, toxic substances) loss of vegetation (overgrazing, deforestation, desertification) loss of wildlife soil degradation, soil erosion etc

THE WORLD'S CONTINENTS

Continents are large contiguous (touching) masses of land (usually separated by oceans).

1	Asia	44,391,162 sq km
2	Africa	30,344,040 sq km
3	North America	24,247,038 sq km
4	South America	17,821,029 sq km
5	Antarctica	14,245,000 sq km
6	Europe	10,354,636 sq km
7	Australia	7,686,884 sq km

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ELEVATIONS OF THE OCEANS OF THE WORLD:

The water of the world's oceans covers more than 70 percent of the world's surface. While for most of the 20th century the Earth's World Ocean was divided into the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Oceans, a decision by the International Hydrographic Organization in 2000 delimited a fifth ocean, the Southern Ocean, extending from 60 degrees south

WHAT IS WHO IN EGYPT OF OCEANS

Sea	Depth	Area	Salinity
Arctic	1,038 m	14,056,000 km²	11 ppt
Atlantic	3,926 m	106,460,000 km²	35 ppt
Indian	3,963 m	70,560,000 km²	33 ppt
Pacific	4,028 m	155,557,000 km²	33 ppt

OCEANS

Name	Area (sq km)	Sea Area	Avg Depth	Deepest Point
Pacific	19,02,40,000	46.1%	4,280 m	10,924 m
Atlantic	8,23,60,000	22.8%	3,926 m	8,605 m
Indian	7,35,50,000	20.3%	3,963 m	7,647 m
Arctic	1,23,50,000	3.5%	1,038 m	5,441 m

SEAS

Name	Area (km²)	Average Depth (m)
South China Sea	2,974,600	5,514
Malay	91,41,100	1,800
Caribbean	27,13,170	7,680
Mediterranean	25,03,400	4,500
Bering	22,68,200	5,121
Gulf of Mexico	15,43,000	4,377
Sea of Okhotsk	15,27,000	2,575
East China Sea	12,49,000	2,999
Hudson Bay	12,32,200	259
Sea of Japan	10,07,700	3,743
Andaman Sea	7,97,600	865
North Sea	6,75,300	661
Black Sea	4,62,000	2,243
Red Sea	4,37,000	7,254
Baltic	4,21,900	459
Gulf of St Lawrence	2,37,730	120
Gulf of California	1,62,000	819

DEEPEST POINTS of the WORLD

Pacific Ocean	Mariana Trench	10,924 m
Atlantic Ocean	Puerto Rico Trench	8648 m
Arctic Ocean	Litke Deep	5,450 m
Indian Ocean	Java Trench	7,258 m
Southern Ocean	South Sandwich Trench	7,235 m

WORLD IMPORTANT STRAITS

- Bab el Mandeb, connecting the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea
- Bass Strait, which lies between mainland Australia and Tasmania and connects the Southern Ocean with the Pacific Ocean
- Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia, which connects the Pacific and Arctic Oceans
- Cook Strait, separating the North and South Islands of New Zealand

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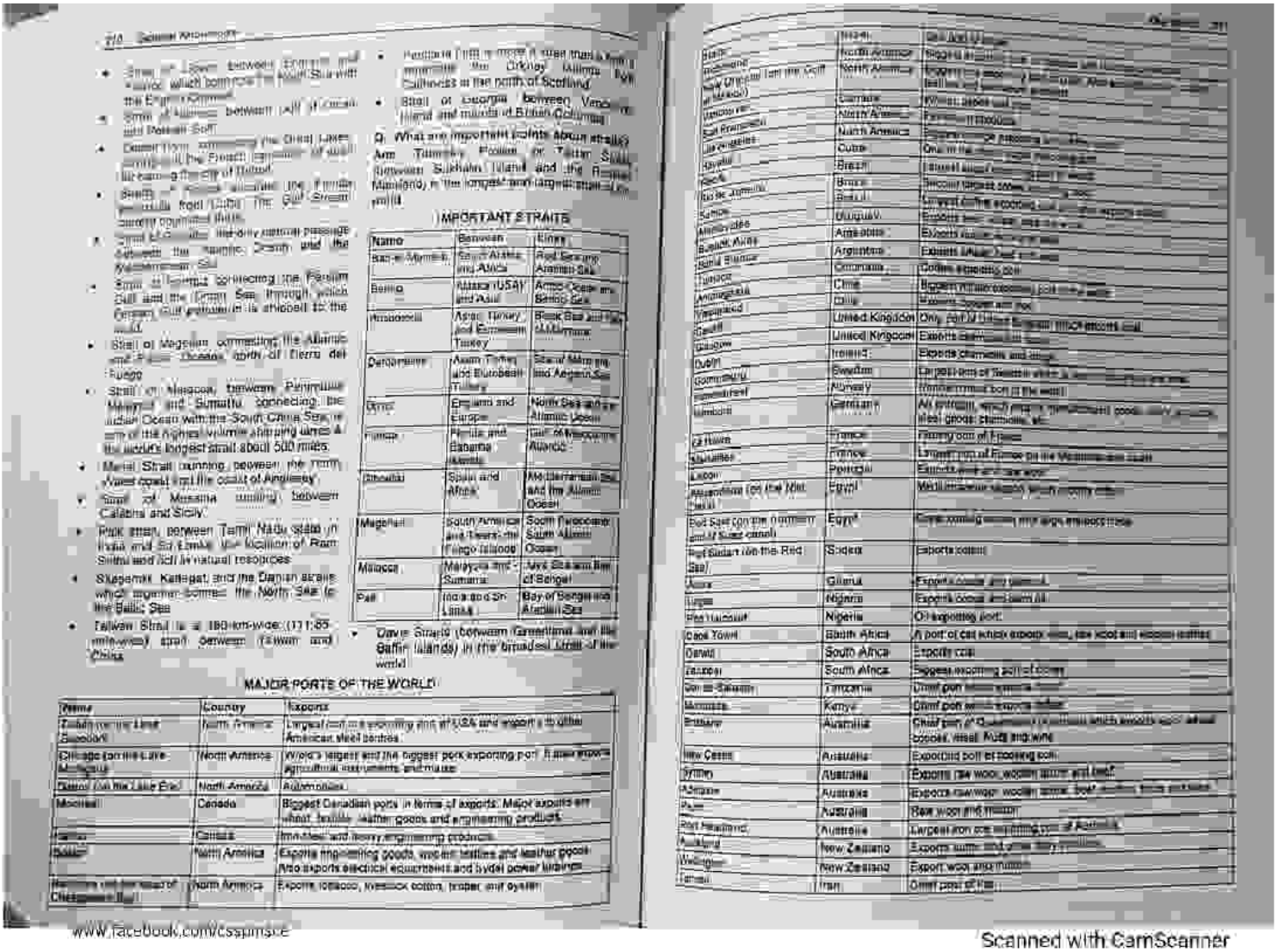

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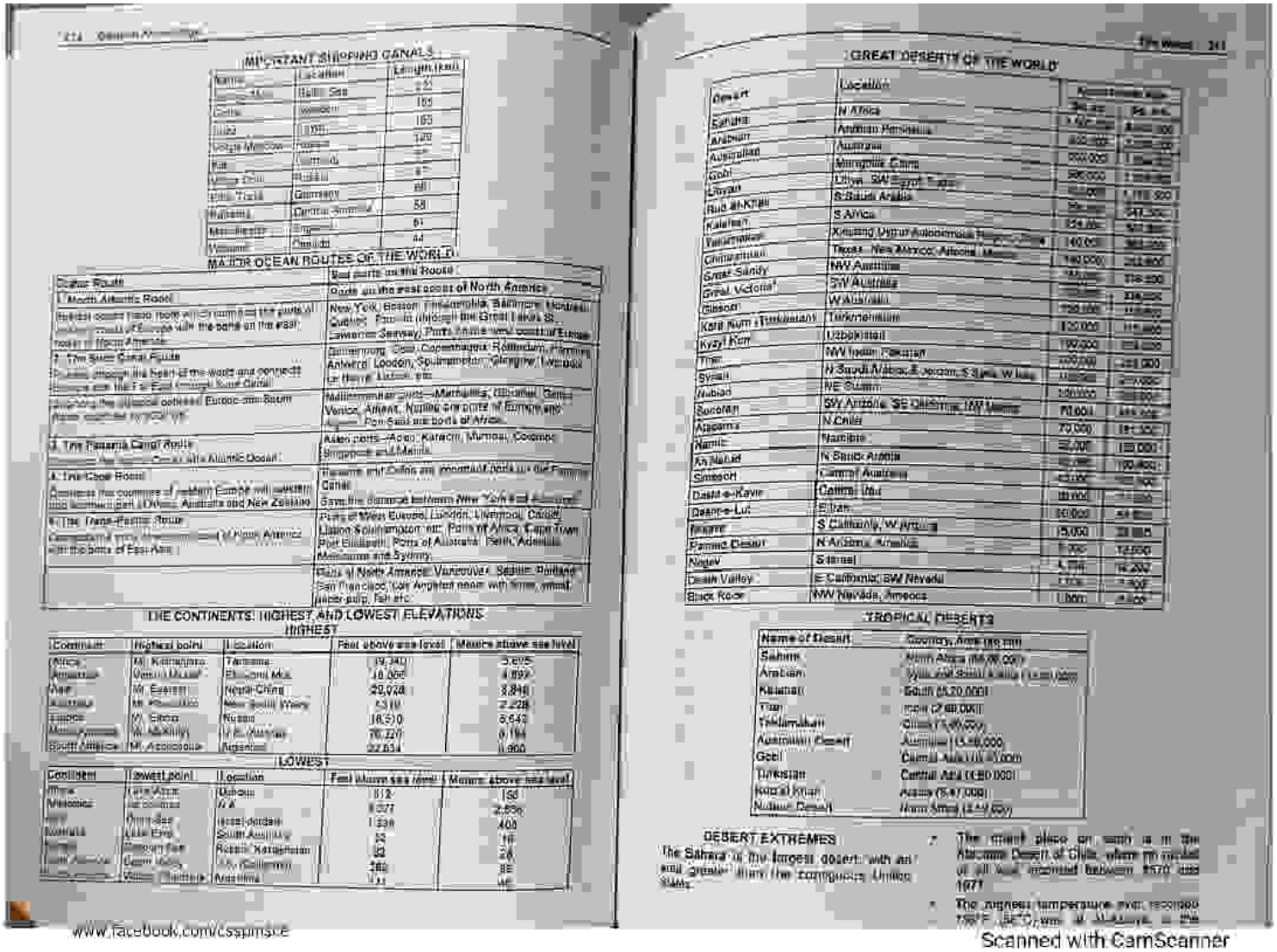

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CANALS

Name	Location	Length (km)
[illegible]	Baltic Sea	61
Corinth	Greece	193
Suez	Egypt	193
Volga-Moscow	Russia	128
Kiel	Germany	98
Volga-Don	Russia	87
Elbe-Trave	Germany	68
Panama	Central America	58
Manchester	England	61
Welland	Canada	44

MAJOR OCEAN ROUTES OF THE WORLD

Ocean Route	Best ports on this Route
1. North Atlantic Route: Busiest ocean trade route which connects the ports of eastern coast of Europe with the ports on the east coast of North America.	Ports on the east coast of North America: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal, Quebec, Port-in (through the Great Lakes) St. Lawrence Seaway). Ports on the west coast of Europe:
2. The Suez Canal Route: Passes through the heart of the world and connects Europe with the Far East through Suez Canal. Linking the classical colonial Europe and Asia. Also called by CSP VI.	Hamburg, Oslo, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Liverpool or Havre, Lisbon, etc. Mediterranean ports—Marseilles, Gibraltar, Genoa, Venice, Athens, Naples are ports of Europe and Aden, Port Said are ports of Africa.
3. The Panama Canal Route: Connects the ports on the Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.	Asian ports—Aden, Karachi, Mumbai, Colombo, Singapore and Manila.
4. The Cape Route: Connects the countries of Western Europe with western and southern part of Africa, Australia and New Zealand.	Panama and Colon are important ports on the Panama Canal. Gave the distance between New York and Auckland.
5. The Trans-Pacific Route: Connects the countries of North America with the ports of East Asia.	Ports of West Europe, London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Liston Southampton etc. Ports of Africa, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Ports of Australia, Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
	Ports of North America: Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, near with time, wheat, wood pulp, fish etc.

THE CONTINENTS: HIGHEST AND LOWEST ELEVATIONS

HIGHEST

Continent	Highest point	Location	Feet above sea level	Metres above sea level
Africa	Mt. Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	19,340	5,895
America	Mount McKinley	Alaska, U.S.A.	20,320	6,193
Asia	Mt. Everest	Nepal-China	29,028	8,848
Australia	Mt. Kosciusko	New South Wales	7,310	2,228
Europe	Mt. Elbrus	Russia	18,510	5,642
Mount Pyramids	Mt. McKinley	U.S.A.	20,320	6,194
South America	Mt. Aconcagua	Argentina	22,834	6,960

LOWEST

Continent	Lowest point	Location	Feet above sea level	Metres above sea level
Africa	Lake Assal	Djibouti	512	156
Antarctica	Bentley Trench	N.A.	8,327	2,538
Asia	Dead Sea	Israel-Jordan	1,339	408
Australia	Lake Eyre	South Australia	52	16
Europe	Caspian Sea	Russia-Kazakhstan	92	28
North America	Death Valley	U.S.A. (California)	282	86
South America	Valdes Peninsula	Argentina	131	40

GREAT DESERTS OF THE WORLD

Desert	Location	Area (sq. km)	Area (sq. mi.)
Sahara	N Africa	9,100,000	3,500,000
Arabian	Arabian Peninsula	2,300,000	900,000
Australian	Australia	1,300,000	500,000
Gobi	Mongolia, China	1,295,000	500,000
Libyan	Libya, SW Egypt, Sudan	1,100,000	425,000
Rub al-Khali	S Saudi Arabia	647,500	250,000
Kalahari	S Africa	570,000	220,000
Taklamakan	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China	337,000	130,000
Chihuahuan	Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico	362,000	140,000
Great Sandy	NW Australia	324,000	125,000
Great Victoria	SW Australia	647,500	250,000
Gibson	W Australia	155,400	60,000
Kara Kum (Turkmenian)	Turkmenistan	350,000	135,000
Kyzyl Kum	Uzbekistan	300,000	115,000
Thar	NW India, Pakistan	259,000	100,000
Syrian	N Saudi Arabia, E Jordan, S Syria, W Iraq	518,000	200,000
Nubian	NE Sudan	259,000	100,000
Sonoran	SW Arizona, SE California, NW Mexico	70,000	27,000
Atacama	N Chile	70,000	27,000
Namib	Namibia	31,000	12,000
An Nafud	N Saudi Arabia	65,000	25,000
Simpson	Central Australia	176,000	68,000
Dasht-e-Kavir	Central Iran	77,000	30,000
Dasht-e-Lut	Eastern Iran	52,000	20,000
Mojave	S California, W Arizona	15,000	5,800
Painted Desert	N Arizona, Arizona	7,800	3,000
Negev	S Israel	4,700	1,800
Death Valley	E California, SW Nevada	1,300	500
Black Rock	NW Nevada, Arizona	1,000	400

TROPICAL DESERTS

Name of Desert	Country, Area (sq km)
Sahara	North Africa (9,06,00,000)
Arabian	Iraq and Saudi Arabia (1,300,000)
Kalahari	South (5,20,000)
Thar	India (2,60,000)
Taklamakan	China (3,00,000)
Australian Desert	Australia (3,00,000)
Gobi	Central Asia (1,30,000)
Turkistan	Central Asia (2,60,000)
Kara-Kum	Asia (3,67,000)
Nubian Desert	North Africa (2,60,000)

DESERT EXTREMES

The Sahara is the largest desert, with an area greater than the contiguous United States.

- The driest place on earth is in the Atacama Desert of Chile, where no rainfall at all was recorded between 1570 and 1971.
- The highest temperature ever recorded [illegible]

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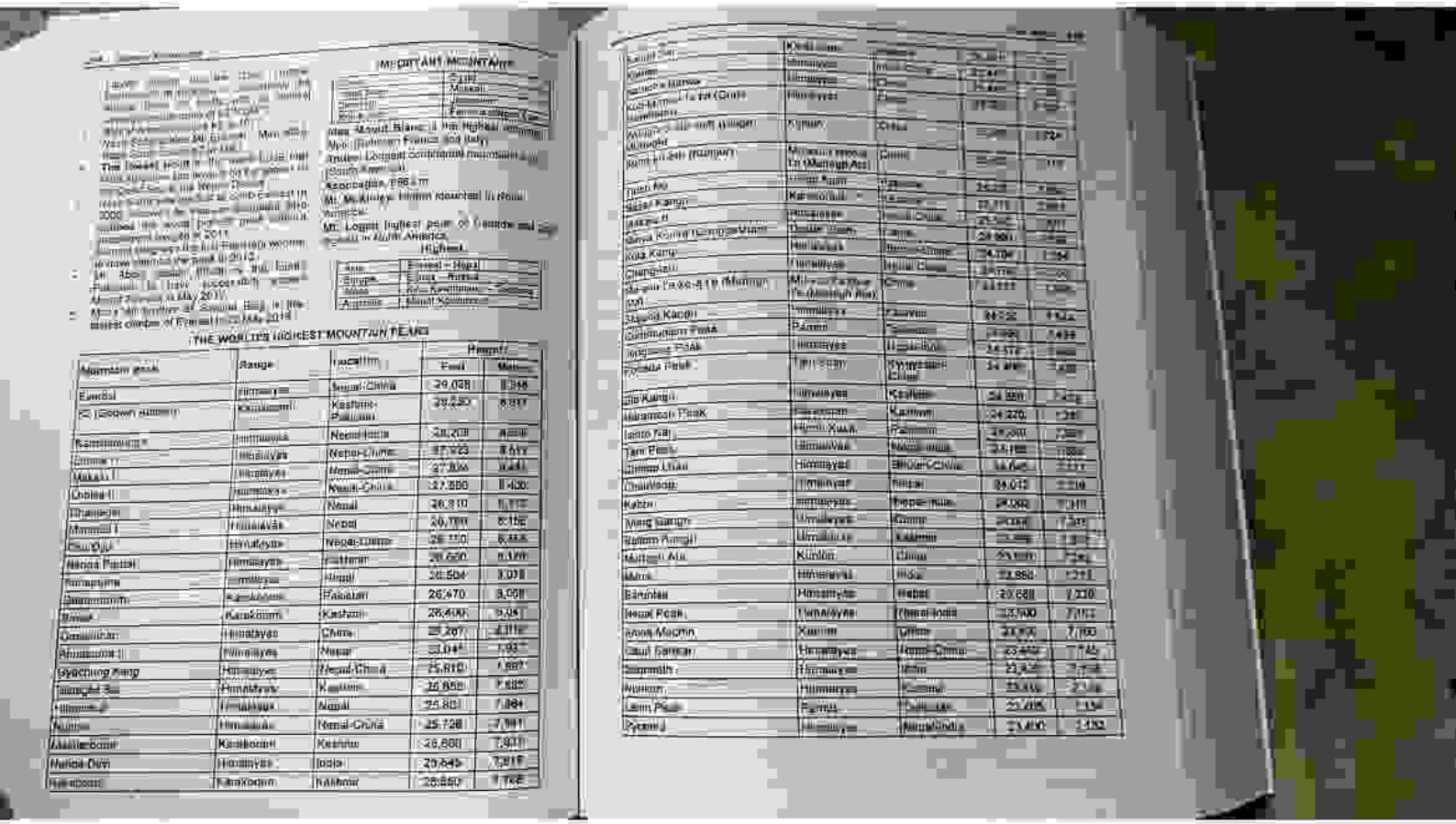

THE WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Mountain peak	Range	Location	Height	
			Feet	Metres
Everest	Himalayas	Nepal-China	29,028	8,848
K2 (Godwin Austen)	Karakoram	Kashmir-Pakistan	28,250	8,611
Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	Nepal-India	28,208	8,598
Lhotse	Himalayas	Nepal-China	27,923	8,511
Makalu	Himalayas	Nepal-China	27,806	8,475
Cho Oyu	Himalayas	Nepal-China	27,750	8,430
Dhaulagiri	Himalayas	Nepal	26,810	8,172
Manaslu	Himalayas	Nepal	26,760	8,156
Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	Kashmir	26,660	8,126
Annapurna	Himalayas	Nepal	26,504	8,078
Gasherbrum	Karakoram	Pakistan	26,470	8,068
Broad	Karakoram	Kashmir	26,400	8,047
Gasherbrum	Himalayas	China	26,287	8,012
Shishapangma	Himalayas	Nepal	26,014	7,929
Gyachung Kang	Himalayas	Nepal-China	25,910	7,897
Gasherbrum	Himalayas	Kashmir	25,868	7,885
Annapurna	Himalayas	Nepal	25,803	7,865
Nuptse	Himalayas	Nepal-China	25,726	7,841
Khartaborze	Karakoram	Kashmir	25,660	7,821
Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	India	25,660	7,817
Kongur	Karakoram	Xinjiang	25,660	7,719

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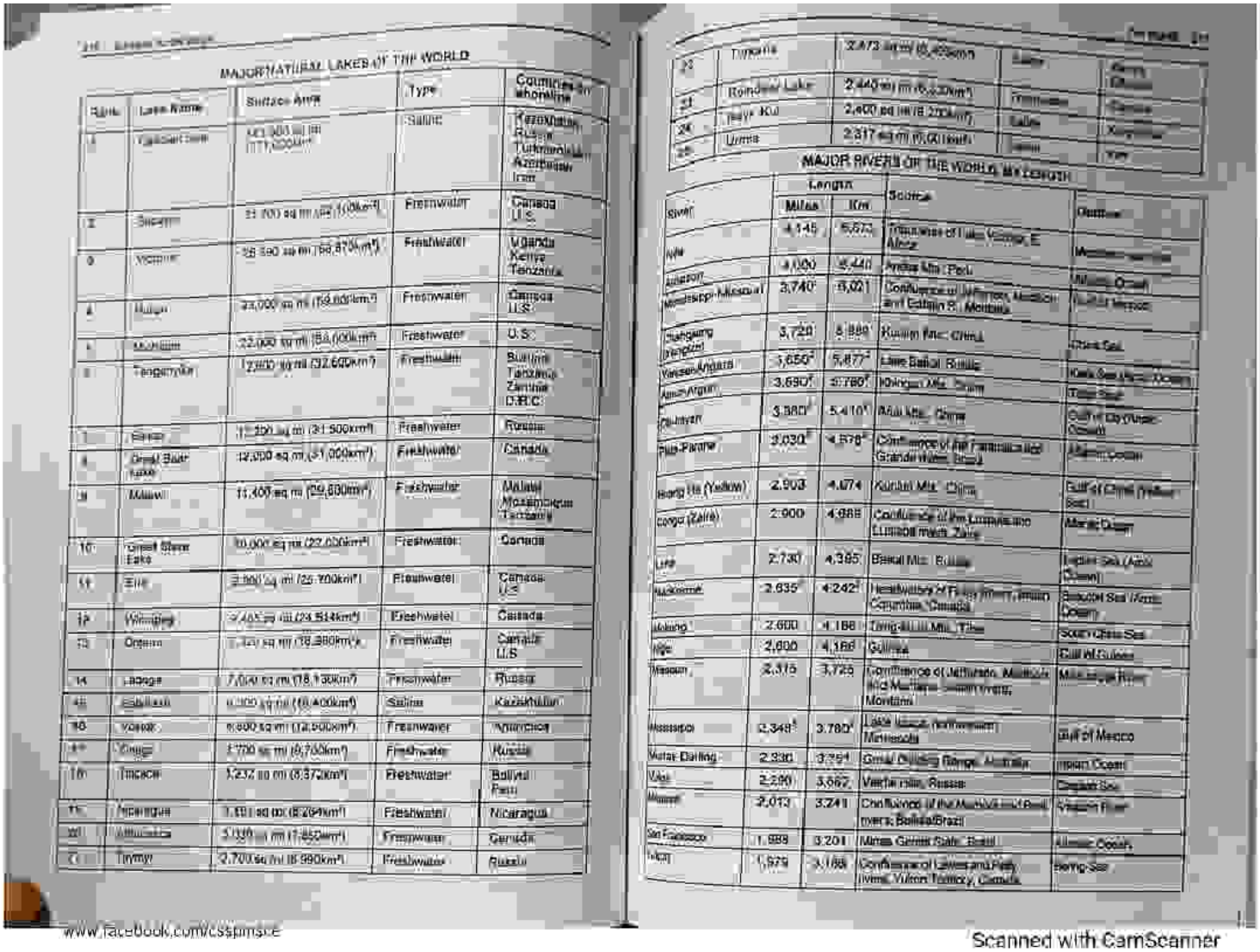

MAJOR NATURAL LAKES OF THE WORLD

Rank	Lake Name	Surface Area	Type	Countries or shoreline
1	Caspian Sea	143,244 sq mi (371,000km²)	Saline	Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Iran
2	Superior	31,700 sq mi (82,100km²)	Freshwater	Canada, U.S.
3	Victoria	26,590 sq mi (68,870km²)	Freshwater	Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania
4	Huron	23,000 sq mi (59,600km²)	Freshwater	Canada, U.S.
5	Michigan	22,000 sq mi (58,000km²)	Freshwater	U.S.
6	Tanganyika	12,700 sq mi (32,600km²)	Freshwater	Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, D.R.C.
7	Baikal	12,200 sq mi (31,500km²)	Freshwater	Russia
8	Great Bear Lake	12,000 sq mi (31,000km²)	Freshwater	Canada
9	Malawi	11,400 sq mi (29,600km²)	Freshwater	Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania
10	Great Slave Lake	10,000 sq mi (22,000km²)	Freshwater	Canada
11	Erie	9,910 sq mi (25,700km²)	Freshwater	Canada, U.S.
12	Winnipeg	9,465 sq mi (24,514km²)	Freshwater	Canada
13	Ontario	7,340 sq mi (19,000km²)	Freshwater	Canada, U.S.
14	Ladoga	7,000 sq mi (18,130km²)	Freshwater	Russia
15	Balkash	6,500 sq mi (16,400km²)	Saline	Kazakhstan
16	Vostok	5,600 sq mi (14,500km²)	Freshwater	Antarctica
17	Onega	3,700 sq mi (9,700km²)	Freshwater	Russia
18	Titicaca	3,232 sq mi (8,372km²)	Freshwater	Bolivia, Peru
19	Nicaragua	3,191 sq mi (8,264km²)	Freshwater	Nicaragua
20	Athabasca	3,030 sq mi (7,850km²)	Freshwater	Canada
21	Tyrrell	2,700 sq mi (6,990km²)	Freshwater	Russia
22	Torrens	2,473 sq mi (6,405km²)	Saline	Australia
23	Reindeer Lake	2,440 sq mi (6,330km²)	Freshwater	Canada
24	Issyk Kul	2,400 sq mi (6,200km²)	Saline	Kyrgyzstan
25	Urmia	2,317 sq mi (6,000km²)	Saline	Iran

MAJOR RIVERS OF THE WORLD BY LENGTH

River	Length Miles	Length Km	Source	Outflow
Nile	4,145	6,671	Tributaries of Lake Victoria, E. Africa	Mediterranean Sea
Amazon	4,000	6,440	Andes Mts., Peru	Atlantic Ocean
Mississippi-Missouri	3,740	6,021	Confluence of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin R., Montana	Gulf of Mexico
Chang Jiang (Yangtze)	3,720	5,989	Kunlun Mts., China	China Sea
Yenisey-Angara	3,650	5,877	Lake Baikal, Russia	Kara Sea (Arctic Ocean)
Amur-Argun	3,690	5,780	Khingan Mts., China	Tatar Strait
Lena-Kirgiz	3,860	5,410	Altai Mts., China	Gulf of Boyansk (Arctic Ocean)
Plata-Parana	3,030	4,879	Confluence of the Paranaiba and Grande Rivers, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean
Huang He (Yellow)	2,903	4,674	Kunlun Mts., China	Gulf of Chihli (Yellow Sea)
Congo (Zaire)	2,900	4,666	Confluence of the Lualaba and Luvua R., Zaire	Atlantic Ocean
Lena	2,730	4,395	Baikal Mts., Russia	Laptev Sea (Arctic Ocean)
Mackenzie	2,635	4,242	Headwaters of Finlay River, British Columbia, Canada	Beaufort Sea (Arctic Ocean)
Mekong	2,600	4,186	Tang-la Mts., Tibet	South China Sea
Niger	2,600	4,186	Guinea	Gulf of Guinea
Missouri	2,315	3,725	Confluence of Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin R., Montana	Mississippi River
Mississippi	2,348	3,780	Lake Itasca, Northwestern Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico
Murray-Darling	2,330	3,751	Great Dividing Range, Australia	Indian Ocean
Volga	2,290	3,687	Valdai Hills, Russia	Caspian Sea
Madeira	2,013	3,241	Confluence of the Mamore and Beni rivers, Bolivia/Brazil	Amazon River
San Francisco	1,989	3,201	Minas Gerais State, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean
Yukon	1,979	3,185	Confluence of Lewes and Pelly rivers, Yukon Territory, Canada	Bering Sea

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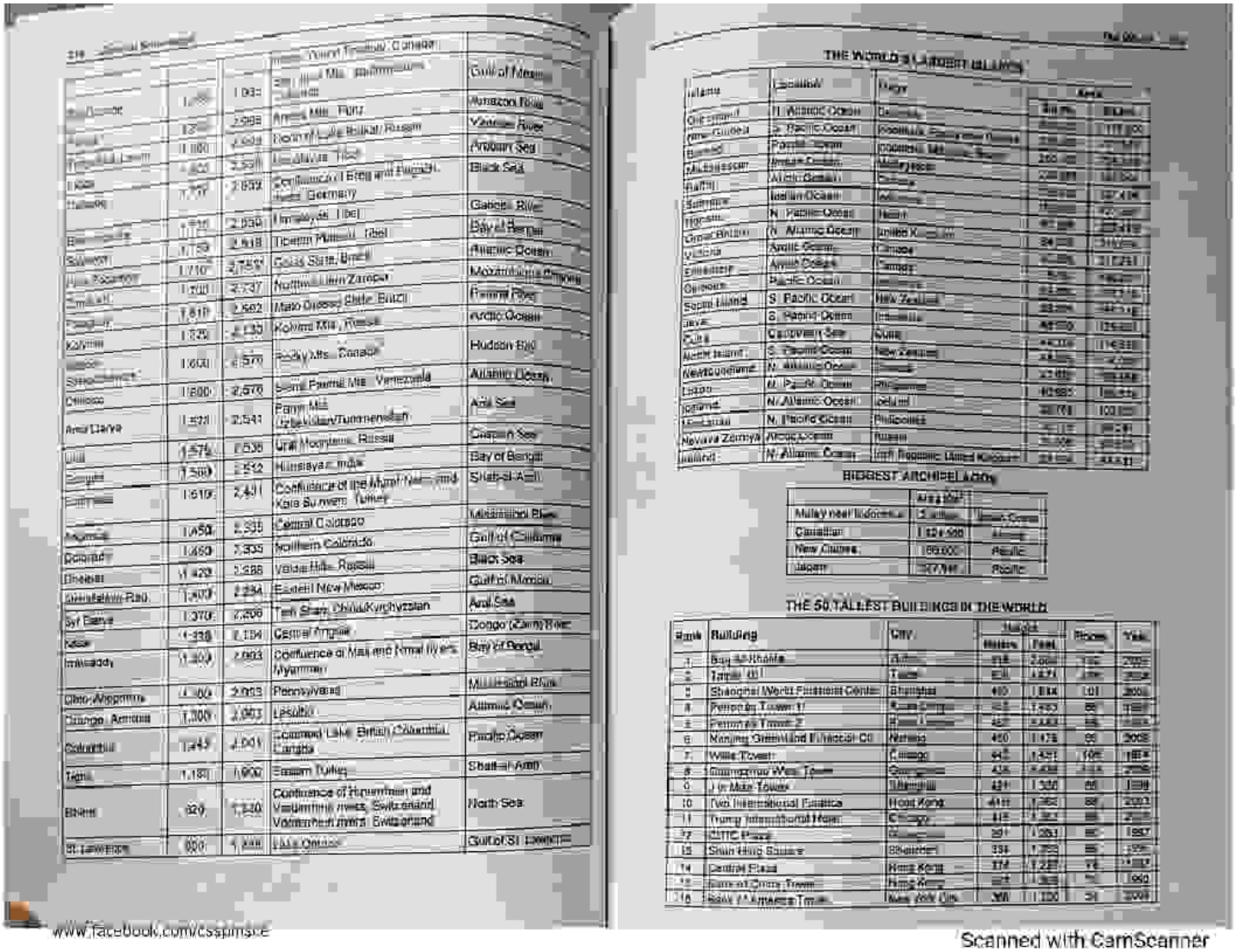

		1,993		Gulf of Mexico
		2,988	Aconcagua, Andes Mts., Peru	Amazon River
			Mt. Elbrus, Caucasus Mts., Russia	Amazon River
				Amazon Sea
				Black Sea
		2,932	Zugspitze, Alps Mts., Austria/Germany	Caspian Sea
		2,930	Himalayas, Tibet	Bay of Bengal
		2,918	Tibetan Plateau, Tibet	Atlantic Ocean
		2,787	Gold Stairs, Brazil	Mozambique Channel
		2,737	Northwestern Zambia	Persian Gulf
		2,562	Mato Grosso Plateau, Brazil	Arctic Ocean
		2,430	Kolyma Mts., Russia	Hudson Bay
		2,570	Rocky Mts., Canada	Atlantic Ocean
		2,570	Sierra Pacaraima Mts., Venezuela	Aral Sea
		2,543	Pamir Mts., Uzbekistan/Turkmenistan	Caspian Sea
		2,536	Ural Mountains, Russia	Bay of Bengal
		2,512	Himalayas, India	Shatt-al-Arab
		2,491	Confluence of the Murat Nehri and Kara Su rivers, Turkey	Mississippi River
		2,535	Central Colorado	Gulf of California
		2,335	Northern Colorado	Black Sea
		2,385	Volga Hills, Russia	Gulf of Mexico
		2,234	Eastern New Mexico	Aral Sea
		2,200	Tien Shan, China/Kyrghyzstan	Congo (Zaire) River
		2,154	Central Angola	Bay of Bengal
		2,093	Confluence of Mali and Kmai rivers, Myanmar	Mississippi River
		2,063	Pennsylvania	Atlantic Ocean
		2,063	Lesotho	Pacific Ocean
		2,001	Diamond Lake, British Columbia, Canada	Shatt-al-Arab
		1,900	Basam, Turkey	North Sea
		1,330	Confluence of Hyperthiun and Vaturmina rivers, Switzerland	Gulf of St. Lawrence
			Vallombrosa rivers, Switzerland	
			Mt. Orizaba	

THE WORLD'S LARGEST ISLANDS

Island	Location	Body	Area	
			Sq. Mi.	Sq. Km.
	N. Atlantic Ocean			
	S. Pacific Ocean			
	Pacific Ocean			
	Indian Ocean			
	Arctic Ocean			
	Indian Ocean			
	N. Pacific Ocean			
	N. Atlantic Ocean			
	Arctic Ocean			
	Arctic Ocean			
	Pacific Ocean			
	S. Pacific Ocean			
	S. Pacific Ocean			
	Caribbean Sea			
	S. Pacific Ocean			
	N. Atlantic Ocean			
	N. Pacific Ocean			
	N. Atlantic Ocean			
	N. Pacific Ocean			
	Arctic Ocean			
	N. Atlantic Ocean			

BIGGEST ARCHIPELAGOS

	Area (sq. mi.)	

THE 50 TALLEST BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD

Rank	Building	City	Height		Floors	Year
			Meters	Feet		
1	Burj Al Khalifa		818	2,684	162	2009
2	Taipei 101	Taipei	508	1,671	101	2004
3	Shanghai World Financial Center	Shanghai	492	1,614	101	2008
4	Petronas Towers 1		452	1,483	88	1998
5	Petronas Tower 2		452	1,483	88	1998
6	Nanjing Greenland Financial Ctr	Nanjing	450	1,476	66	2008
7	Willis Tower	Chicago	442	1,451	108	1974
8	Guangzhou West Tower	Guangzhou	438	1,437	103	2009
9	Jin Mao Tower	Shanghai	421	1,380	88	1999
10	Two International Finance	Hong Kong	415	1,362	88	2003
11	Trump International Hotel	Chicago	415	1,362	98	2009
12	CITIC Plaza		391	1,283	80	1997
13	Shun Hing Square	Shenzhen	384	1,260	69	1996
14	Central Plaza	Hong Kong	374	1,227	78	1992
15	Bank of China Tower	Hong Kong	367	1,205	70	1990
16	Bank of America Tower	New York City	366	1,200	54	2009

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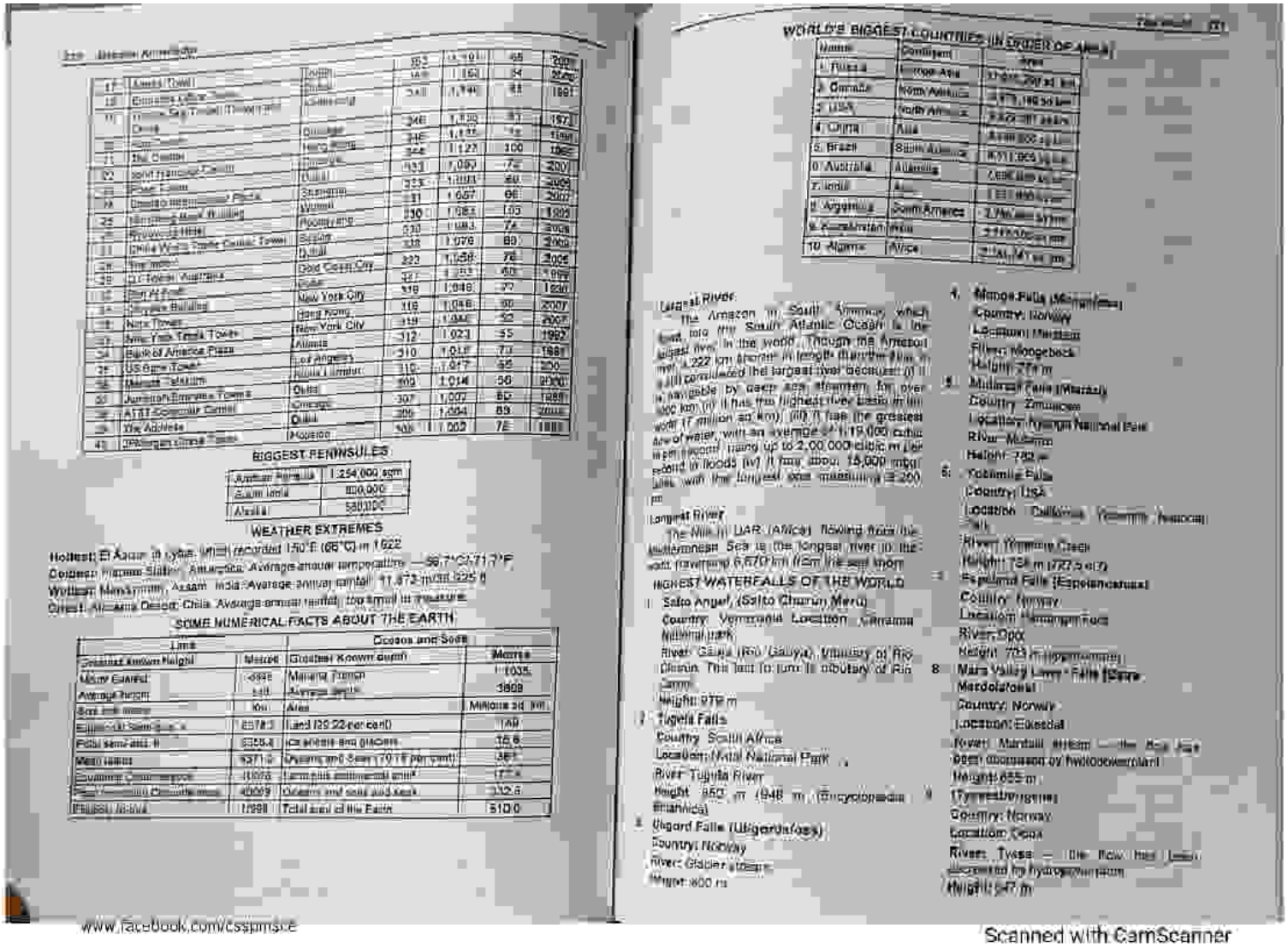

17	Liuzhi Tower	Tianjin	592	1,942	65	2009
18	Shanghai World Financial Center	Shanghai	492	1,614	94	2008
19	International Commerce Centre	Hong Kong	484	1,588	118	2010
20	Petronas Tower 1	Kuala Lumpur	452	1,483	88	1998
21	Petronas Tower 2	Kuala Lumpur				
22	Jin Mao Tower	Shanghai	421	1,380	88	1999
23	Two International Finance Centre	Hong Kong	415	1,362	88	2003
24	Guangzhou West Tower	Guangzhou	391	1,283	103	2010
25	Tianjin World Financial Center	Tianjin	337	1,106	75	2010
26	China World Trade Center Tower 3	Beijing	330	1,083	74	2010
27	Nina Tower	Kuwait	323	1,060	77	2011
28	The Index	Dubai	322	1,056	80	2010
29	Q1 Tower, Australia	Gold Coast City	322	1,056	78	2005
30	Shun Hing Square	Shenzhen	321	1,053	69	1996
31	Empire State Building	New York City	318	1,046	102	1931
32	Central Plaza	Hong Kong	316	1,036	78	1992
33	Bank of China Tower	Hong Kong	315	1,033	70	1990
34	New York Times Tower	New York City	312	1,023	55	2007
35	Bank of America Plaza	Atlanta	312	1,023	55	1992
36	US Bank Tower	Los Angeles	310	1,018	73	1989
37	Menara Telekom	Kuala Lumpur	310	1,017	55	1999
38	Jumeirah Emirates Towers	Dubai	309	1,014	56	2000
39	AT&T Corporate Center	Chicago	307	1,007	60	1989
40	The Address	Dubai	306	1,004	69	2008
41	JPMorgan Chase Tower	Houston	305	1,002	75	1982

BIGGEST PENINSULES

Arabian Peninsula	1,254,000 sqm
Sulm land	800,000
Alaska	580,000

WEATHER EXTREMES

Hottest: El Azizia in Libya, which recorded 136°F (58°C) in 1922

Coldest: Plateau Station, Antarctica. Average annual temperature —56.7°C/-71.7°F

Wettest: Mawsynram, Assam, India. Average annual rainfall: 11,873 mm/ 525.9

Driest: Atacama Desert, Chile. Average annual rainfall: too small to measure

SOME NUMERICAL FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH

Land		Oceans and Seas	
Greatest known height	Meters	Greatest known depth	Meters
Mount Everest:	-8848	Mariana Trench	11035
Average height	840	Average depth	3808
Size and areas	km	Area	Millions sq. km
Earth's land area	6378.0	Land (29.22 per cent)	149
Total land area II	6356.8	Ice sheets and glaciers	15.8
Main lakes	6371.0	Oceans and Seas (70.78 per cent)	361
Continental Crust average	40000	Total area of the Earth	510.0
Total Continental Crustal area	40000	Oceans and seas and sea	332.6
Thickness	12000	Total area of the Earth	510.0

WORLD'S BIGGEST COUNTRIES IN ORDER OF AREA

Name	Continent	Area
1. Russia	Europe-Asia	17,075,200 sq. km
2. Canada	North America	9,976,140 sq. km
3. USA	North America	9,629,091 sq. km
4. China	Asia	9,596,960 sq. km
5. Brazil	South America	8,511,965 sq. km
6. Australia	Australia	7,686,850 sq. km
7. India	Asia	3,287,590 sq. km
8. Argentina	South America	2,766,890 sq. km
9. Kazakhstan	Asia	2,717,300 sq. km
10. Algeria	Africa	2,381,741 sq. km

Largest River

The Amazon in South America, which flows into the South Atlantic Ocean is the largest river in the world. Though the Amazon is 6,222 km shorter in length than the Nile, i.e. 4,132 km, it is still considered the largest river because: (i) it is navigable by deep sea steamers for over 3,000 km; (ii) it has the highest river basin in the world (7 million sq km); (iii) it has the greatest flow of water, with an average of 1,19,000 cubic m per second, rising up to 2,00,000 cubic m per second in floods; (iv) it has about 15,000 miles of lakes with the longest one measuring 2,200 km.

Longest River

The Nile in UAR (Africa) flowing from the Mediterranean Sea is the longest river in the world, traversing 6,670 km (6,695 miles) from its source.

HIGHEST WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

1. Salto Angel, (Salto Churun Meru)
   Country: Venezuela Location: Canaima National Park
   River: Gauja (Rio Gauya), Tributary of Rio Churun. This last to turn is tributary of Rio Caroni
   Height: 979 m
2. Tugela Falls
   Country: South Africa
   Location: Natal National Park
   River: Tugela River
   Height: 850 m (948 m (Encyclopedia Britannica)
3. Utigard Falls (Utigardsfoss)
   Country: Norway
   River: Glacier stream
   Height: 800 m
4. Mongefalls (Mongefossen)
   Country: Norway
   Location: Mardalen
   River: Mongebeck
   Height: 774 m
5. Mutarazi Falls (Macheke)
   Country: Zimbabwe
   Location: Nyanga National Park
   River: Mutarazi
   Height: 762 m
6. Yosemite Falls
   Country: USA
   Location: California, Yosemite National Park
   River: Yosemite Creek
   Height: 739 m (727.5 m?)
7. Espelund Falls (Espelandsfossi)
   Country: Norway
   Location: Hardanger Fjord
   River: Opo
   Height: 703 m (Upper Fall)
8. Mars Valley Lower Falls (Sore Mardalsfossi)
   Country: Norway
   Location: Eidesdal
   River: Mardøla stream — the Mars Valley upper cascade by Mardøladammen
   Height: 655 m
9. (Tyssestrengene)
   Country: Norway
   Location: Voss
   River: Tysse — the flow has been decreased by hydroelectricity
   Height: 647 m

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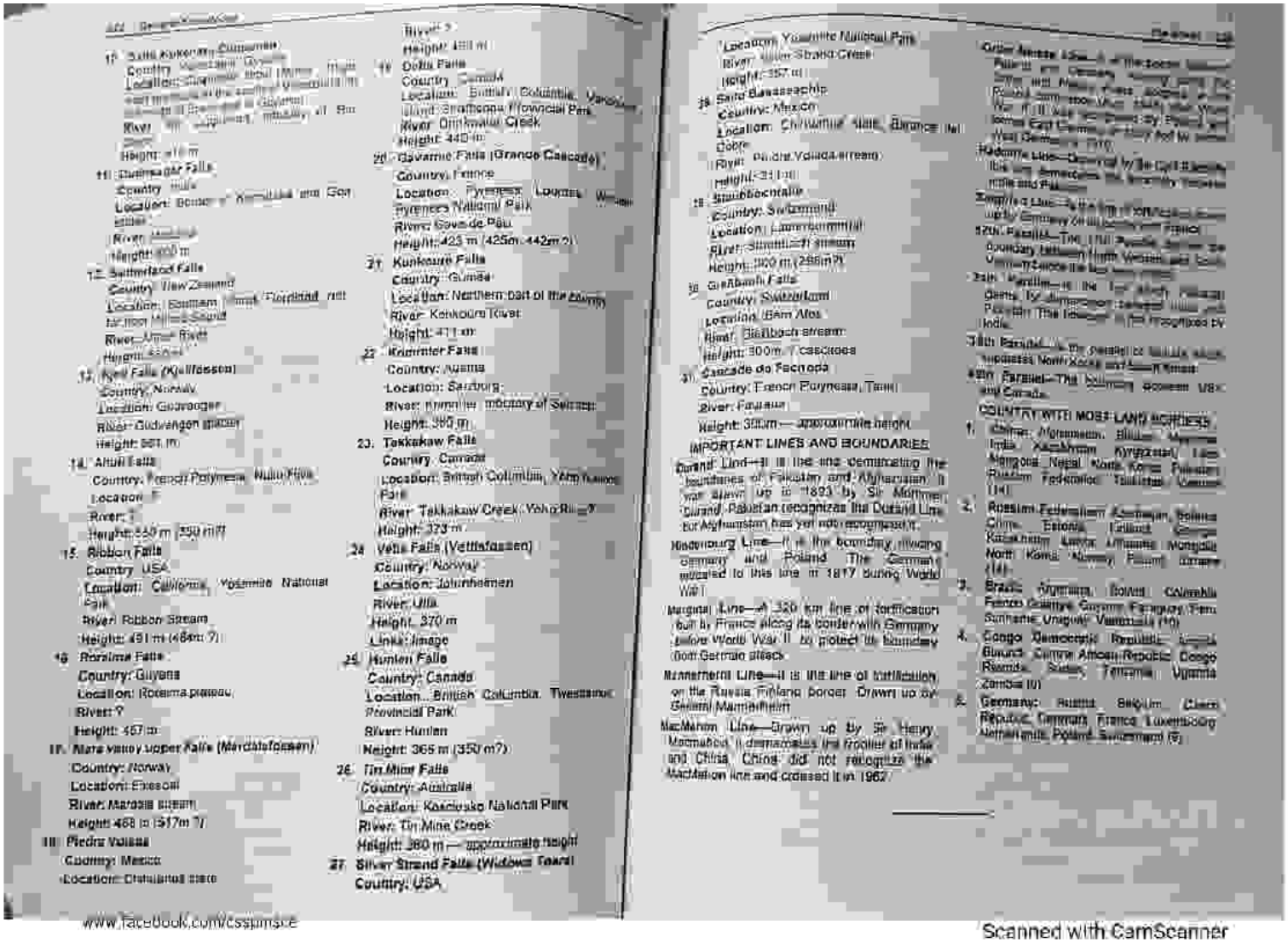

Country: USA
Location: Yosemite National Park
River: Yosemite Creek
Height: 739 m
19. Silver Strand Falls
Country: Australia
Location: Kosciusko National Park
River: Silver Strand Creek
Height: 60 m
20. Gavarnie Falls (Grande Cascade)
Country: France
Location: Pyrenees, Lourdes, Western Pyrenees National Park
River: Gave de Pau
Height: 423 m (425m; 442m?)
21. Kunkeuro Falls
Country: Guinea
Location: Northern part of the country
River: Kenkouro River
Height: 411 m
22. Krimmler Falls
Country: Austria
Location: Salzburg
River: Krimmler tributary of Salzach
Height: 380 m
23. Takkakaw Falls
Country: Canada
Location: British Columbia, Yoho National Park
River: Takkakaw Creek (Yoho River?)
Height: 373 m
24. Vetlafossen (Vetlafossen)
Country: Norway
Location: Jolunheimen
River: Ulla
Height: 370 m
Links: Image
25. Humlen Falls
Country: Canada
Location: British Columbia, Tweedsmuir Provincial Park
River: Humlen
Height: 365 m (350 m?)
26. Tin Mine Falls
Country: Australia
Location: Kosciusko National Park
River: Tin Mine Creek
Height: 360 m — approximate height
27. Silver Strand Falls (Widows Tears)
Country: USA
Location: Yosemite National Park
River: Silver Strand Creek
Height: 357 m
28. Santa Barbarasachlp
Country: Mexico
Location: Chihuahua State, Barranca del Cobre
River: Piedra Volada stream
Height: 343 m
29. Staubbachfalle
Country: Switzerland
Location: Lauterbrunnental
River: Staubbach stream
Height: 300 m (296m?)
30. Giessbach Falls
Country: Switzerland
Location: Bern Alps
River: Giessbach stream
Height: 300 m / cascades
31. Cascade do Fecheda
Country: French Polynesia, Tahiti
River: Faaruaa
Height: 350m — approximate height

IMPORTANT LINES AND BOUNDARIES

Durand Line—It is the line demarcating the boundaries of Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand. Pakistan recognizes the Durand Line, but Afghanistan has yet not recognized it.

Hindenburg Line—It is the boundary marking Germany and Poland. The German territory ceded to this line in 1917 during World War I.

Maginot Line—A 320 km line of fortification built by France along its border with Germany before World War II to protect its boundary from German attack.

Mannerheim Line—It is the line of fortification on the Russia Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.

MacMahon Line—Drawn up by Sir Henry Macmahon, it demarcates the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.

Outer Areas Line—A line drawn between Poland on one side and Russia and East Germany on the other side. Russia claimed this area after World War II. It was ceded by Poland and West Germany. Finally, it was leased to East Germany.

Radom's Line—Drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, this line demarcates the boundary between India and Pakistan.

Zeppelin Line—A line of fortification built by Germany on the border of France.

17th Parallel—The 17th parallel divides the country Vietnam into North Vietnam and South Vietnam. Since the two countries have been united.

24th Parallel—It is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.

49th Parallel—The boundary between USA and Canada.

COUNTRY WITH MOST LAND NEIGHBOURS

1. China: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Myanmar, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Korea, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Vietnam (14)
2. Russian Federation: Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, North Korea, Norway, Poland, Ukraine (14)
3. Brazil: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, France (Guiana), Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (10)
4. Congo Democratic Republic: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia (9)
5. Germany: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland (9)

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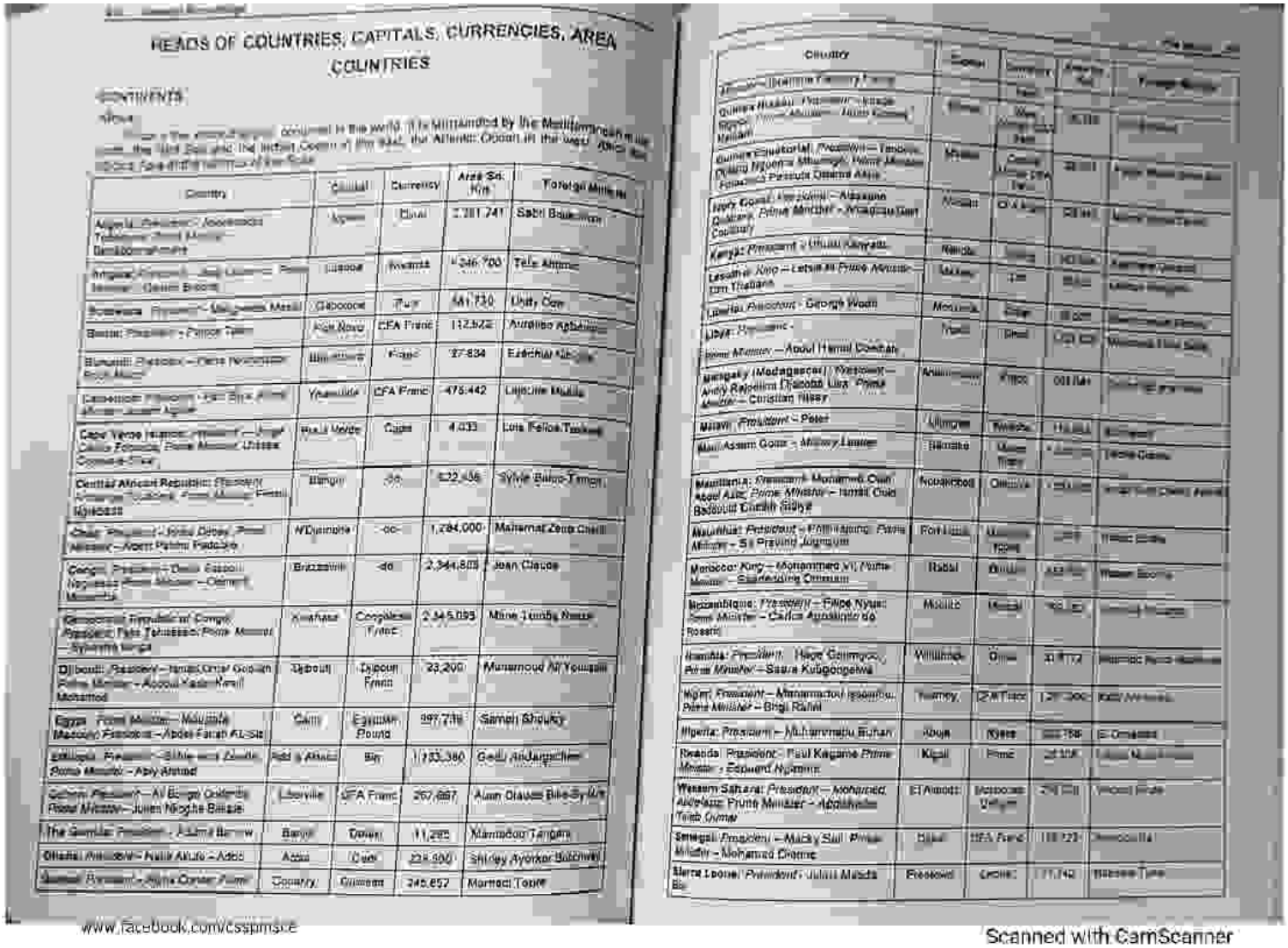

HEADS OF COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, CURRENCIES, AREA

COUNTRIES

CONTINENTS

Africa

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km	Foreign Ministers
Algeria: President – Abdelaziz Bouteflika Prime Minister – Ahmed Ouyahia	Algiers	Dinar	2,381,741	Sabri Boukadoum
Angola: President – Jose Eduardo dos Santos Vice President – Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos	Luanda	Kwanza	1,246,700	Tete Antonio
Botswana: President – Mompati Merafhe	Gaborone	Pula	581,730	Unity Dow
Benin: President – Patrice Talon	Porto Novo	CFA Franc	112,622	Aurelien Agbenonci
Burundi: President – Pierre Nkurunziza Prime Minister	Bujumbura	Franc	27,834	Ezechiel Nibigira
Cameroon: President – Paul Biya Prime Minister – Joseph Ngute	Yaounde	CFA Franc	475,442	Lejeune Mbella
Cape Verde Islands: President – Jorge Carlos Fonseca Prime Minister Ulisses Correia e Silva	Praia	Escudo	4,033	Luis Felipe Tavares
Central African Republic: President – Faustin Archange Touadera Prime Minister Firmin Ngrebada	Bangui	-do-	622,436	Sylvie Baipo-Temon
Chad: President – Idriss Deby Prime Minister – Albert Pahimi Padacke	N'Djamena	-do-	1,284,000	Mahamat Zene Cherif
Congo: President – Denis Sassou Nguesso Prime Minister – Clement Mouamba	Brazzaville	-do-	2,344,858	Jean Claude
Democratic Republic of Congo: President Felix Tshisekedi Prime Minister – Sylvestre Ilunga	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	2,345,095	Mme Tumba Nzeza
Djibouti: President – Ismail Omar Guelleh Prime Minister – Abdoulkader Kamil Mohamed	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	23,200	Mahmoud Ali Youssuf
Egypt: Prime Minister – Mostafa Madbouly President – Abdel Fatah Al-Sisi	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	997,739	Sameh Shoukry
Ethiopia: President – Sahle-work Zewde Prime Minister – Abiy Ahmed	Addis Ababa	Birr	1,133,380	Gedu Andargachew
Gabon: President – Ali Bongo Ondimba Prime Minister – Julien Nkoghe Bekale	Libreville	CFA Franc	267,667	Alain Claude Bile-Aka
The Gambia: President – Adama Barrow	Banjul	Dalasi	11,295	Mamadou Tangara
Ghana: President – Nana Akufo – Addo	Accra	Cedi	238,500	Shirley Ayorkor Botchwey
Guinea: President – Alpha Conde Prime Minister – Ibrahima Kassory Fofana	Conakry	Guinean Franc	245,857	Mamadi Toure

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km	Foreign Ministers
Guinea Bissau: President – Jose Mario Vaz Prime Minister – Aristides Gomes	Bissau	West African CFA Franc	36,125	Suzi Barbosa
Equatorial Guinea: President – Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo Prime Minister – Francisco Pascual Obama Asue	Malabo	Central African CFA Franc	28,051	Simeon Oyono Esono Angue
Ivory Coast: President – Alassane Ouattara Prime Minister – Amadou Gon Coulibaly	Yamoussoukro	CFA Franc	322,463	Marcel Amon-Tanoh
Kenya: President – Uhuru Kenyatta	Nairobi	Kenya Shilling	582,646	Raychelle Omamo
Lesotho: King – Letsie III Prime Minister – Tom Thabane	Maseru	Loti	30,355	Lesole Maope
Liberia: President – George Weah	Monrovia	Dollar	111,369	Marjon Kamara
Libya: President – Prime Minister – Abdul Hamid Dbeibah	Tripoli	Dinar	1,759,540	Mohamed Taha Siala
Madagascar (Malagasy): President – Andry Rajoelina Deposed Head: Prime Minister – Christian Ntsay	Antananarivo	Ariary	587,041	Corinne Ramaholimihaso
Malawi: President – Peter Mutharika Vice President – Saulos Chilima	Lilongwe	Kwacha	118,484	Eisenhower Mkaka
Mali: Assimi Goita – Ministry Leader	Bamako	Malian Franc	1,240,192	Zeine Cissoko
Mauritania: President – Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz Prime Minister – Ismail Ould Bedoulel Ouledh Hamye	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	1,030,700	Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed
Mauritius: President – Prithvirajsing Roopun Prime Minister – Sir Pravind Jugnauth	Port Louis	Mauritius Rupee	2,040	Nando Bodha
Morocco: King – Mohammed VI Prime Minister – Saadeddine Othmani	Rabat	Dirham	446,550	Nasser Bourita
Mozambique: President – Filipe Nyusi Prime Minister – Carlos Agostinho do Rosario	Maputo	Metical	801,590	Veronica Macamo
Namibia: President – Hage Geingob Prime Minister – Saara Kuugongelwa	Windhoek	Dollar	31,8??,2	Peohamba Penda Ithana
Niger: President – Mohammadou Issoufou Prime Minister – Brigi Rafini	Niamey	CFA Franc	1,267,000	Kalla Moutari
Nigeria: President – Muhammadu Buhari	Abuja	Naira	923,768	Geoffrey Onyeama
Rwanda: President – Paul Kagame Prime Minister – Edouard Ngirente	Kigali	Franc	26,338	Louise Mushikiwabo
Western Sahara: President – Mohamed Abdelaziz Prime Minister – Abdelkader Taleb Omar	El Aaiun	Moroccan Dirham	266,000	Vacant Post
Senegal: President – Macky Sall Prime Minister – Mohamed Dionne	Dakar	CFA Franc	196,722	Amadou Ba
Sierra Leone: President – Julius Maada Bio	Freetown	Leone	71,740	Alhaji Momodu Tarawalie

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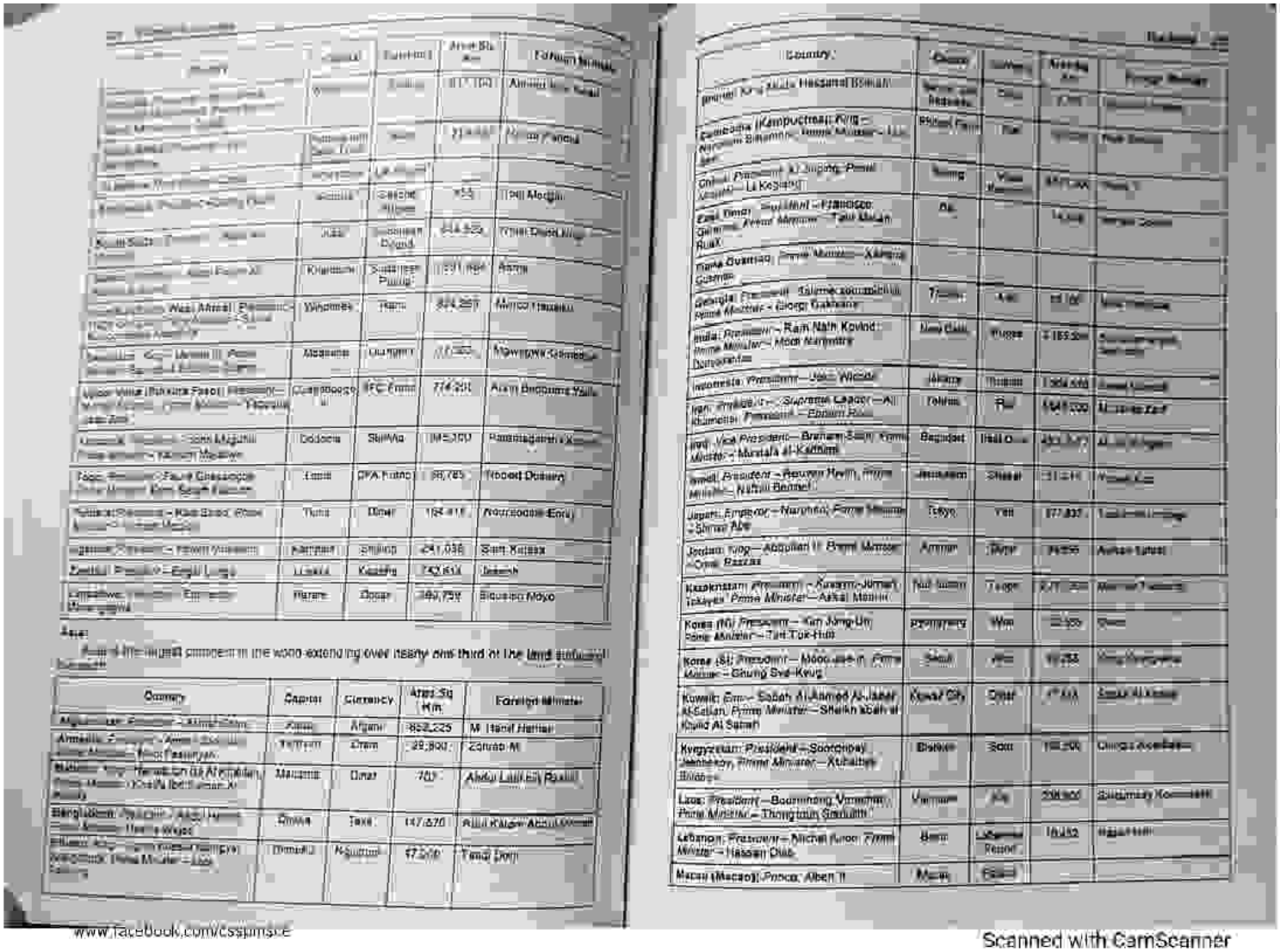

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani	652,225	M. Hanif Hatmi
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram	29,800	Zohrab M.
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	707	Abdul Latif bin Rashid
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	147,570	Abul Kalam Abdul Momen
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	47,500	Tandi Dorji

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Dollar	5,765	Erywan Yusof
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Phnom Penh	Riel	181,035	Prak Sokhonn
China	Beijing	Yuan	9,571,300	Wang Yi
East Timor	Dili	US Dollar	14,609	Hernani Coelho
Georgia	Tbilisi	Lari	69,700	Tamar Beruchashvili
India	New Delhi	Rupee	3,166,414	Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	1,904,569	Retno Marsudi
Iran	Tehran	Rial	1,648,000	Mohammad Javad Zarif
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	438,317	Ahmed Hussein
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel	21,946	Yisrael Katz
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	377,837	Toshimitsu Motegi
Jordan	Amman	Dinar	89,342	Ayman Safadi
Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan	Tenge	2,717,300	Mukhtar Tleuberdi
Korea (N)	Pyongyang	Won	120,540	Ri Son-gwon
Korea (S)	Seoul	Won	99,538	Kang Kyung-wha
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Dinar	17,818	Sabah Al-Khalid
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	198,500	Chingiz Aidarbekov
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	236,800	Saleumxay Kommasith
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese Pound	10,452	Nassif Hitti
Macau (Macao)	Macau	Pataca		

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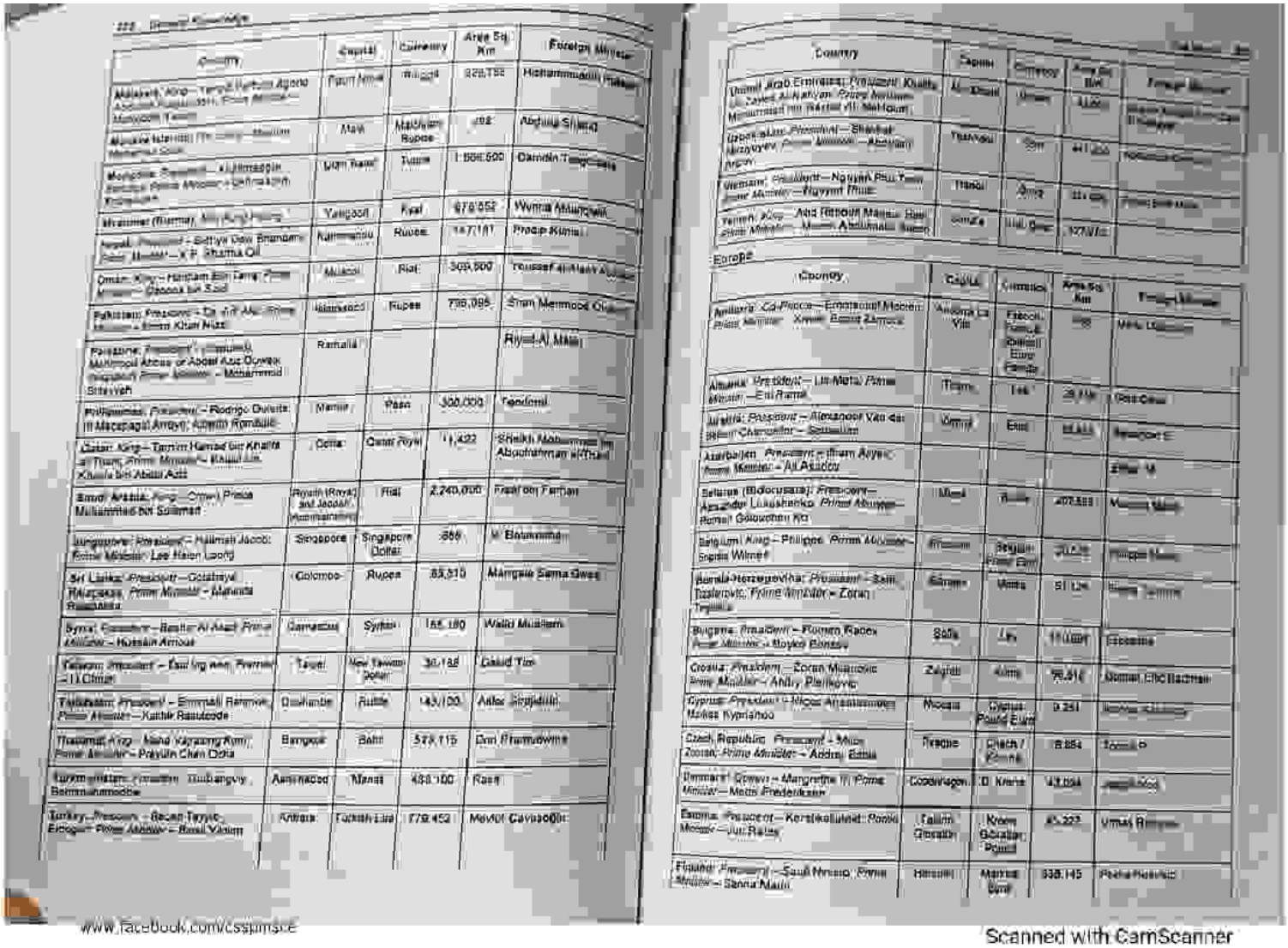

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
Maldives; King—Tengku Syed Sir Ahmad Shah Al-Haj; Prime Minister—Mamoon Yameen	Male	Rufiyaa	298	Abdulla Shahid
Mauritius; President—Karl Offmann; Prime Minister—Navinchandra Ramgoolam	Port Louis	Mauritian Rupee	2,040	Jayen Cuttaree
Micronesia; President—Joseph Urusemal; Vice President—Redley Killion	Palikir	US Dollar	702	Alik L. Alik
Monaco; Prince—Albert II; Minister of State—Michel Roger	Monaco	Euro	1.95	Bernard Fautrier
Mongolia; President—N. Enkhbayar; Prime Minister—Sanjaagiin Bayar	Ulaanbaatar	Tugrik	1,566,500	Sukhbaatar Batbold
Myanmar (Burma); Head of State—Than Shwe; Prime Minister—Thein Sein	Yangon (Rangoon)	Kyat	678,552	Nyan Win
Nepal; President—Ram Baran Yadav; Prime Minister—Baburam Bhattarai	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee	147,181	Upendra Yadav
Oman; King—Qaboos bin Said al-Said; Prime Minister—Qaboos bin Said	Muscat	Rial	309,500	Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah
Pakistan; President—Asif Ali Zardari; Prime Minister—Yousuf Raza Gilani	Islamabad	Pakistan Rupee	796,095	Shah Mehmood Qureshi
Palestine; President—Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen); Prime Minister—Salam Fayyad	Ramallah			Riyad al-Maliki
Philippines; President—Benigno Aquino III; Vice President—Jejomar Binay	Manila	Peso	300,000	Albert del Rosario
Qatar; King—Tamim Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani; Prime Minister—Hamad bin Khalifa bin Abdullah al-Thani	Doha	Qatar Riyal	11,422	Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman al-Thani
Saudi Arabia; King—Crown Prince Muhammad bin Sulaiman	Riyadh (Royal and Judicial Administrative)	Rial	2,240,000	Saud bin Faisal
Singapore; President—Tony Tan Keng Yam; Prime Minister—Lee Hsien Loong	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	699	K. Shanmugam
Sri Lanka; President—Mahinda Rajapaksa; Prime Minister—Ratnasiri Wickremanayake	Colombo	Rupee	65,610	Rohitha Bogollagama
Syria; President—Bashar al-Asad; Prime Minister—Adel Safar	Damascus	Syrian Pound	185,180	Walid Muallem
Taiwan; President—Ma Ying-jeou; Premier—Sean Chen	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar	36,188	David Tien
Tajikistan; President—Emomali Rahmon; Prime Minister—Kokhir Rasulzoda	Dushanbe	Ruble	143,100	Askar Aitpaldiin
Thailand; King—Maha Vajiralongkorn; Prime Minister—Prayuth Chan-Ocha	Bangkok	Baht	514,115	Don Pramudwinai
Turkmenistan; President—Gurbanguly Berdymukhamedov	Ashkhabad	Manat	488,100	Rashid Meredov
Turkey; President—Recep Tayyip Erdoğan; Prime Minister—Binali Yıldırım	Ankara	Turkish Lira	779,452	Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
United Arab Emirates; President—Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan; Prime Minister—Muhammad bin Rashid Al Maktoum	Al Dhafra	Dirham	83,600	Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Uzbekistan; President—Islam Karimov; Prime Minister—Shavkat Mirziyoyev	Tashkent	Som	447,400	Abdulaziz Kamilov
Vietnam; President—Nguyen Minh Triet; Prime Minister—Nguyen Tan Dung	Hanoi	Dong	331,689	Pham Binh Minh
Yemen; President—Ali Abdullah Saleh; Prime Minister—Ali Mohammed Mujur	Sanaa	Yemeni Rial	527,970	Abubakr al-Qirbi

Europe

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
Andorra; Co-Princes—Episcopal Mitre; Prime Minister—Xavier Espot Zamora	Andorra La Vella	French Franc, Spanish Peseta, Euro	468	Meritxell Mateu Pi
Albania; President—Bamir Topi; Prime Minister—Sali Berisha	Tirana	Lek	28,748	Ditmir Bushati
Austria; President—Heinz Fischer; Chancellor—Werner Faymann	Vienna	Euro	83,858	Michael Spindelegger
Azerbaijan; President—Ilham Aliyev; Prime Minister—Artur Rasizade				Elmar Mammadyarov
Belarus (Belorussia); President—Alyaksandr Lukashenka; Prime Minister—Mikhail Myasnikovich	Minsk	Ruble	207,595	Vladimir Makei
Belgium; King—Philippe; Prime Minister—Elio Di Rupo	Brussels	Belgian Franc, Euro	30,528	Didier Reynders
Bosnia-Herzegovina; President—Bakir Izetbegovic; Prime Minister—Zoran Tegeltija	Sarajevo	Marka	51,129	Zlatko Lagumdzija
Bulgaria; President—Rosen Plevneliev; Prime Minister—Boyko Borisov	Sofia	Lev	110,994	Kristian Vigenin
Croatia; President—Ivo Josipovic; Prime Minister—Zoran Milanovic	Zagreb	Kuna	56,594	Vesna Pusic
Cyprus; President—Nicos Anastasiades; Prime Minister—Nikos Kyprianou	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound, Euro	9,251	Nicos Kyprianou
Czech Republic; President—Vaclav Klaus; Prime Minister—Andrej Babis	Prague	Czech Koruna	78,864	Karel Schwarzenberg
Denmark; Queen—Margrethe II; Prime Minister—Helle Thorning-Schmidt	Copenhagen	Danish Krone	43,094	Villy Sovndal
Estonia; President—Toomas Hendrik Ilves; Prime Minister—Andrus Ansip	Tallinn	Kroon, Gibraltar Pound	45,227	Urmas Paet
Finland; President—Sauli Niinisto; Prime Minister—Jyrki Katainen	Helsinki	Markka, Euro	338,145	Erkki Tuomioja

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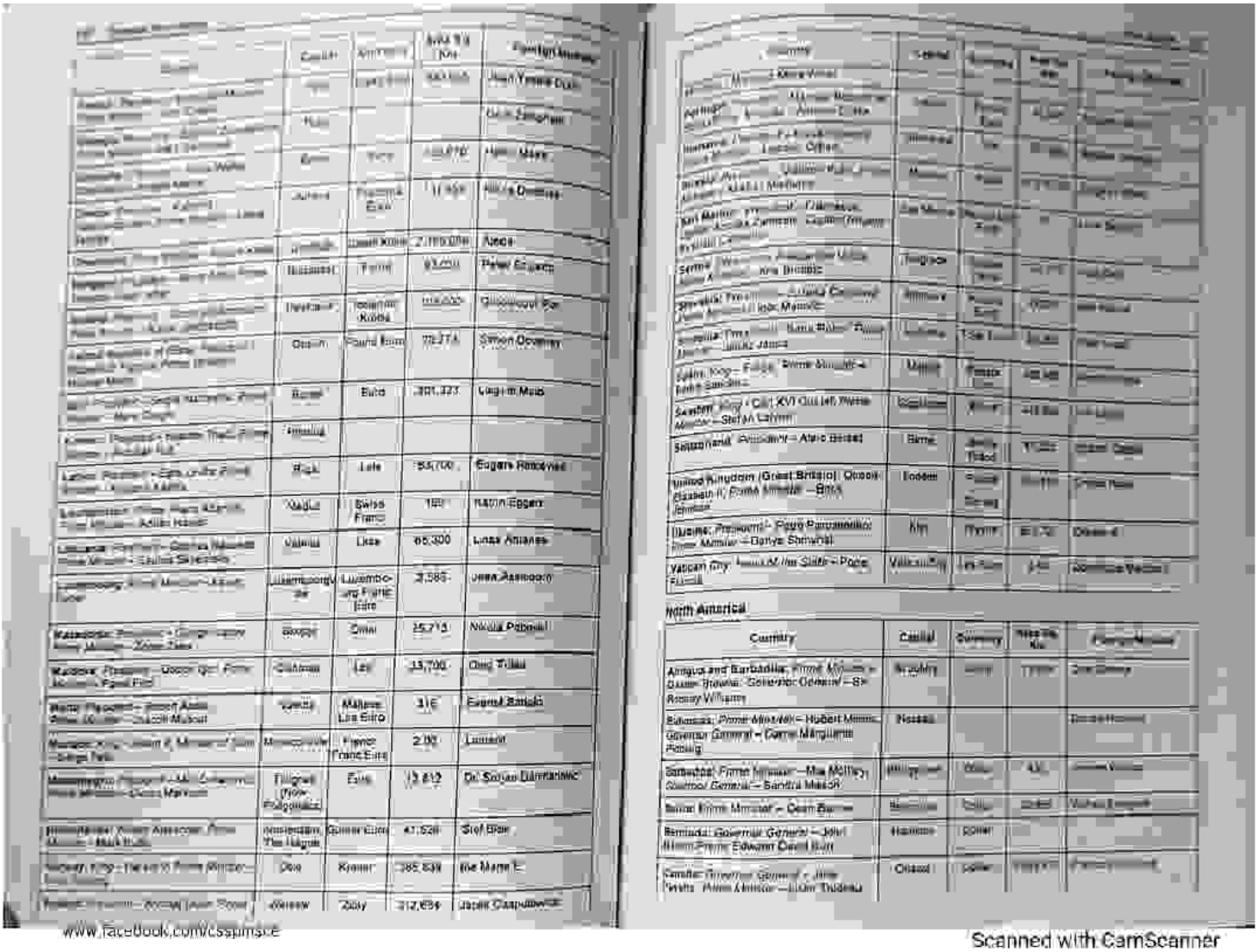

North America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area (sq. km)	Famous Monument
Antigua and Barbuda: Prime Minister – Gaston Browne; Governor-General – Sir Rodney Williams	St. John's	East Caribbean dollar	443	Nelson's Dockyard
Bahamas: Prime Minister – Hubert Minnis; Governor General – Dame Marguerite Pindling	Nassau	Bahamian dollar	13,943	Atlantis Resort
Barbados: Prime Minister – Mia Mottley; Governor General – Sandra Mason	Bridgetown	Barbados dollar	431	Harrison's Cave
Belize: Prime Minister – Dean Barrow	Belmopan	Belize dollar	22,966	Mayan Temples
Bermuda: Governor General – John Rankin; Premier: Edward David Burt	Hamilton	Bermudian dollar	54	Royal Naval Dockyard
Canada: Governor General – Julie Payette; Prime Minister – Justin Trudeau	Ottawa	Canadian dollar	9,984,670	Parliament Hill

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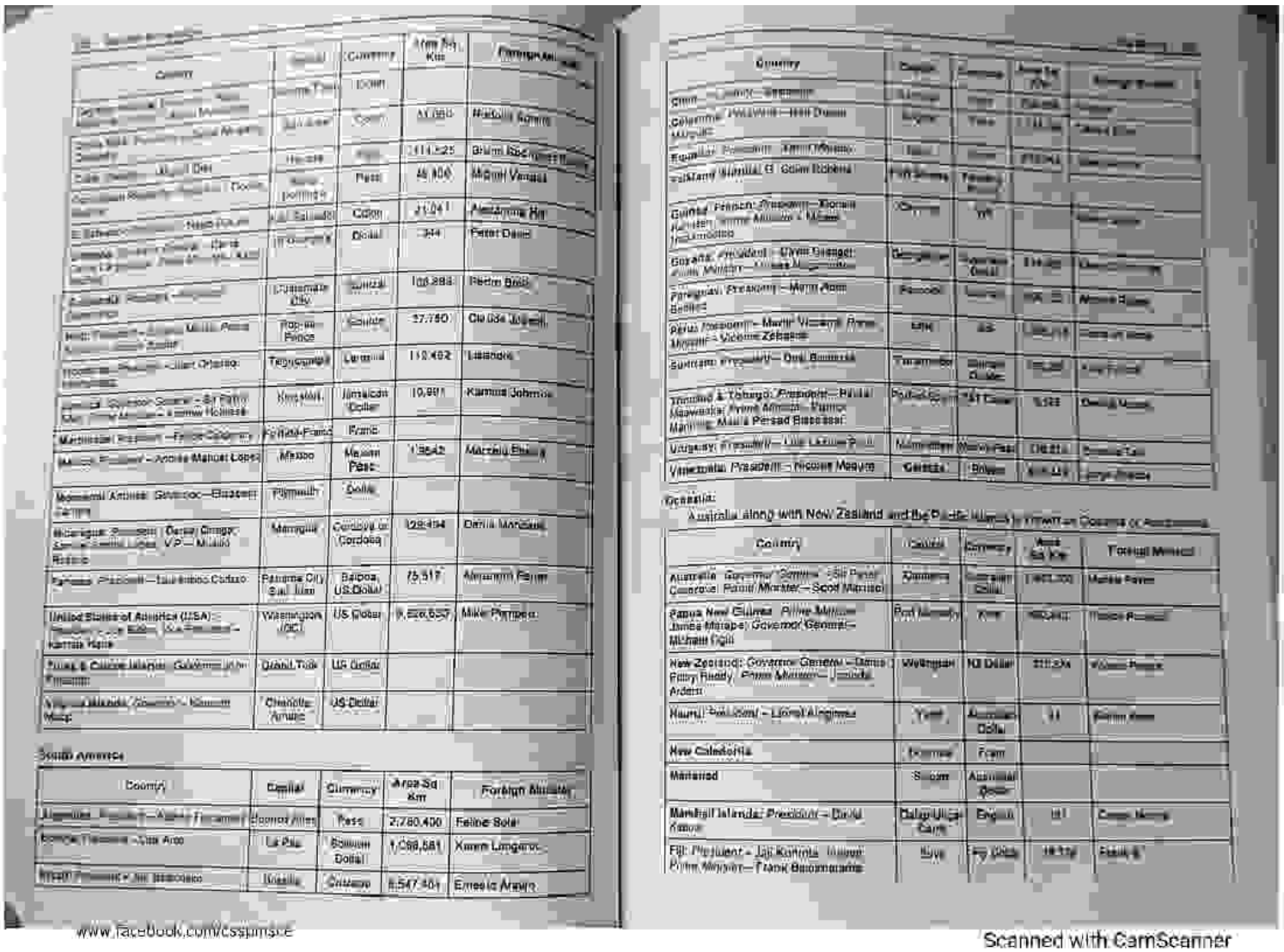

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
	Guatemala City	Quetzal	108,889	Pedro Brolo
	Roseau	Dollar	754	Dr. Vince Henderson
	Port-au-Prince	Gourde	27,750	Claude Joseph
	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	112,492	Lisandro
	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar	10,991	Kamina Johnson
	Fort-de-France	Franc		
	Mexico	Mexican Peso	1,964,375	Marcelo Ebrard
	Plymouth	Dollar		
	Managua	Cordoba Oro (Cordoba)	129,494	Denis Moncada
	Panama City	Balboa, US Dollar	75,517	Alejandro Ferrer
	Washington DC	US Dollar	9,826,630	Mike Pompeo
	Grand Turk	US Dollar		
	Charlotte Amalie	US Dollar		

South America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
	Buenos Aires	Peso	2,780,400	Felipe Solá
	La Paz	Bolivian Dollar	1,098,581	Karen Longaric
	Brasilia	Cruzeiro	8,547,403	Ernesto Araújo

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
	Santiago	Peso	756,626	Andrés Allamand
	Bogotá	Peso	1,138,914	Marta Lucía Ramírez
	Quito		272,045	Luis Gallegos
	Port Moresby	Kina		
	Georgetown	Guyanese Dollar	214,969	Carl Greenidge
	Asunción	Guarani	406,752	Antonio Rivas
	Lima	Sol	1,285,216	Allan Wagner
	Paramaribo	Surinam Dollar	163,820	Yldiz Pollack
	Port of Spain	TT Dollar	5,128	Dennis Moses
	Montevideo	Peso Uruguayo	176,215	Ernesto Talvi
	Caracas	Bolivar	916,445	Jorge Arreaza

Oceania:

Australia along with New Zealand and the Pacific Islands [illegible]

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq Km	Foreign Minister
	Canberra	Australian Dollar	7,692,024	Marise Payne
	Port Moresby	Kina	462,840	Rimbink Pato
	Wellington	NZ Dollar	268,838	Winston Peters
	Yaren	Australian Dollar	21	Kieren Keke
	Noumea	Franc		
	Saipan	Australian Dollar		
	Majuro	English	181	Casten Nemra
	Suva	Fiji Dollar	18,274	Frank B

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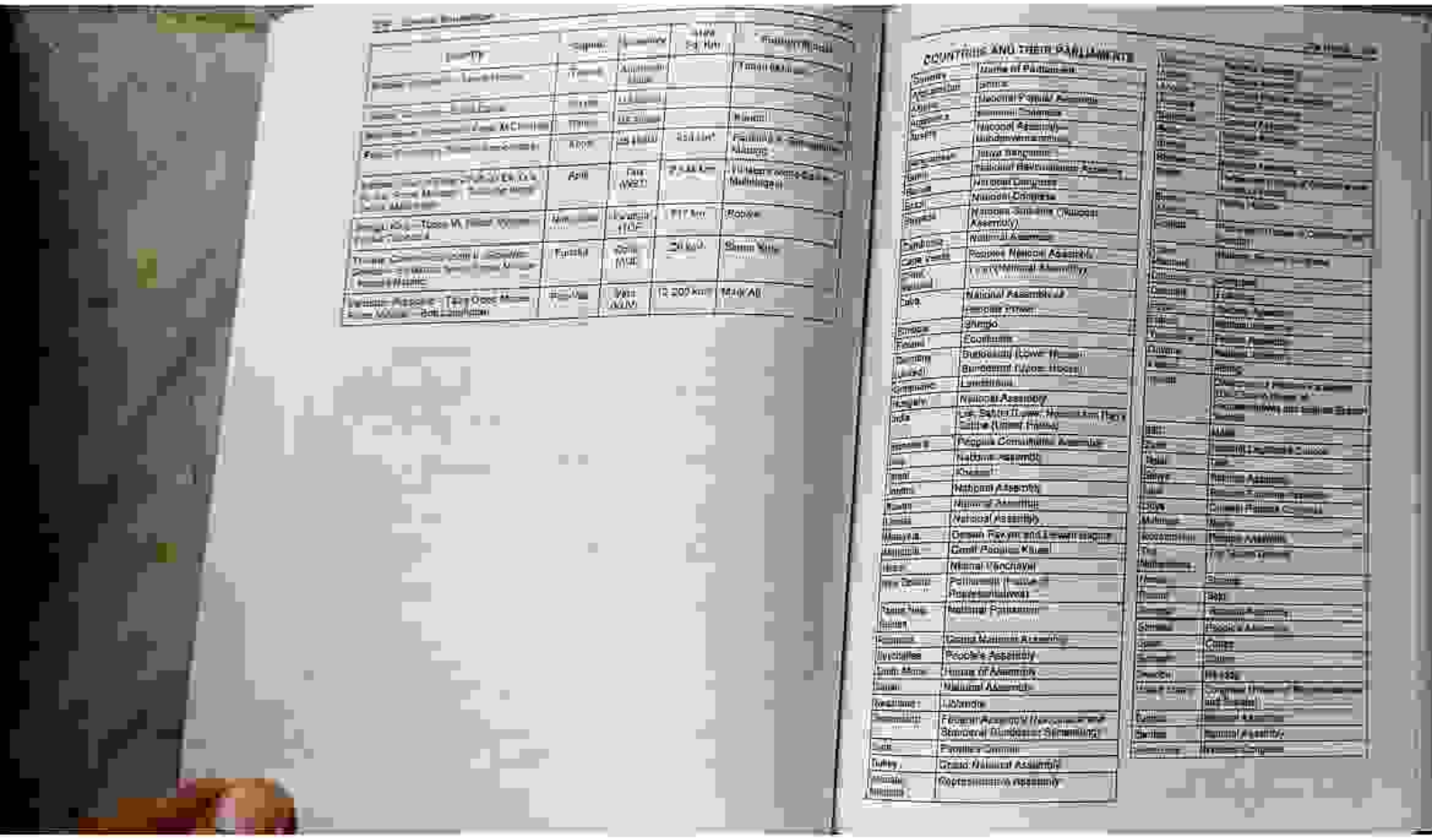

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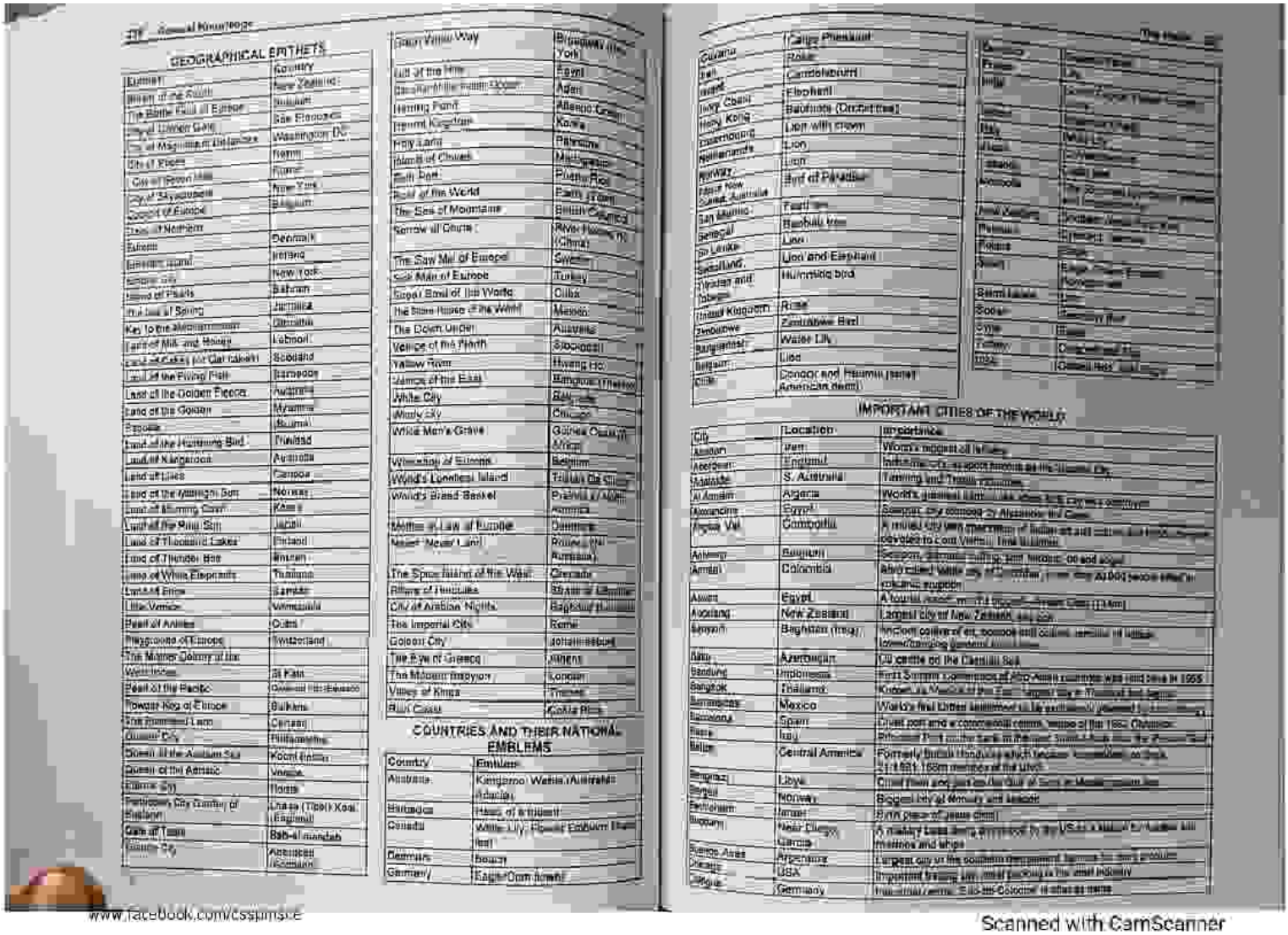

GEOGRAPHICAL EPITHETS

Eternity	Country
Britain of the South	New Zealand
The Battle Field of Europe	Belgium
Land of Wonder Gate	San Francisco
The of Magnificent Distances	Washington DC
City of Popes	Rome
City of Seven Hills	Rome
City of Skyscrapers	New York
Capital of Europe	Belgium
Land of Northern	
Europe	Denmark
Emerald Island	Ireland
Empire city	New York
Island of Pearls	Bahrain
The Land of Spring	Jamaica
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land of Milk and Honey	Labour
Land of Cakes (or Caledon)	Scotland
Land of the Flying Fish	Barbados
Land of the Golden Fleece	Australia
Land of the Golden	Myanmar
Pagoda	Burma
Land of the Humming Bird	Trinidad
Land of Kangaroos	Australia
Land of Lilies	Campos
Land of the Midnight Sun	Norway
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of the Rising Sun	Japan
Land of Thousand Lakes	Finland
Land of Thunder Bird	Bhutan
Land of White Elephants	Thailand
Land of Snow	Canada
Little Venice	Venezuela
Pearl of Antilles	Cuba
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
The Mother Country of the West Indies	St Kitts
Pearl of the Pacific	Queen Elizabeth
Tibetan Key of Europe	Balkans
The Promised Land	Canaan
Queen City	Philadelphia
Queen of the Adriatic Sea	Kaoh Samui
Queen of the Adriatic	Venice
Eternal City	Rome
Forbidden City (Centre of Religion)	Lhasa (Tibet) Kaaba (Makkah)
Gate of Tears	Bab-el-mandab
Golden City	Amritsar (Jerusalem)

Great White Way	Broadway (in New York)
Hub of the Pacific	Egypt
Key Port to the Indian Ocean	Aden
Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean
Hermit Kingdom	Korea
Holy Land	Palestine
Island of Chivalry	Malta
Isle of Pines	Puerto Rico
Roof of the World	Pamir Region
The Sea of Mountains	British Columbia
Sorrow of Bengal	River Hoang Ho (China)
The Saw Mill of Europe	Sweden
Sick Man of Europe	Turkey
Sugar Bowl of the World	Cuba
The Stone Forest of the World	Mexico
The Down Under	Australia
Venice of the North	Stockholm
Yellow River	Huang Ho
Vienna of the East	Bangkok (Thailand)
White City	Belgrade
Windy City	Chicago
White Man's Grave	Guinea Coast in Africa
Wrestling of Europe	Belgium
World's Loneliest Island	Tristan da Cunha
World's Bread Basket	Prairies of North America
Mother of Law of Rumpole	Queensland
Never Never Land	Prairies (in Australia)
The Spice Island of the West	Grenada
Pillars of Hercules	Straits of Gibraltar
City of Arabian Nights	Baghdad (Iraq)
The Imperial City	Rome
Golden City	Johannesburg
The Eye of Greece	Athens
The Modern Babylon	London
Valley of Kings	Thebes
Rich Coast	Costa Rica

COUNTRIES AND THEIR NATIONAL EMBLEMS

Country	Emblem
Australia	Kangaroo Wattle (Australian Acacia)
Barbados	Hibiscus (Shoeblack)
Canada	White Lily, Flower Emblem Elm tree
Denmark	Beech
Germany	Eagle Oak tree

Guyana	Golden Arrowhead
Haiti	Rose
Ireland	Camdeboo rum
Ivory Coast	Elephant
Jamaica	Bauhinia (Orchid tree)
Hong Kong	Lion with crown
Netherlands	Lion
Norway	Lion
Papua New Guinea, Australia	Bird of Paradise
San Marino	Thistle
Senegal	Baobab tree
Sri Lanka	Lion
Spaulding	Lion and Elephant
Trinidad and Tobago	Hummingbird
United Kingdom	Rose
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Bird
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Belgium	Lion
Chile	Condor and Araucaria (pine) American item)

IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE WORLD

City	Location	Importance
Aberdeen	Hong Kong	World's biggest all fishing
Aberdeen	England	Granite City, as stone houses as the Granite City
Adelaide	S. Australia	Tanning and Textile industries
Al Amiem	Algeria	World's greatest date market, also known as the City of a million
Alexandria	Egypt	Seaport, city founded by Alexander the Great
Algiers Val	Cambodia	A modern city with characteristics of Indian art and culture, famous for its temples, devoted to Lord Vishnu. Time to Visit
Antwerp	Belgium	Seaport, diamonds, cutting and industry, old and royal
Armagh	Colombia	Also called 'White city' and 'Athens', from the A1000 feet above sea level, educational suggestion
Aswan	Egypt	A tourist resort on the Nile, Aswan Dam (1.6 km)
Auckland	New Zealand	Largest city of New Zealand, sea port
Baghdad	Baghdad (Iraq)	The town contains old, narrow and crooked streets of lattice-covered shopping gardens and trees
Baku	Azerbaijan	Oil capital on the Caspian Sea
Bandung	Indonesia	First Summit Conference of Afro-Asian countries was held here in 1955
Bangkok	Thailand	Known as Venice of the East, largest city in Thailand and Seaport
Barranquilla	Mexico	World's first United settlement in the continent of America
Barcelona	Spain	Olive port and a commercial centre, venue of the 1992 Olympics
Basra	Iraq	Petroleum Port, another name in the world, Shatt-al-Arab, the Port of Iraq
Belize	Central America	Formerly British Honduras which became independent on 21.1981, 168m metres of the land
Benghazi	Libya	City of Iron and gas, and the Gulf of Sirte in Mediterranean Sea
Bergen	Norway	Biggest city of Norway and seaport
Bethlehem	Israel	Birth place of Jesus Christ
Bhopal	New Delhi, Gangetic Plains	A leading Lead and Zinc mine in the USA, a leading Tourist and Industrial centre with machines and ships
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Largest city in the southern hemisphere, famous for beef production
Chicago	USA	Important trading city, meat packing is the chief industry
Cologne	Germany	Industrial centre, Eau-de-Cologne is also its name

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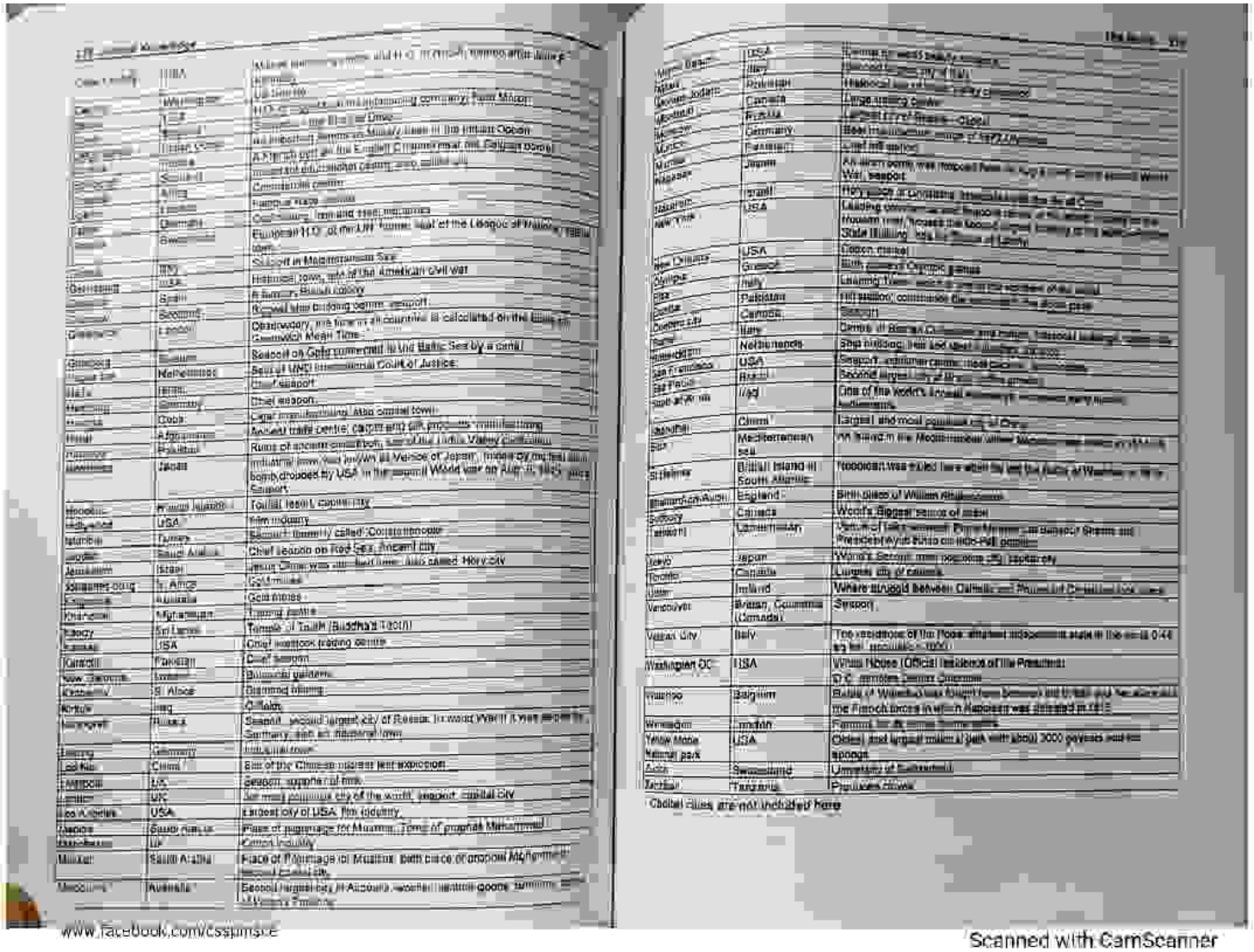

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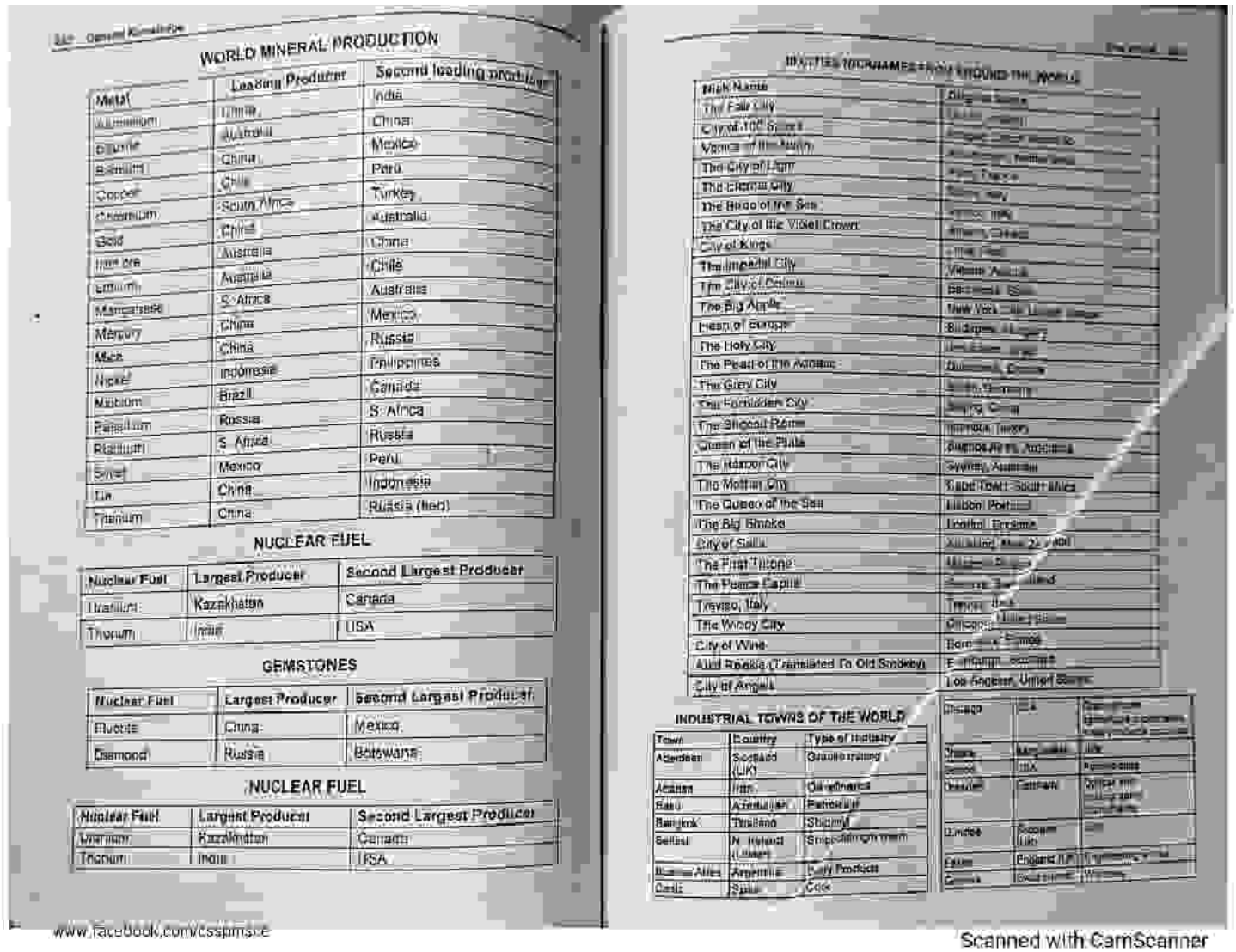

WORLD MINERAL PRODUCTION

Metal	Leading Producer	Second leading producer
Aluminium	China	India
Bauxite	Australia	China
Beryllium	China	Mexico
Cobalt	Chile	Peru
Copper	South Africa	Turkey
Germanium	China	Australia
Gold	Australia	China
Iron ore	Australia	Chile
Lithium	S. Africa	Australia
Manganese	China	Mexico
Mercury	China	Russia
Mica	Indonesia	Philippines
Nickel	Brazil	Canada
Niobium	Russia	S. Africa
Palladium	S. Africa	Russia
Platinum	Mexico	Peru
Silver	China	Indonesia
Tin	China	Russia (tied)
Titanium		

NUCLEAR FUEL

Nuclear Fuel	Largest Producer	Second Largest Producer
Uranium	Kazakhstan	Canada
Thorium	India	USA

GEMSTONES

Nuclear Fuel	Largest Producer	Second Largest Producer
Fluorite	China	Mexico
Diamond	Russia	Botswana

NUCLEAR FUEL

Nuclear Fuel	Largest Producer	Second Largest Producer
Uranium	Kazakhstan	Canada
Thorium	India	USA

CITIES NICKNAMES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Nick Name	City
The Fair City	
City of 100 Spires	
Venice of the North	
The City of Light	
The Eternal City	
The Bride of the Sea	
The City of the Violet Crown	
City of Kings	
The Imperial City	
The City of Cedars	
The Big Apple	
Heart of Europe	
The Holy City	
The Pearl of the Adriatic	
The Grey City	
The Forbidden City	
The Second Rome	
Queen of the Plata	
The Harbour City	
The Mother City	
The Queen of the Sea	
The Big Smoke	
City of Sails	
The First Empire	
The Peace Capital	
Treviso, Italy	
The Windy City	
City of Wine	
Auld Reekie (Translated To Old Smokey)	
City of Angels	

INDUSTRIAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD

Town	Country	Type of Industry
Aberdeen	Scotland (UK)	Granite mining
Akaroa	Iran	Carpet making
Baku	Azerbaijan	Petroleum
Bangkok	Thailand	Shipping
Belfast	N. Ireland (UK)	Shipbuilding/Linen
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Dairy Products
Cadiz	Spain	Cork
Chicago	USA	
Detroit	Germany	Optical and
Dundee	Scotland (UK)	Jute
Essen	England (UK)	
Geneva	Switzerland	Watches

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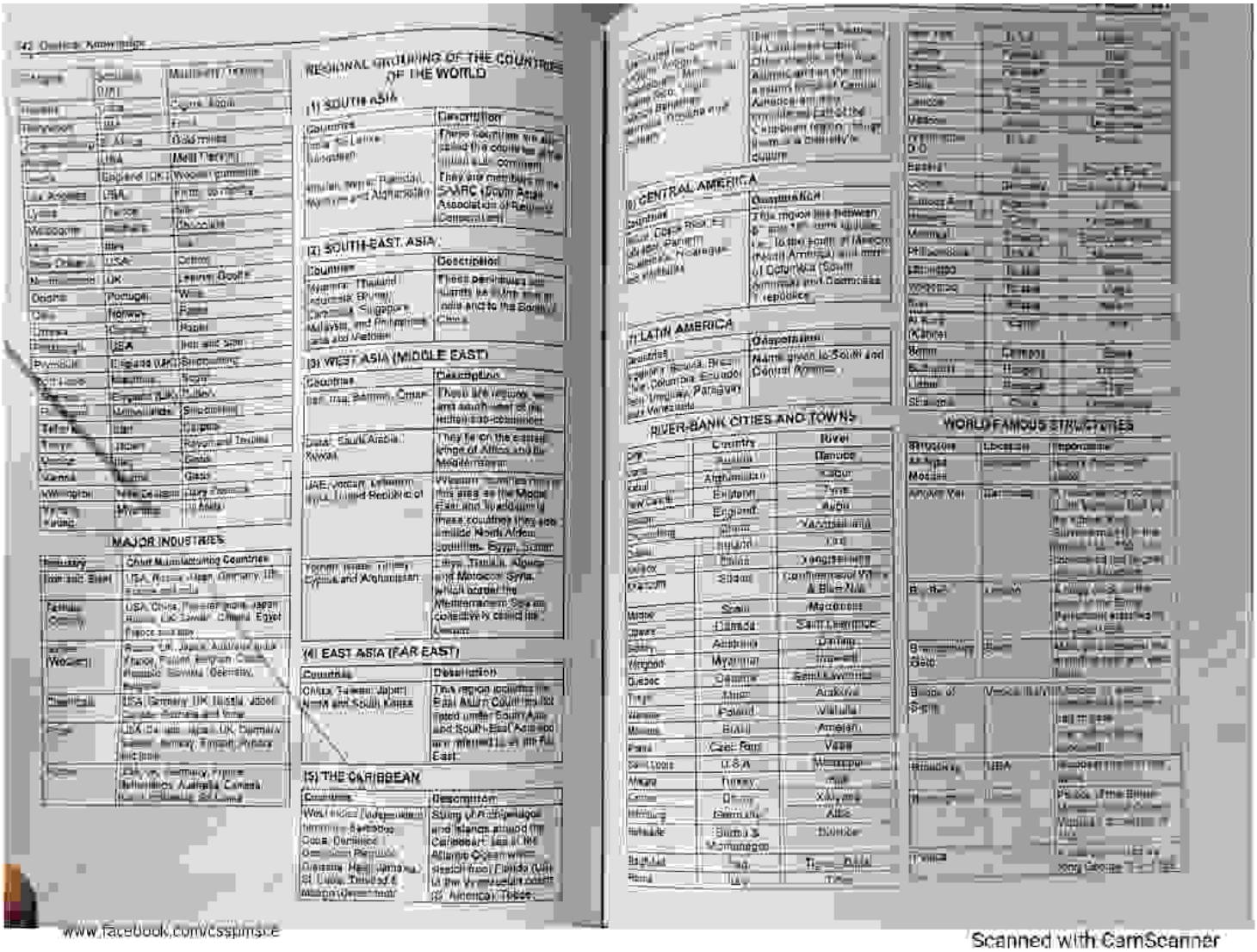

REGIONAL GROUPING OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

(1) SOUTH ASIA

Countries	Description
India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Maldives and Afghanistan	These countries are also called the countries of the Indian sub-continent. They are members of the SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation)

(2) SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Countries	Description
Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, and Philippines and Vietnam	These peninsulas are situated to the south of India and to the South of China.

(3) WEST ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

Countries	Description
Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Oman,	These are regions, we are south-west of the Indian sub-continent.
Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,	They lie on the coastal fringe of Africa and the Mediterranean
UAE (Vocab: Lebanon, Syria, United Republic of	Western countries from this area as the Middle East and by adjoining these countries they are similar North African countries. Egypt, Somali
Yemen, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus and Afghanistan	Iran, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco Syria, which border the Mediterranean Sea as collective is called as Levant.

(4) EAST ASIA (FAR EAST)

Countries	Description
China, Taiwan, Japan, North and South Korea	This region includes the East Asian Countries not listed under South Asia and South-East Asia and are mainly in the Far East.

(5) THE CARIBBEAN

Countries	Description
West Indies (Independent countries: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, Trinidad & Tobago, Virgin Islands)	Study of Archipelagos and Islands around the Caribbean Sea of the Atlantic Ocean which stretch from Florida (USA) to the Venezuelan coast of South America. These

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Industry	Other Manufacturing Countries
Iron and Steel	USA, Russia, Japan, Germany, UK, France and India
Textile (Cotton)	USA, China, Pakistan, India, Japan, Russia, UK, Soviet, China, Egypt, France and Italy
Ship (Vessel)	Korea, UK, Japan, Australia, India, France, Poland, Belgium, Canada, Romania, Norway, Denmark, Belgium
Chemicals	USA, Germany, UK, Russia, Japan, Canada, Germany and India
Paper	USA, Canada, Japan, UK, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Russia and India
Rubber	USA, UK, Germany, France, Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka

(I) CENTRAL AMERICA

Countries	Description
Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras	This region lies between [illegible] (North America) and [illegible] (South America) and [illegible] Caribbean Sea (South America) and Caribbean countries republics

(II) LATIN AMERICA

Countries	Description
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela	Name given to South and Central America.

RIVER-BANK CITIES AND TOWNS

City	Country	River
Cairo	Egypt	Nile
Kabul	Afghanistan	Kabul
New Delhi	England	Yamuna
[illegible]	England	Avon
[illegible]	[illegible]	Yamuna and Ganga
[illegible]	England	Ouse
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thames
Karachi	Pakistan	Indus
Khartoum	Sudan	Confluence of White & Blue Nile
Madrid	Spain	Manzanares
Lisbon	Portugal	Tagus
Amsterdam	Netherlands	Amstel
Yangon	Myanmar	Irrawadi
Quebec	Canada	Saint Lawrence
Tokyo	Japan	Arakawa
Warsaw	Poland	Vistula
Moscow	Russia	Moskva
Paris	Czech Republic	Vltava
Saint Louis	U.S.A	Mississippi
Ankara	Turkey	Kizil
Cologne	Germany	Rhine
Hamburg	Germany	Elbe
Adelaide	South Australia	Torrens
Buenos Aires	Argentina	La Plata
Rome	Italy	Tiber

WORLD FAMOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Location	Importance
Acropolis	Greece	[illegible]
Mosque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angkor Wat	Cambodia	[illegible]
Big Ben	London	[illegible]
Brandenburg Gate	Berlin	[illegible]
Bridge of Sighs	Venice (Italy)	[illegible]
Brooklyn Bridge	USA	[illegible]
Buckingham Palace	London	[illegible]
Colosseum	Rome	[illegible]
Eiffel Tower	Paris	[illegible]
Empire State Building	New York	[illegible]
Golden Gate Bridge	San Francisco	[illegible]
Great Pyramids	Egypt	[illegible]
Great Wall of China	China	[illegible]
Hagia Sophia	Istanbul	[illegible]
Kremlin	Moscow	[illegible]
Leaning Tower of Pisa	Pisa	[illegible]
Lincoln Memorial	Washington D.C.	[illegible]
Louvre	Paris	[illegible]
Mausoleum	Agra	[illegible]
Mount Rushmore	South Dakota	[illegible]
Parthenon	Athens	[illegible]
Pentagon	Washington D.C.	[illegible]
Petronas Twin Towers	Kuala Lumpur	[illegible]
Red Fort	Delhi	[illegible]
Sphinx	Egypt	[illegible]
Statue of Liberty	New York	[illegible]
Stonehenge	England	[illegible]
Sydney Opera House	Sydney	[illegible]
Taj Mahal	Agra	[illegible]
Tower of London	London	[illegible]
Vatican City	Rome	[illegible]
White House	Washington D.C.	[illegible]

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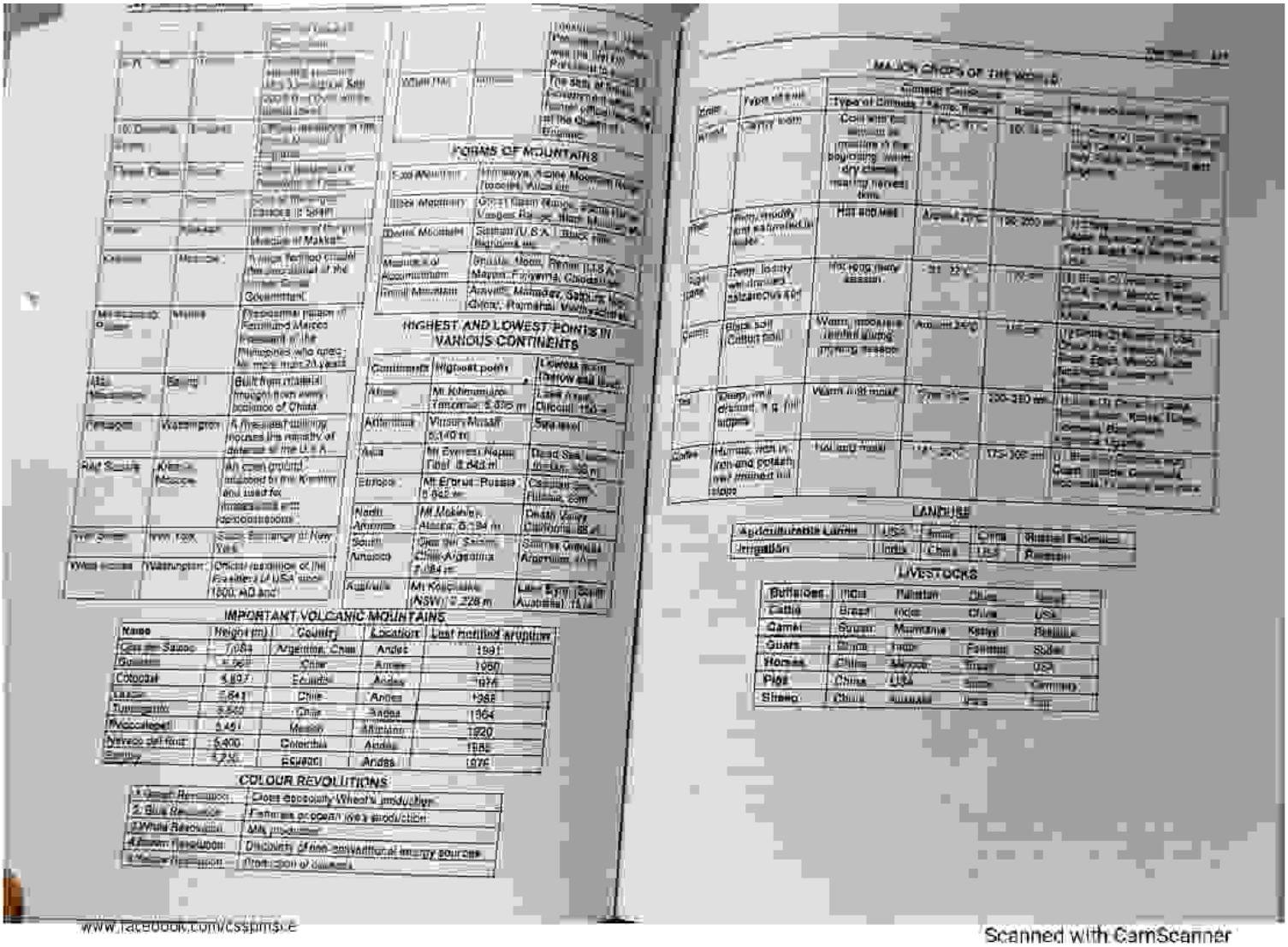

FORMS OF MOUNTAINS

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN VARIOUS CONTINENTS

Continents	Highest point	Lowest point
Africa	Mt Kilimanjaro Tanzania 5,895 m	Lake Assal Djibouti 156 m
Antarctica	Vinson Massif 5,140 m	Sea level
Asia	Mt Everest Nepal Tibet 8,848 m	Dead Sea Israel-Jordan 396 m
Europe	Mt Elbrus Russia 5,642 m	Caspian Sea Russia, Iran
North America	Mt Mckinley Alaska, 6,194 m	Death Valley California 86 m
South America	Cerro del Aconcagua Chile-Argentina 7,084 m	Salinas Grandes Argentina 40 m
Australia	Mt Kosciuszko (NSW) 2,228 m	Lake Eyre South Australia 15 m

IMPORTANT VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS

Name	Height (m)	Country	Location	Last notified eruption
Cerro del Salado	7,084	Argentina, Chile	Andes	1991
Guallatiri	6,060	Chile	Andes	1960
Cotopaxi	5,897	Ecuador	Andes	1976
Llaima	5,641	Chile	Andes	1968
Tupungatito	5,640	Chile	Andes	1964
Popocatepetl	5,451	Mexico	Mountain	1920
Nevado del Ruiz	5,400	Colombia	Andes	1985
Sangay	5,230	Ecuador	Andes	1976

COLOUR REVOLUTIONS

1. Green Revolution	Gives economy Wheat's production
2. Blue Revolution	Fisheries or pisciculture production
3. White Revolution	Milk production
4. Brown Revolution	Discovery of non-conventional energy sources
5. Yellow Revolution	Production of oilseeds

MAJOR CROPS OF THE WORLD

Crops	Type of soil	Type of Climate / Temp. Range	Rainfall	Main producing countries
Wheat	Loamy soil	Cool winters as moisture in the beginning, warm dry climate near by harvest time.	10-100 cm	
Rice	Deep, muddy and saturated in water	Hot and wet	100-200 cm	
Sugarcane	Deep, loamy well-drained calcareous soil	Hot, long rainy season	100 cm	
Cotton	Black soil (Cotton soil)	Warm, moderate rainfall during growing season	50-100 cm	
Tea	Deep, well drained, rich in humus	Warm and moist	100-150 cm	
Coffee	Humus, rich in iron and potash, well drained hill slopes	Hot and moist	150-200 cm	

LAND USE

Agriculturable Lands	USA	India	China	Russian Federation
Irrigation	India	China	USA	Pakistan

LIVESTOCKS

Buffaloes	India	Pakistan	China	Brazil
Cattle	Brazil	India	China	USA
Camel	Sudan	Mauritania	Kenya	Somalia
Goats	China	India	Pakistan	Sudan
Horses	China	Mexico	Brazil	USA
Pigs	China	USA	Spain	Germany
Sheep	China	Australia	Iran	Iran

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WHAT IS WHAT IN WORLD AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY AND [illegible]

WORLD ENERGY RESERVES

Country	Reserves/ Energy (in %)
[illegible]	
1. [illegible]	14%
2. CIS	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]
5. India	7.5
Petroleum	
1. Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]
3. Kuwait	[illegible]
4. Iraq	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]
7. CIS	8,000
8. [illegible]	[illegible]
9. USA	[illegible]
10. World	[illegible]
Natural Gas	
1. CIS	[illegible]
2. Iran	[illegible]
3. USA	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]
6. Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
7. [illegible]	[illegible]
Uranium	
1. [illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	12%
3. Niger	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]
5. [illegible]	[illegible]
6. [illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY NETWORK OF THE WORLD

Trans-Continental Railways

- [illegible] Canada Pacific Railway, Trans-Siberian Railway and the Australian Trans-Continental Railway.

Canada Pacific Railway (CPR)

- Runs from Vancouver (British Columbia) on the pacific coast to St. John's (New [illegible]) on the Atlantic coast.
- [illegible] Winnipeg, Fort William, [illegible] Sudbury, Ottawa and Montreal are the main stations [illegible] route.
- Extensively used for freight [illegible] important for passenger [illegible] Quebec-Montreal industrial [illegible] wood [illegible] wheat [illegible] Prairies.

The Canada National Railway (CNR)

- Runs from Halifax in Nova [illegible] Vancouver via Montreal [illegible] and Edmonton.
- Churchill on Hudson Bay is [illegible] main route by an important branch [illegible]
- Three important lines [illegible] Edmonton. One runs to [illegible] Athabasca, another serves [illegible] of the Peace River [illegible] crosses the Rockies to Vancouver.

Trans-Siberian Railway (Russia)

- Double track [illegible] Petersburg (Leningrad) and M[illegible] west to Vladivostok in the east.
- World's longest [illegible] Crosses seven time zones and [illegible] than 9,300 km (5,7[illegible] miles).
- Moscow, Ryazan, [illegible] Petropavlovsk, Omsk, [illegible] Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, [illegible] Chita and Khabarovsk are [illegible] stations of this route.
- Some of the major cities [illegible] Baku (Caucasus), Tashkent [illegible] Ulan Bator (Mongolia) [illegible] (Manchuria) and Beijing (China) [illegible] linked to the main line.

The Australian Trans-Continental Railway

- Start from Fremantle (Perth) to Sydney [illegible] Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, [illegible] Broken Hill and Canberra.
- Alice Springs (in the north) and Adelaide (in the south) are linked to the main line.

The Chile-Argentine Railway

- Only one transcontinental [illegible] connecting Valparaiso (Chile) [illegible] Aires (Argentina) through [illegible]

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NATIONS OF THE WORLD

AFGHANISTAN

GEOGRAPHY Location: landlocked country in southwestern Asia. **Boundaries:** Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan to N, China to NE, Pakistan to E and S, Iran to W. **Total area:** 250,000 sq mi (647,500 sq km). **Coastline:** none. **Major cities:** Kabul (capital), Qandahar, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 33,609,937. **Nationality:** [illegible] **Ethnic groups:** 42% Pashtun, 27% Tajik, [illegible] Hazara, 9% Uzbek. **Languages:** 50% Afghan Persian (Dari), 35% Pashtu, 11% Turkic languages, 4% minor langs. **Religions:** 80% Sunni Muslim, 19% Shi'a Muslim, 1% other.

GOVERNMENT Type: Islamic Republic. **Independence:** Aug. 19, 1919 (from U.K.).

ECONOMY Monetary Unit: Afghani. [illegible] $800 per capita (2008 est.). **Chief crops:** wheat, opium, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton. **Natural resources:** natural gas, [illegible] copper, talc. **Major industries:** small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer and cement; handwoven carpets, natural gas, coal and copper. **Labor force:** [illegible] opium, fruits and nuts, hand-woven carpets, wool and cotton. **Imports:** food, supplies, petroleum products. **Major trading partners:** [illegible]

ALBANIA (DHEMIR BUSHATI)

Republic of Albania

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southeastern Europe. **Boundaries:** Yugoslavia to N, Macedonia to E, Greece to S, and Adriatic and Ionian Seas (parts of Mediterranean Sea) to W. **Total area:** 11,100 sq. mi. (28,750 sq. km). **Coastline:** 225 mi. (362 km). **Land use:** 21% arable land, 4% permanent crops, 15% other. **Major cities:** Tirane (Tirana, capital), Durres (Durazzo), Elbasan, Shkoder (Scutari), Vlore (Vlone or Valona).

PEOPLE Population: 3,639,453. **Nationality:** noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian. **Ethnic groups:** 95% Albanian, 3% Greek, 2% Vlach, Gypsy, Serb, and Bulgarian. **Languages:** Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek, Vlach, Romani, Slavic dialects. **Religions:** 70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT Type: Emerging democracy. **Structure:** executive—president, prime minister, Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Assembly; judicial—Supreme Court.

ECONOMY [illegible]

ALGERIA [illegible]

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

GEOGRAPHY [illegible]

PEOPLE [illegible]

GOVERNMENT [illegible]

ECONOMY [illegible]

ANDORRA

Principality of Andorra

GEOGRAPHY Location: Pyrenees Mountains, southwestern Europe. **Boundaries:** France to N and E, Spain to S and W. **Total area:** [illegible] **Coastline:** none. [illegible] **Major cities:** [illegible]

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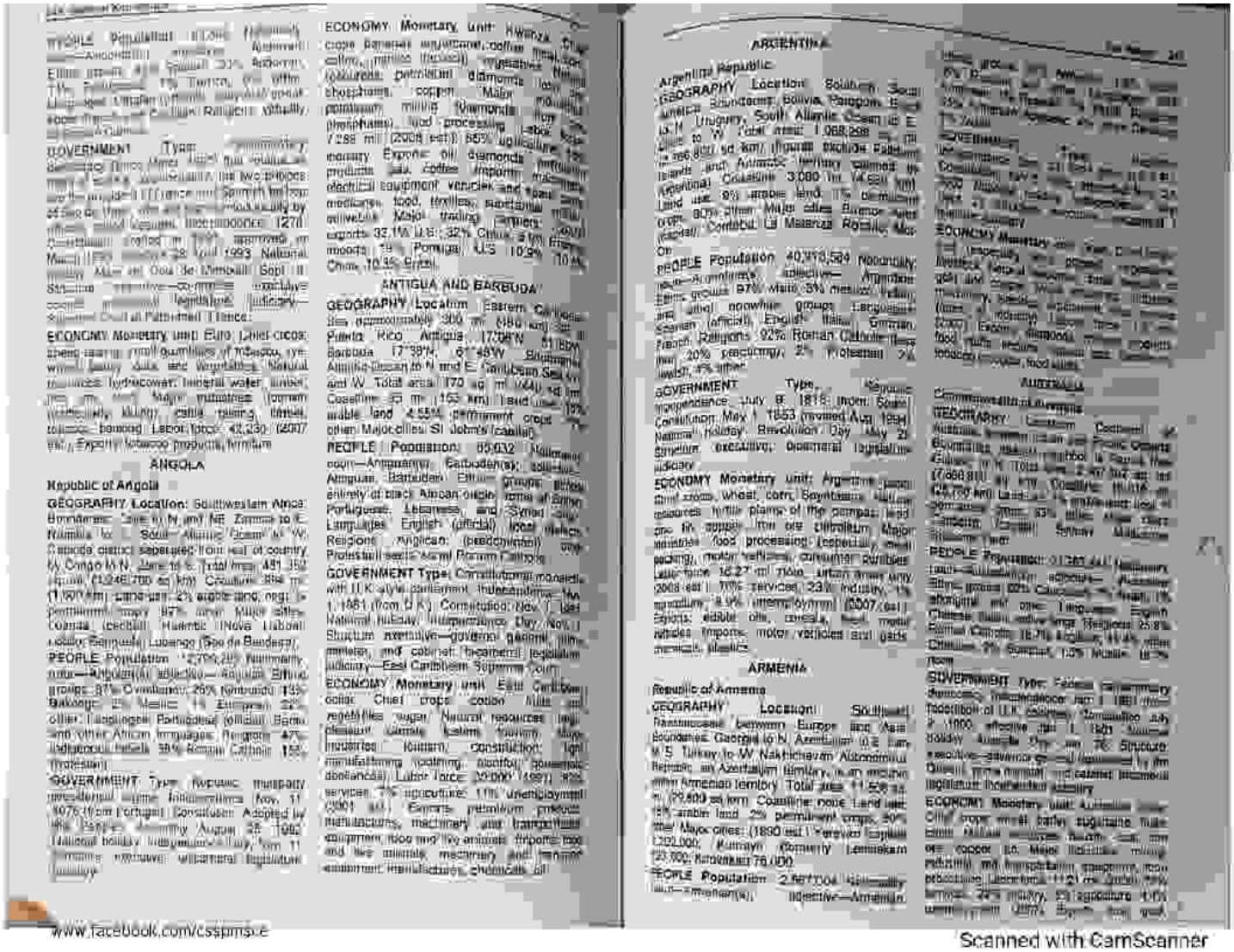

ANGOLA

Republic of Angola

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southwestern Africa. Boundaries: Zaire to N and NE, Zambia to E, Namibia to S, South Atlantic Ocean to W, Cabinda district separated from rest of country by Congo to N. Zaire to N. Total area: 481,350 sq mi (1,246,700 sq km). Coastline: 994 mi (1,600 km). Land use: 2% arable land; negligible permanent crops; 97% other. Major cities: Luanda (capital), Huambo, Lobito, Benguela, Lubango (Sa da Bandeira).

PEOPLE Population: 12,799,293. Nationality: noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan. Ethnic groups: 37% Ovimbundu, 25% Kimbundu, 15% Bakongo, 2% Mestic, 1% European, 22% other. Languages: Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages. Religions: 47% indigenous beliefs, 38% Roman Catholic, 15% Protestant.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic, multiparty presidential regime. Independence: Nov. 11, 1975 (from Portugal). Constitution: Adopted by the People's Assembly August 25, 1992. National holiday: Independence Day, Nov. 11. Branches: executive, unicameral legislature (Assembly

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Kwanza. Chief crops: bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, manioc (tapioca), vegetables, fruits; cashews; petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper. Major industries: petroleum, mining, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, food processing, labor force: 7,288 mil. (2008 est.); 85% agriculture, 15% industry. Exports: oil, diamonds, petroleum products, gas, coffee. Imports: machinery, electrical equipment, vehicles and spare parts, medicines, food, textiles, construction materials, military goods. Major trading partners: (exports) 32.1% U.S., 32% China, 8.9% France, 5% Portugal, U.S. 10.9%, 10.4% China, 10.3% Spain).

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

GEOGRAPHY Location: Eastern Caribbean Sea, approximately 300 mi (480 km) SE of Puerto Rico. Antigua, 17°08'N, 61°48'W. Barbuda 17°38'N, 61°48'W. Boundaries: Atlantic Ocean to N and E, Caribbean Sea to S and W. Total area: 170 sq mi (440 sq km). Coastline: 53 mi (153 km). Land use: 18% arable land, 4.55% permanent crops, 77% other. Major cities: St. John's (capital).

PEOPLE Population: 85,632. Nationality: noun—Antiguan(s), Barbudan(s); adjective—Antiguan, Barbudan. Ethnic groups: African or entirely of black African origin, some of Syrian, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Syrian descent. Languages: English (official), local dialect. Religions: Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT Type: Constitutional monarchy, with U.K.-style parliament. Independence: Nov. 1, 1981 (from U.K.). Constitution: Nov. 1, 1981. National holiday: Independence Day, Nov. 1. Branches: executive—governor general, prime minister, and cabinet; bicameral legislature; judiciary—East Caribbean Supreme Court.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: East Caribbean dollar. Chief crops: cotton, fruits and vegetables, sugar. Natural resources: fine pleasant climate, scenic harbors, good beaches. Industries: tourism, construction, light manufacturing (clothing, appliance assembly, household). Labor force: 29,000 (1991); 90% services, 7% agriculture, 3% unemployment (2001 est.). Exports: petroleum products, manufactures, machinery and transportation equipment, food and live animals. Imports: food and live animals, machinery and transportation equipment, manufactures, chemicals, oil

ARGENTINA

Argentine Republic

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southern South America. Boundaries: Bolivia, Paraguay, E and NE Brazil, Uruguay, South Atlantic Ocean to E, Chile to W. Total area: 1,068,296 sq mi (2,766,890 sq km); includes Section of Antarctica and Islands and Antarctic territory claimed by Argentina). Coastline: 3,080 mi (4,954 km). Land use: 9% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 90% other. Major cities: Buenos Aires (capital), Cordoba, La Matanza, Rosario, Mar del Plata.

PEOPLE Population: 40,913,584. Nationality: noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine. Ethnic groups: 97% white (3% mestizo, Indian, and other nonwhite groups). Languages: Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French. Religions: 92% Roman Catholic, less than 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 4% other.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: July 9, 1816 (from Spain). Constitution: May 1, 1853 (revised Aug. 1994). National holiday: Revolution Day, May 25. Branches: executive, bicameral legislature, judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Argentine peso. Chief crops: wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle; resources: fertile plains of the pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, petroleum. Major industries: food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables. Labor force: 16.27 mil. note: urban areas only (2008 est.); 70% services, 23% industry, 7% agriculture, 9.9% unemployment (2007 est.). Exports: edible oils, cereals, fuel, motor vehicles. Imports: motor vehicles and parts, chemicals, plastics.

ARMENIA

Republic of Armenia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southwest Transcaucasia between Europe and Asia. Boundaries: Georgia to N, Azerbaijan to E and W, Turkey to W, Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, an Azerbaijan territory, to W, and Iran and Azerbaijan territory to S. Total area: 11,506 sq mi (29,800 sq km). Coastline: none. Land use: 16% arable land, 2% permanent crops, 82% other. Major cities: (1990 est.) Yerevan (capital) 1,202,000, Kumayri (formerly Leninakan) 123,000, Kirovakan 76,000.

PEOPLE Population: 2,967,004. Nationality: noun—Armenian(s); adjective—Armenian.

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth of Australia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Continent between Indian and Pacific Oceans. Boundaries: none. Total area: 2,967,909 sq mi (7,686,850 sq km). Coastline: 16,006 mi (25,760 km). Land use: 6% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 93% other. Major cities: Canberra (capital), Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide.

PEOPLE Population: 21,287,641. Nationality: noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian. Ethnic groups: 92% Caucasian, 7% Asian, 1% aboriginal and other. Languages: English, Chinese, Italian, native Australian. Religions: 25.8% Roman Catholic, 18.7% Anglican, 11.4% other Christian, 3% Buddhist, 1.7% Muslim, 18.7% none.

GOVERNMENT Type: Federal parliamentary democracy. Independence: Jan. 1, 1901 (federation of U.K. colonies). Constitution: July 9, 1900, effective Jan. 1, 1901. National holiday: Australia Day, Jan. 26. Structure: executive—governor general, prime minister, Queen's prime minister and cabinet; bicameral legislature; federal court system.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Australian dollar. Chief crops: wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits, cotton. Natural resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, tungsten, mineral sands, nickel, petroleum, timber, fish, zinc. Industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel. Labor force: 11.21 mil. (2008 est.); 70% services, 24% industry, 6% agriculture. Unemployment: 4.2% (2007 est.). Exports: coal, gold, meat, wool, alumina, iron ore, wheat, machinery and transport equipment, crude petroleum. Imports: machinery and transport equipment, computers, telecommunications equipment and parts, crude petroleum, motor vehicles, textiles, clothing, food and live animals.

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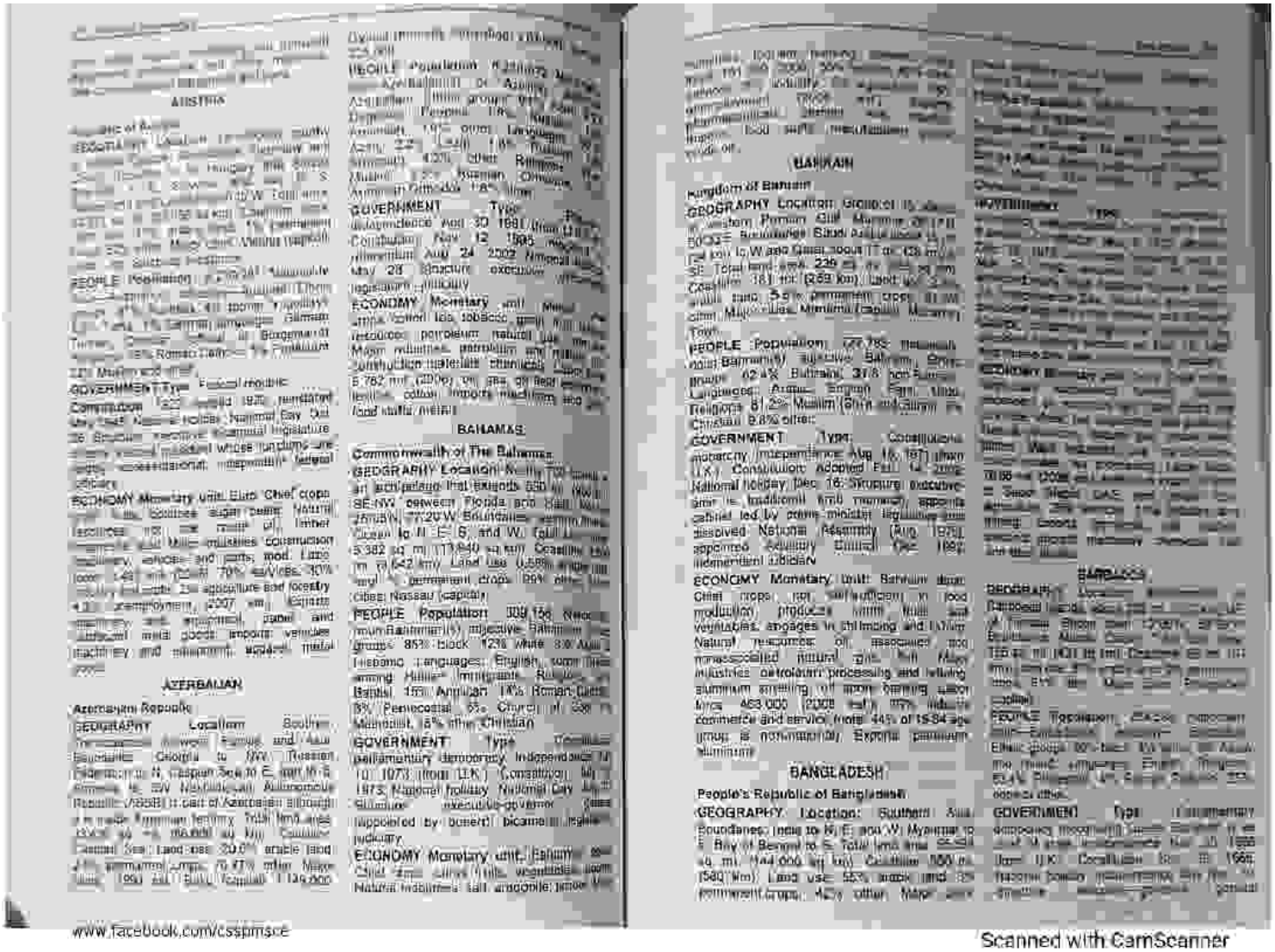

AUSTRIA

AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijani Republic

BAHAMAS

Commonwealth of The Bahamas

BAHRAIN

Kingdom of Bahrain

BANGLADESH

People's Republic of Bangladesh

BARBADOS

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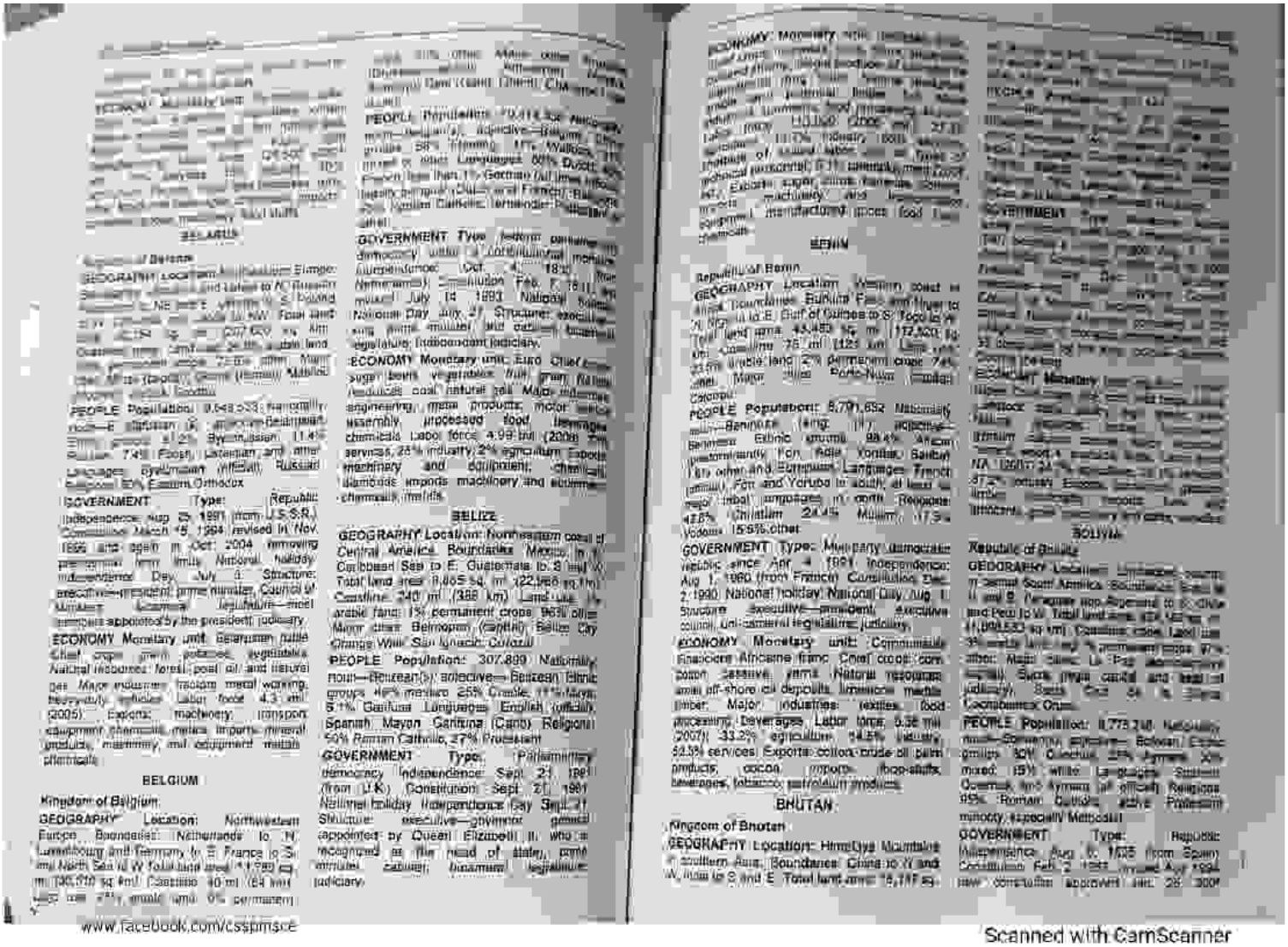

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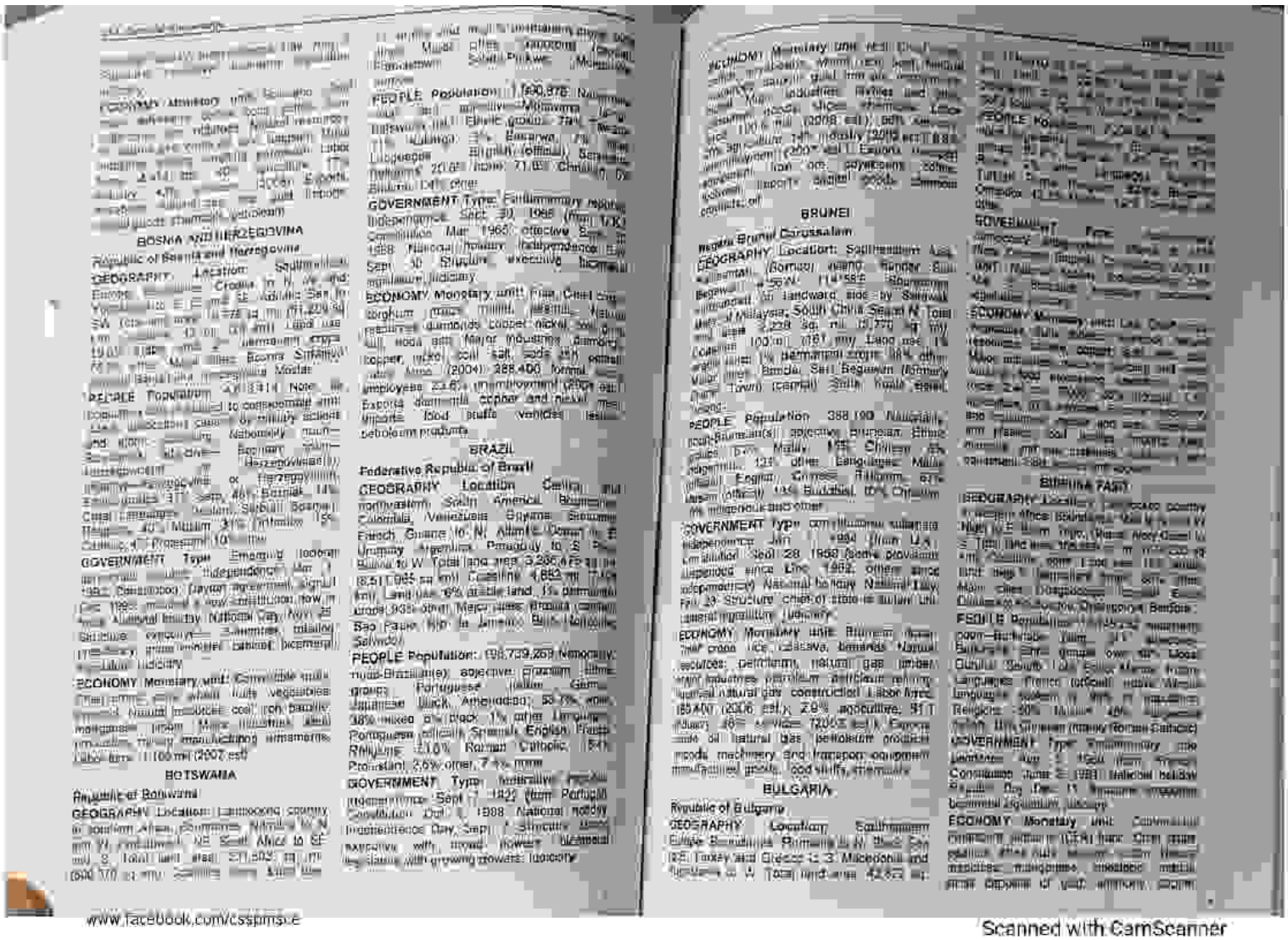

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

BOTSWANA

Republic of Botswana

BRAZIL

Federative Republic of Brazil

BRUNEI

Negara Brunei Darussalam

BULGARIA

Republic of Bulgaria

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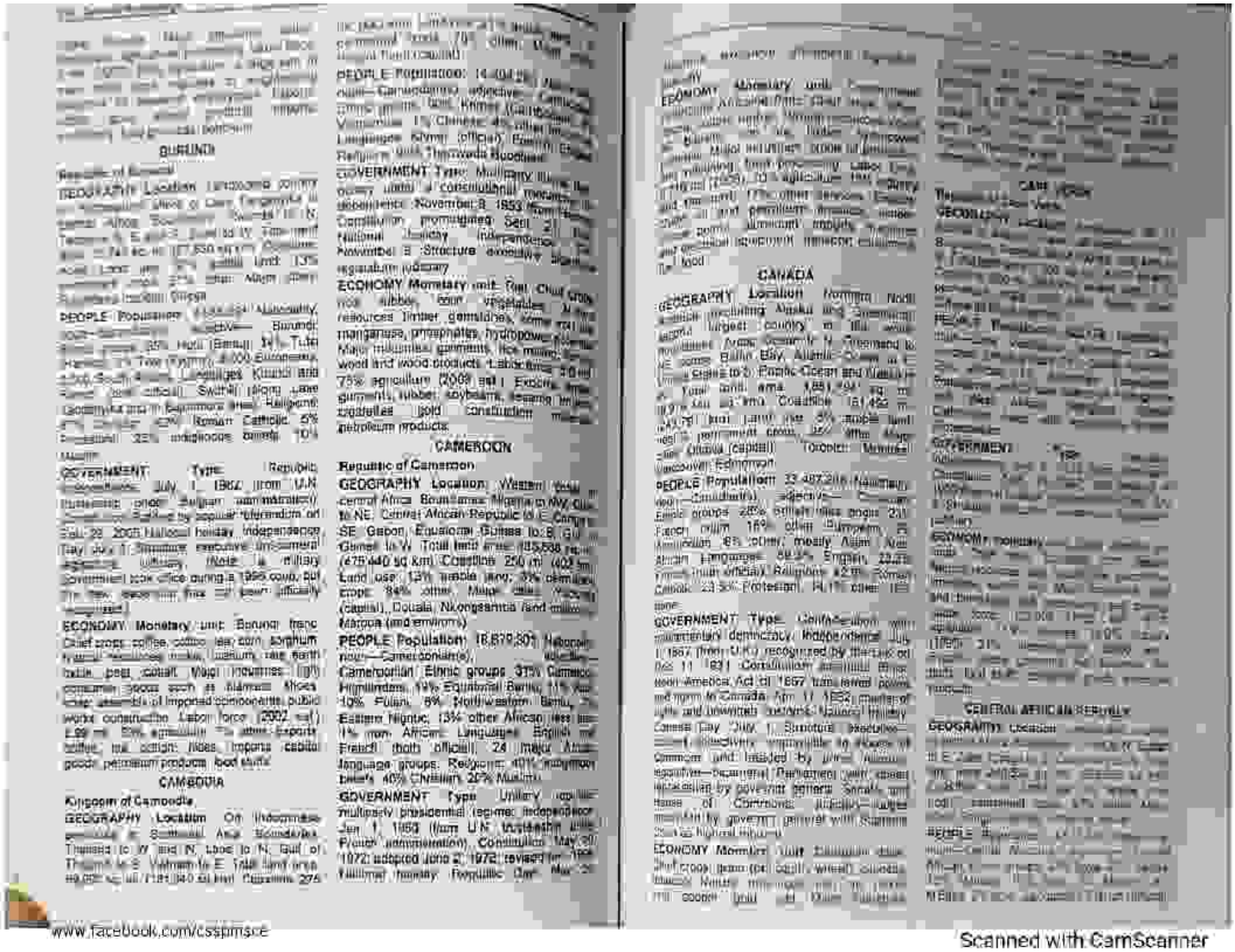

BURUNDI

Republic of Burundi

GEOGRAPHY Location: Landlocked country in Africa's Great Lakes region, E Central Africa, bordering Lake Tanganyika to W, Rwanda to N, Tanzania to E and S; total area: 27,830 sq km; land: 25,650 sq km; water: 2,180 sq km; land boundaries: total 974 km; border countries: Rwanda 290 km, Tanzania 451 km, Zaire 233 km; coastline: 0 km (landlocked); climate: equatorial; high plateau with considerable altitude variation; terrain: hilly and mountainous, dissected plateau; elevation extremes: lowest point: Rusizi River 772 m, highest point: Heha 2,670 m; natural resources: nickel, uranium, rare earths, peat, cobalt; land use: arable land: 46% permanent crops: 12% other: 42% (1993 est.)

PEOPLE Population: 6,134,587 (July 2002 est.); note: includes approximately 36,000 Batwa refugees in Rwanda, 32,000 in Tanzania, and 20,000 in Zaire (July 2002 est.); age structure: 0-14 years: 46.5% (male 1,427,000; female 1,424,000); 15-64 years: 50.1% (male 1,515,000; female 1,557,000); 65 years and over: 3.4% (male 84,000; female 124,000) (2002 est.); population growth rate: 2.43% (2002 est.); birth rate: 40.98 births/1,000 population (2002 est.); death rate: 16.49 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.); net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2002 est.); sex ratio: at birth: 1.03 male(s)/female; under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female; 15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female; 65 years and over: 0.68 male(s)/female; total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2002 est.); infant mortality rate: 105.75 deaths/1,000 live births; life expectancy at birth: total population: 43.03 years; male: 41.49 years; female: 44.61 years (2002 est.); total fertility rate: 6.89 children born/woman (2002 est.); HIV/AIDS—adult prevalence rate: 11% (2001 est.); HIV/AIDS—people living with HIV/AIDS: 250,000 (2001 est.); HIV/AIDS—deaths: 19,000 (2001 est.); nationality: noun: Burundian(s); adjective: Burundian; ethnic groups: Hutu (Bantu) 85%, Tutsi (Hamitic) 14%, Twa (Pygmy) 1%, Europeans, South Asians, Lebanese; Kirundi and French (both official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in Bujumbura area); Religions: Christian 62% (Roman Catholic 62%, Protestant 23%, Adventist 5%), indigenous beliefs 10%, Muslim

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic; Independence: July 1, 1962 (from UN trusteeship under Belgian administration); Constitution: March 13, 1992, approved by popular referendum on June 9, 2005; National holiday: Independence Day, July 1; Structure: executive: unicameral legislature: military; Note: a military government took office during a 1996 coup; on 10 May 2003 a transitional government was installed for a 36-month period; Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Burundi franc; Chief crops: coffee, cotton, tea, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, manioc, plantains, rice; Natural resources: nickel, uranium, rare earths, peat, cobalt; Major industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imported components; public works construction; Labor force: 2002 est.: 2.99 mil.; Exports: $39 million f.o.b. (2002 est.); Imports: $211 million f.o.b. (2002 est.); Major export partners: Germany 20%, Belgium 19%, Pakistan 11%, Switzerland 10%, Italy 9%, Kenya 8%, Netherlands 7%, Uganda 5%, Tanzania 5%, France 5%; Major import partners: Belgium 15%, Kenya 14%, Saudi Arabia 13%, France 8%, Germany 6%, Tanzania 5%, Japan 5%, Switzerland 5%, Netherlands 5%, Uganda 5%; Currency: Burundi franc; Exchange rates: Burundi francs per US$1: 1,053.92 (2002 est.), 1,040.03 (2001), 1,041.00 (2000), 781.00 (1999), 612.83 (1998); Fiscal year: calendar year

CAMBODIA

Kingdom of Cambodia

GEOGRAPHY Location: On Indochinese peninsula in Southeast Asia; Boundaries: Thailand to W and N, Laos to N, Gulf of Thailand to S, Vietnam to E; Total land area: 69,900 sq mi / 181,040 sq km; Comparative area: slightly smaller than Oklahoma; Land use: arable land: 13% permanent crops: 21% other: 66% (1998 est.); Irrigated land: 1,000 sq km (1998 est.); Natural hazards: monsoonal rains (May to November); tropical storms (June to November) typhoons

PEOPLE Population: 14,494,293 (July 2002 est.); Nationality: noun: Cambodian(s); adjective: Cambodian; Ethnic groups: Khmer (Cambodian) 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 4%, other 1%; Languages: Khmer (official), French, English; Religions: Buddhist (official) 95%, Muslim 5%; Population growth rate: 2.49% (2002 est.); Birth rate: 34.49 births/1,000 population (2002 est.); Death rate: 14.03 deaths/1,000 population (2002 est.); Net migration rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2002 est.); Sex ratio: at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female; under 15 years: 1.03 male(s)/female; 15-64 years: 0.98 male(s)/female; 65 years and over: 0.71 male(s)/female; total population: 0.98 male(s)/female (2002 est.); Infant mortality rate: 74.75 deaths/1,000 live births; Life expectancy at birth: total population: 56.35 years; male: 53.98 years; female: 58.82 years (2002 est.); Total fertility rate: 4.31 children born/woman (2002 est.); HIV/AIDS—adult prevalence rate: 3.4% (2001 est.); HIV/AIDS—people living with HIV/AIDS: 170,000 (2001 est.); HIV/AIDS—deaths: 24,000 (2001 est.); Nationality: noun: Cambodian(s); adjective: Cambodian; Ethnic groups: Khmer 90%, Vietnamese 5%, Chinese 4%, other 1%; Languages: Khmer (official), French, English; Religions: Buddhist (official) 95%, Muslim 5%

GOVERNMENT Type: Multiparty liberal democracy under a constitutional monarchy; Independence: November 9, 1953 (from France); Constitution: promulgated Sept. 21, 1993; National holiday: Independence Day, November 9; Structure: executive: dyarchy; legislature: bicameral

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Riel; Chief crops: rice, rubber, corn, vegetables; Natural resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydropower potential; Major industries: garments, rice milling, wood and wood products; Labor force: 5.6 mil. 75% agriculture (2003 est.); Exports: $2.6 billion f.o.b. (2003 est.); Exports commodities: garments, rubber, soybeans, sesame seeds, cigarettes, gold, construction materials, petroleum products

CAMEROON

Republic of Cameroon

GEOGRAPHY Location: Western Central Africa, bordering Nigeria to NW, Chad to NE, Central African Republic to E, Congo, SE Gabon, Equatorial Guinea to S, Gulf of Guinea to W; Total land area: 465,538 sq mi / 475,440 sq km; Coastline: 250 mi / 402 km; Land use: 13% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 84% other; Major cities: Douala, Yaounde (capital), Douala, N'Gaoundere and Maroua (environs)

PEOPLE Population: 16,679,801 (July 2002 est.); Nationality: noun: Cameroonian(s); adjective: Cameroonian; Ethnic groups: 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African tribes, 1% non-African; Languages: English and French (both official), 24 major African language groups; Religions: 40% indigenous beliefs, 40% Christian, 20% Muslim

GOVERNMENT Type: Unitary republic; multiparty presidential regime; Independence: Jan. 1, 1960 (from UN trusteeship under French administration); Constitution: May 20, 1972; adopted June 2, 1972; revised Jan. 18, 1996; National holiday: Republic Day, May 20

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]; Chief crops: [illegible]; Natural resources: [illegible]; Major industries: [illegible]; Labor force: [illegible]; Exports: [illegible]; Exports commodities: [illegible]; Imports: [illegible]; Currency: [illegible]; Exchange rates: [illegible]; Fiscal year: [illegible]

CANADA

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northern North America, including Arctic Archipelago and numerous islands in Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans, N of conterminous US; Geographic coordinates: 60 00 N, 95 00 W; Map references: North America; Area: total area: 9,984,670 sq km; land area: 9,093,507 sq km; water area: 891,163 sq km; Area—comparative: slightly larger than the US; Land boundaries: total: 8,893 km; Coastline: 202,080 km; Maritime claims: contiguous zone: 24 nm; continental shelf: 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin; exclusive economic zone: 200 nm; territorial sea: 12 nm; Climate: varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north; Terrain: mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast; Elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m; highest point: Mount Logan 5,959 m; Natural resources: iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydropower; Land use: arable land: 4.56%; permanent crops: 0.49%; other: 94.95% (1998 est.); Irrigated land: 8,150 sq km (1998 est.); Natural hazards: flooding, forest fires in hot, dry weather; Environment—current issues: metal mining pollution; Environment—international agreements: party to [illegible]; Geography—note: second-largest country in the world; Ottawa (capital), Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton

PEOPLE Population: 33,487,208 (July 2002 est.); Nationality: noun: Canadian(s); adjective: Canadian; Ethnic groups: 28% British Isles origin, 21% French origin, 15% other European, 3% Amerindian, 3% other, mostly Asian, Arab, African; Languages: 59.3% English, 23.5% French (both official), Religions: 42% Roman Catholic, 23.5% Protestant, 16.1% other, 16% none

GOVERNMENT Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy; Independence: July 1, 1867 (from UK); recognized by the Statute of Dec. 11, 1931; Constitution: amended British North America Act of 1867 with formal powers and name to Canada Act of 1982; chartered rights and freedoms added; National holiday: Canada Day, July 1; Structure: executive: [illegible]; legislature: bicameral Parliament with upper house appointed by governor general, Senate, and lower house, House of Commons, directly elected; judiciary: Supreme Court appointed by governor general with Canada Act as highest tribunal

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]; Chief crops: [illegible]; Natural resources: [illegible]; Major industries: [illegible]; Labor force: [illegible]; Exports: [illegible]; Exports commodities: [illegible]; Imports: [illegible]; Currency: [illegible]; Exchange rates: [illegible]; Fiscal year: [illegible]

CAPE VERDE

GEOGRAPHY: [illegible]

PEOPLE: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT: [illegible]

ECONOMY: [illegible]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GEOGRAPHY: [illegible]

PEOPLE: [illegible]

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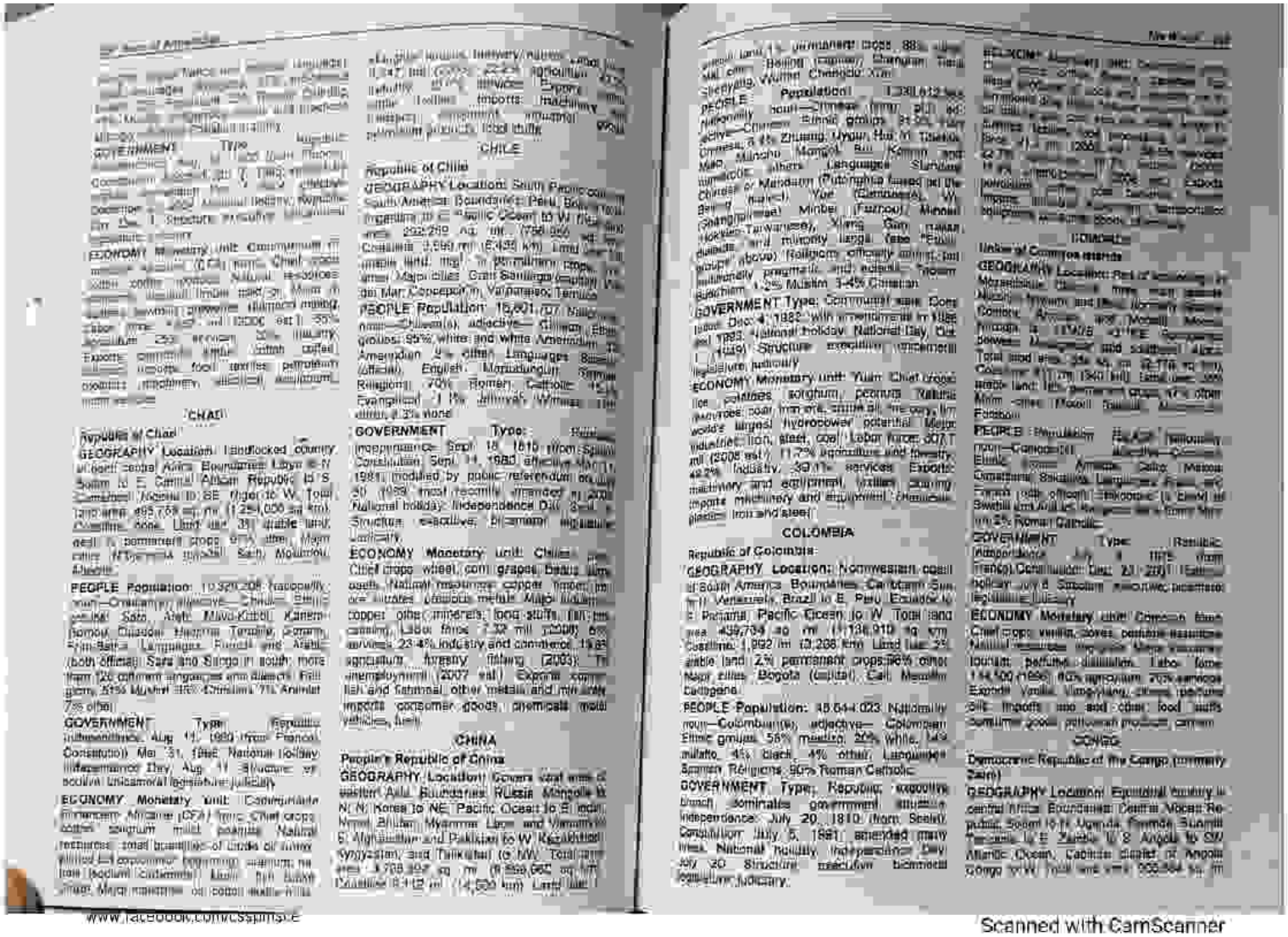

CHAD

Republic of Chad

GEOGRAPHY Location: landlocked country in north central Africa Boundaries: Libya N, N Sudan to E, Central African Republic to S, Cameroon, Nigeria to SE, Niger to W Total land area: 495,755 sq mi (1,284,000 sq km) Coastline: none Land use: 3% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 97% other Major cities: N'Djamena (capital), Sarh, Moundou, Abeche

PEOPLE Population: 10,329,208 Nationality: noun—Chadian(s), adjective—Chadian Ethnic groups: Sara, Arab, Mayo-Kebbi, Kanem-Bornou, Chadian, Hadjerai, Tandjile, Gorane, Fitri-Batha Languages: French and Arabic (both official); Sara and Sango in south; more than 120 different languages and dialects Religions: 51% Muslim, 35% Christian, 7% Animist, 7% other

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic Independence: Aug 11, 1960 (from France) Constitution: Mar 31, 1996; National holiday: Independence Day, Aug 11 Structure: executive, unicameral legislature, judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Communauté Financiere Africaine (CFA) franc Chief crops: cotton, sorghum, millet, peanuts Natural resources: small quantities of crude oil, minor deposits of uranium, natron, kaolin, fish Land use: 3% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 97% other Major industries: oil production, cotton textiles, meat packing, brewery, natron, soap, cigarettes Exports: $1.347 bil (2005 est.) cotton, livestock, gum arabic, textiles Imports: $1.347 bil (2005 est.) machinery, vehicles, industrial goods, food, fuels

CHILE

Republic of Chile

GEOGRAPHY Location: South America, bordering the South Pacific Ocean, between Argentina and Peru Boundaries: Peru N, Bolivia NE, Argentina E, Pacific Ocean W Total land area: 292,259 sq mi (756,950 sq km) Coastline: 2,880 mi (4,630 km) Land use: 2% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 98% other Major cities: Santiago (capital), Vina del Mar, Concepcion, Valparaiso, Temuco

PEOPLE Population: 16,601,707 Nationality: noun—Chilean(s), adjective—Chilean Ethnic groups: 95% white and white Amerindian, 3% Amerindian, 2% other Languages: Spanish (official), English, Mapudungun, German Religions: 70% Roman Catholic, 15% Evangelical, 1.1% Jehovah's Witness, 1% other, 4.3% none

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic Independence: Sept 18, 1810 (from Spain) Constitution: Sept 11, 1980 effective Mar 11, 1981, modified by public referendum on July 30, 1989, most recently amended in 2005 National holiday: Independence Day, Sept 18 Structure: executive, bicameral legislature, judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Chilean peso Chief crops: wheat, corn, grapes, beans, fruit, oats Natural resources: copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals Major industries: copper, other minerals, food stuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood products, transportation equipment, cement Labor force: 7.32 mil (2006 est.) 6% agriculture, 23.4% industry and commerce, 15.8% services Agriculture, forestry, fishing (2003): 7% Unemployment: (2007 est.) Exports: copper, fish and fishmeal, other metals and mineral products, fruit, wine Imports: consumer goods, chemicals, motor vehicles, fuels

CHINA

People's Republic of China

GEOGRAPHY Location: Covers vast area of eastern Asia Boundaries: Russia, Mongolia, N, NW, Korea to NE, Pacific Ocean to E, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam to S, Afghanistan and Pakistan to W, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to NW Total land area: 3,705,407 sq mi (9,596,960 sq km) Coastline: 8,112 mi (14,500 km) Land use: 11% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 88% other Major cities: Beijing (Capital), Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Chengdu, Xian

Population: 1,338,612,968

PEOPLE Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing. and pl.) adjective—Chinese Ethnic groups: 91.5% Han Chinese, 1.4% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Bai, Kampu and Korean, others Languages: Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see Ethnic groups above) Religions: officially atheist, but many people practice traditional Chinese religions, including Taoism, Buddhism, and folk religions 1.2% Muslim 1-4% Christian

GOVERNMENT Type: Communist state Date of Constitution: Dec 4, 1982, with amendments in 1988, 1993, 1999, and 2004 National holiday: National Day, Oct 1 (1949) Structure: executive, bicameral legislature, judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Yuan Chief crops: rice, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea Natural resources: coal, iron ore, crude oil, mercury, tin, world's largest hydropower potential Major industries: iron, steel, coal Labor force: 807.7 mil (2006 est.) 11.7% agriculture and forestry, 42.2% industry, 39.1% services Exports: machinery and equipment, textiles, clothing, plastics, iron and steel

COLOMBIA

Republic of Colombia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northwestern coast of South America Boundaries: Caribbean Sea, N, Venezuela, Brazil to E, Peru, Ecuador to S, Panama, Pacific Ocean to W Total land area: 439,734 sq mi (1,138,910 sq km) Coastline: 1,992 mi (3,208 km) Land use: 2% arable land, 2% permanent crops, 96% other Major cities: Bogota (capital), Cali, Medellin, Cartagena

PEOPLE Population: 48,644,023 Nationality: noun—Colombian(s), adjective—Colombian Ethnic groups: 58% mestizo, 20% white, 14% mulatto, 4% black, 4% other Languages: Spanish Religions: 90% Roman Catholic

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic; executive branch dominates government structure Independence: July 20, 1810 (from Spain) Constitution: July 5, 1991, amended many times National holiday: Independence Day, July 20 Structure: executive, bicameral legislature, judiciary

COMOROS

Union of Comoros Islands

GEOGRAPHY Location: Part of archipelago in Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Mozambique Boundaries: none Comoros: Anjouan and Moheli, Mayotte is [illegible] Moroni is [illegible] Total land area: 838 sq mi (2,170 sq km) Coastline: 209 mi (340 km) Land use: 39% arable land, 18% permanent crops, 43% other Major cities: Moroni (capital), Mutsamudu, Fomboni

PEOPLE Population: [illegible] Nationality: noun—Comorian(s), adjective—Comorian Ethnic groups: Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava, Europeans, Indians, and Creoles Languages: French (official), Shikomoro (a blend of Swahili and Arabic), Arabic Religions: [illegible] 3% Roman Catholic

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic Independence: July 6, 1975 (from France) Constitution: Dec 23, 2001 National holiday: July 6 Structure: executive, bicameral legislature, judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Comoran franc Chief crops: vanilla, cloves, perfume essences Natural resources: negligible Major industry: tourism, perfume distillation Labor force: 144,500 (1996) 80% agriculture, 20% services Exports: vanilla, ylang-ylang, cloves, perfume oils Imports: rice and other food stuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, cement

CONGO

Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire)

GEOGRAPHY Location: Equatorial country in central Africa Boundaries: Central African Republic, Sudan to N, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania to E, Zambia to S, Angola to SW, Atlantic Ocean, Cabinda district of Angola, Congo to W Total land area: 905,564 sq mi

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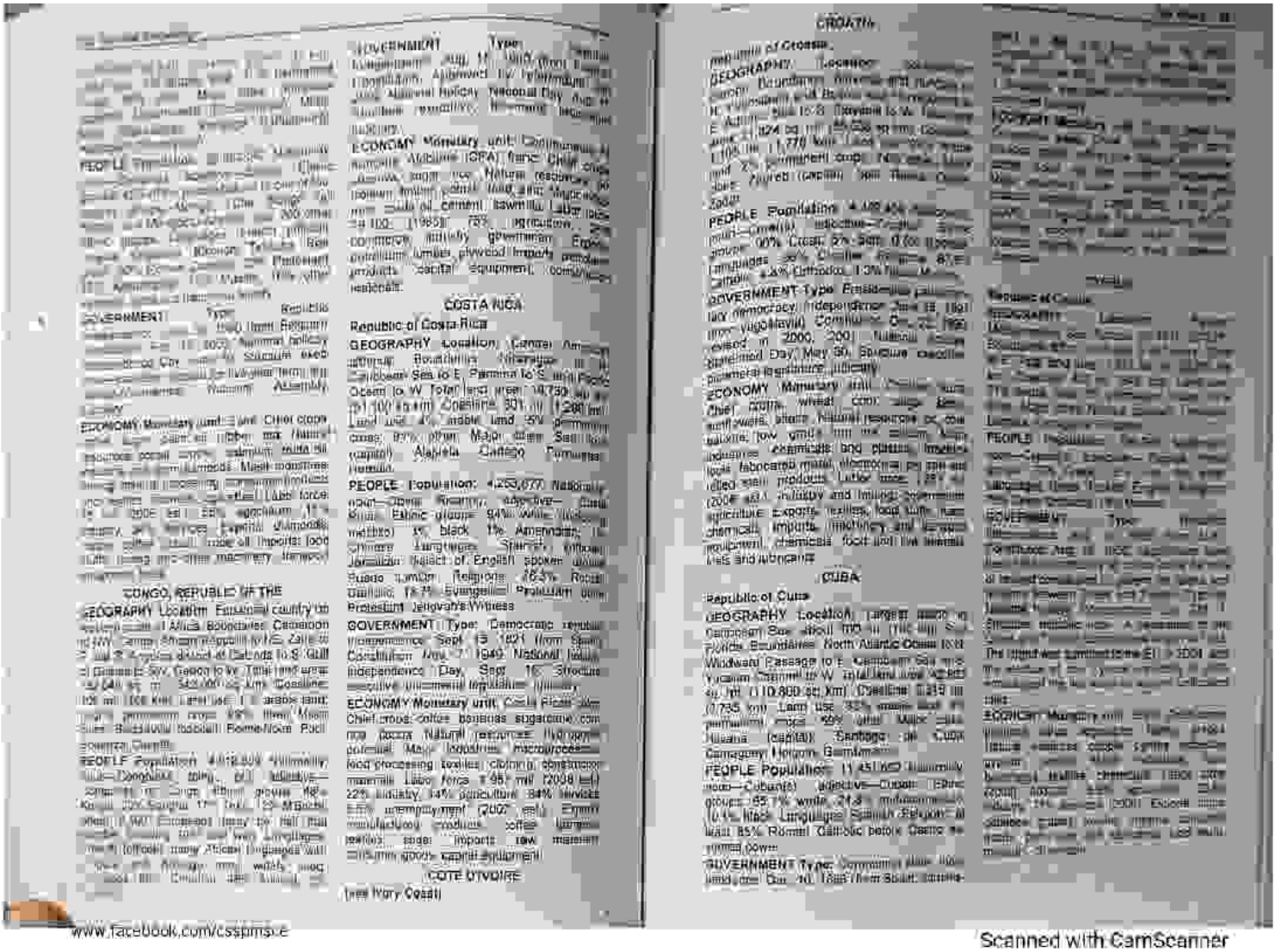

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE

COSTA RICA

Republic of Costa Rica

CROATIA

CUBA

Republic of Cuba

COTE D'IVOIRE

(see Ivory Coast)

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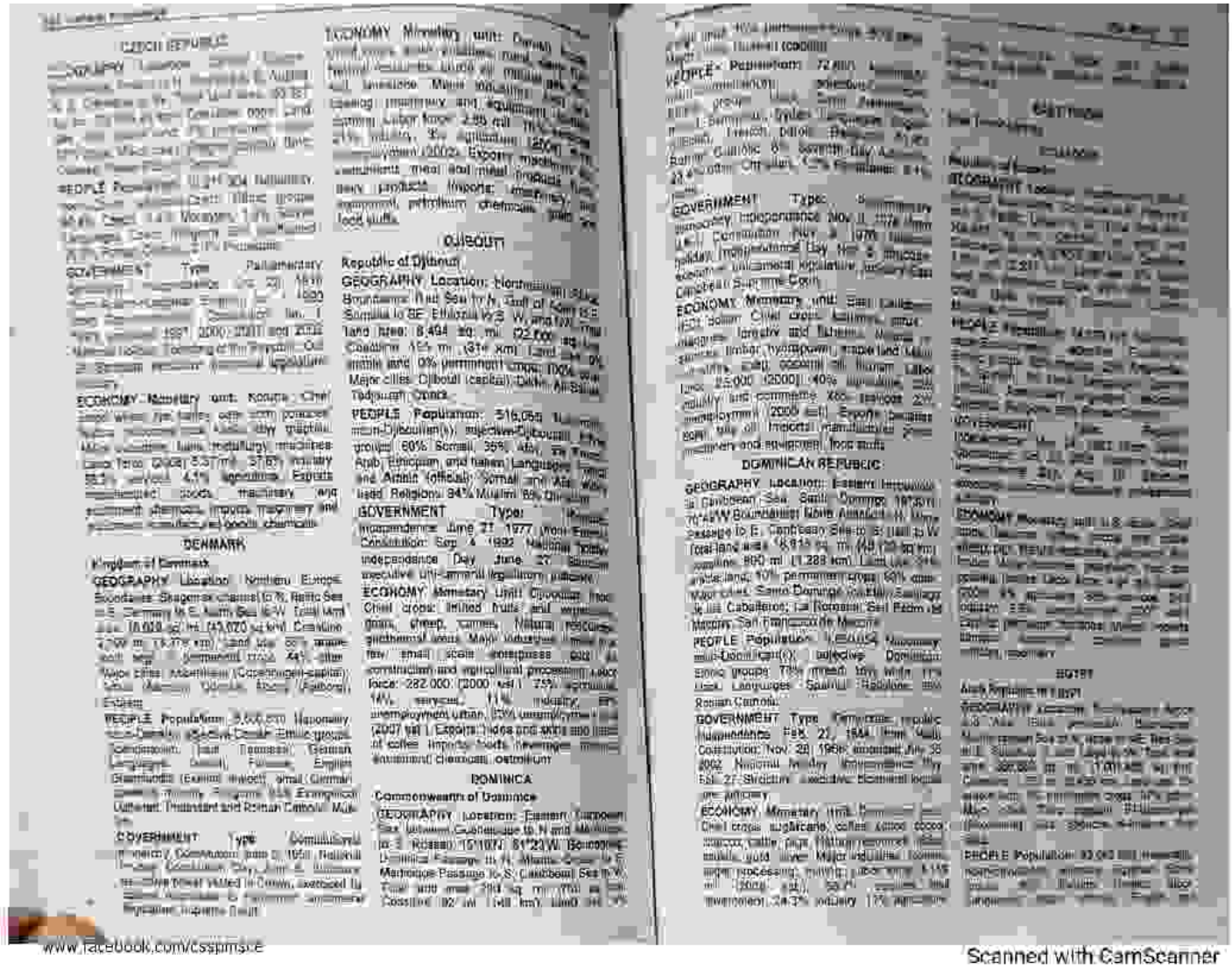

CZECH REPUBLIC

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Koruna. Chief crops: wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruits. Natural resources: hard coal, lignite, kaolin, clay, graphite, timber, uranium. Major industries: fuels, metallurgy, machinery, chemicals, glass, armaments. Exports: machinery and transport equipment 52.3%, intermediate manufactured goods 24.1%, fuels, lubricants and related materials 6.5%, chemicals and related products 5.8%, food and live animals 4.1%, agricultural raw materials 2.1%. Imports: machinery and transport equipment 41.7%, intermediate manufactured goods 22.3%, fuels, lubricants and related materials 11.2%, chemicals and related products 10.2%, food and live animals 5.6%, agricultural raw materials 2.1%.

DENMARK

Kingdom of Denmark

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northern Europe. Boundaries: Skagerrak channel to N, Baltic Sea to E, Germany to S, North Sea to W. Total land area: 16,639 sq mi (43,070 sq km). Coastline: 4,750 mi (7,640 km). Land use: 60% arable land, 14% permanent crops, 4% other. Major cities: Aabenraa (Copenhagen-capital), Aalborg, Aarhus, Odense, Roskilde, Vejle, Esbjerg.

PEOPLE Population: 5,600,000. Nationality: noun—Dane(s), adjective—Danish. Ethnic groups: Scandinavian, East Germanic, German. Languages: Danish, Faroese, English, Greenlandic (Eskimo dialect), small German-speaking minority. Religions: 91% Evangelical Lutheran, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Muslim.

GOVERNMENT Type: constitutional monarchy. Constitution: June 5, 1953. National holiday: Constitution Day, June 5. Branches: Chief of State: Queen Margrethe II (since January 14, 1972); Head of Government: Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen (since November 27, 2001); cabinet; bicameral legislature (Folketing).

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Krone. Chief crops: wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, rapeseed, fruits, dairy products. Major industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles, chemicals, metallurgy, electronics. Exports: machinery and instruments 26.3%, meat and meat products 11.6%, dairy products 9.3%, fish and fish products 5.8%, pharmaceuticals 5.5%, furniture 3.2%. Imports: machinery and equipment 23.1%, petroleum products 7.6%, chemicals 7.5%, textiles and clothing 6.8%, food products 6.4%.

DJIBOUTI

Republic of Djibouti

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northeastern Africa. Boundaries: Red Sea to N, Gulf of Aden to E, Somalia to SE, Ethiopia to S, W, and NW. Total land area: 8,494 sq mi (22,000 sq km). Coastline: 124 mi (314 km). Land use: 0% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 100% other. Major cities: Djibouti (capital), Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Tadjoura, Obock.

PEOPLE Population: 516,055. Nationality: noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian. Ethnic groups: 60% Somali, 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian and Italian. Languages: official and Arabic (official), Somali and Afar widely used. Religions: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian.

GOVERNMENT Type: republic. Independence: June 27, 1977 (from France). Constitution: Sep 4, 1992. National holiday: Independence Day, June 27. Branches: executive unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies).

ECONOMY Monetary Unit: Djiboutian franc. Chief crops: animal hides and skins, fruits, vegetables, sheep, camels. Natural resources: geothermal areas. Major industries: food processing, a few small scale enterprises, salt. Agriculture: construction and agricultural processing. Labor force: 282,000 (2000 est.) 75% agriculture, 14% services, 11% industry, 8% unemployment, urban, 59% unemployment, rural (2007 est.). Exports: hides and skins and coffee. Imports: foods, beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products, construction materials, chemicals, petroleum.

DOMINICA

Commonwealth of Dominica

GEOGRAPHY Location: Eastern Caribbean Sea between Guadeloupe to N and Martinique to S. Roseau 15°18'N, 61°23'W. Boundaries: Dominica Passage to N, Martinique Passage to S, Caribbean Sea to W, Atlantic Ocean to E. Total land area: 291 sq mi (754 sq km). Land use: 0% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 100% other. Coastline: 92 mi (148 km). Land use: 0% arable land, 10% permanent crops, 90% other. Major cities: Santo Domingo (capital), Santiago de los Caballeros, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, San Francisco de Macoris.

PEOPLE Population: 9,000,000. Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican. Ethnic groups: 73% mixed race, 16% black. Languages: Spanish (official), Creole, Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT Type: democratic republic. Independence: Feb. 27, 1844. Constitution: Nov. 28, 1966, amended Jan. 25, 2002. National holiday: Independence Day, Feb. 27. Branches: executive, bicameral legislature, judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Peso. Chief crops: sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, beans, potatoes, bananas, plantains, cassava, sweet potatoes, corn, peanuts, cattle, pigs. Natural resources: nickel, bauxite, gold, silver. Major industries: tourism, sugar processing, textiles, cement, petroleum refining, metal fabricating. Exports: $5.1 billion (2006 est.): ferronickel, gold, silver, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, meats, consumer goods. Imports: $9.1 billion (2006 est.): petroleum, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, consumer goods.

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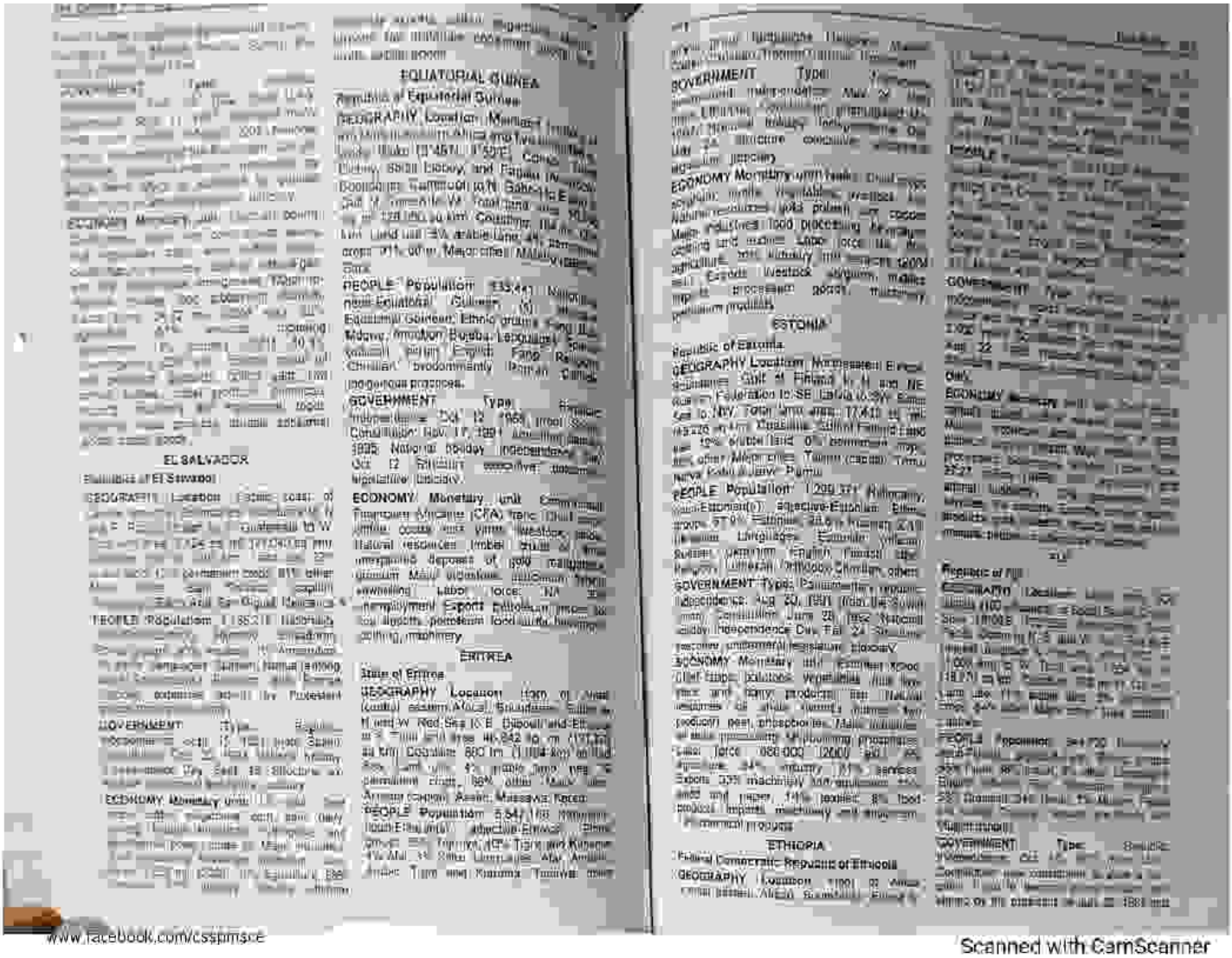

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EL SALVADOR

ESTONIA

ERITREA

ETHIOPIA

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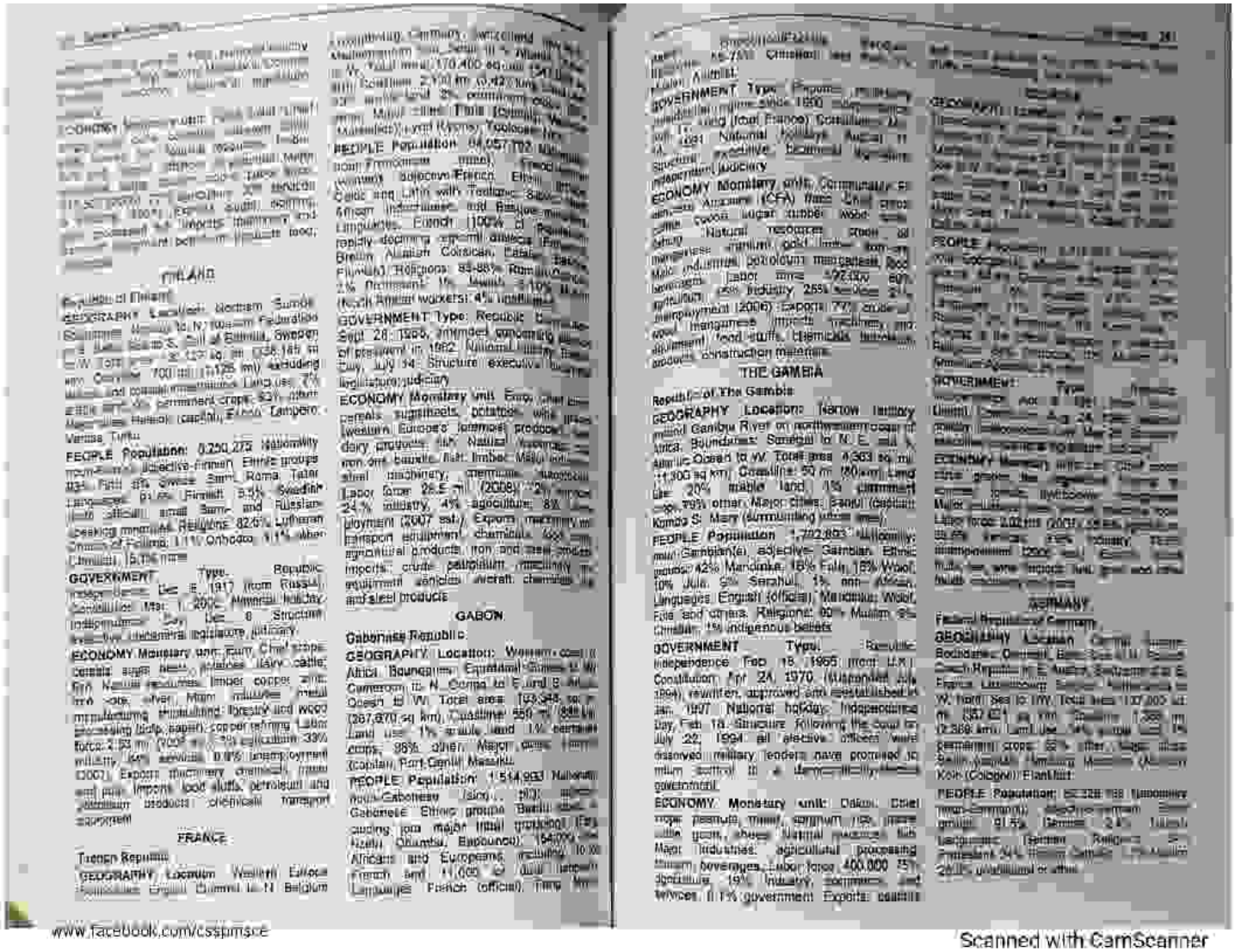

FINLAND

FRANCE

GABON

THE GAMBIA

GERMANY

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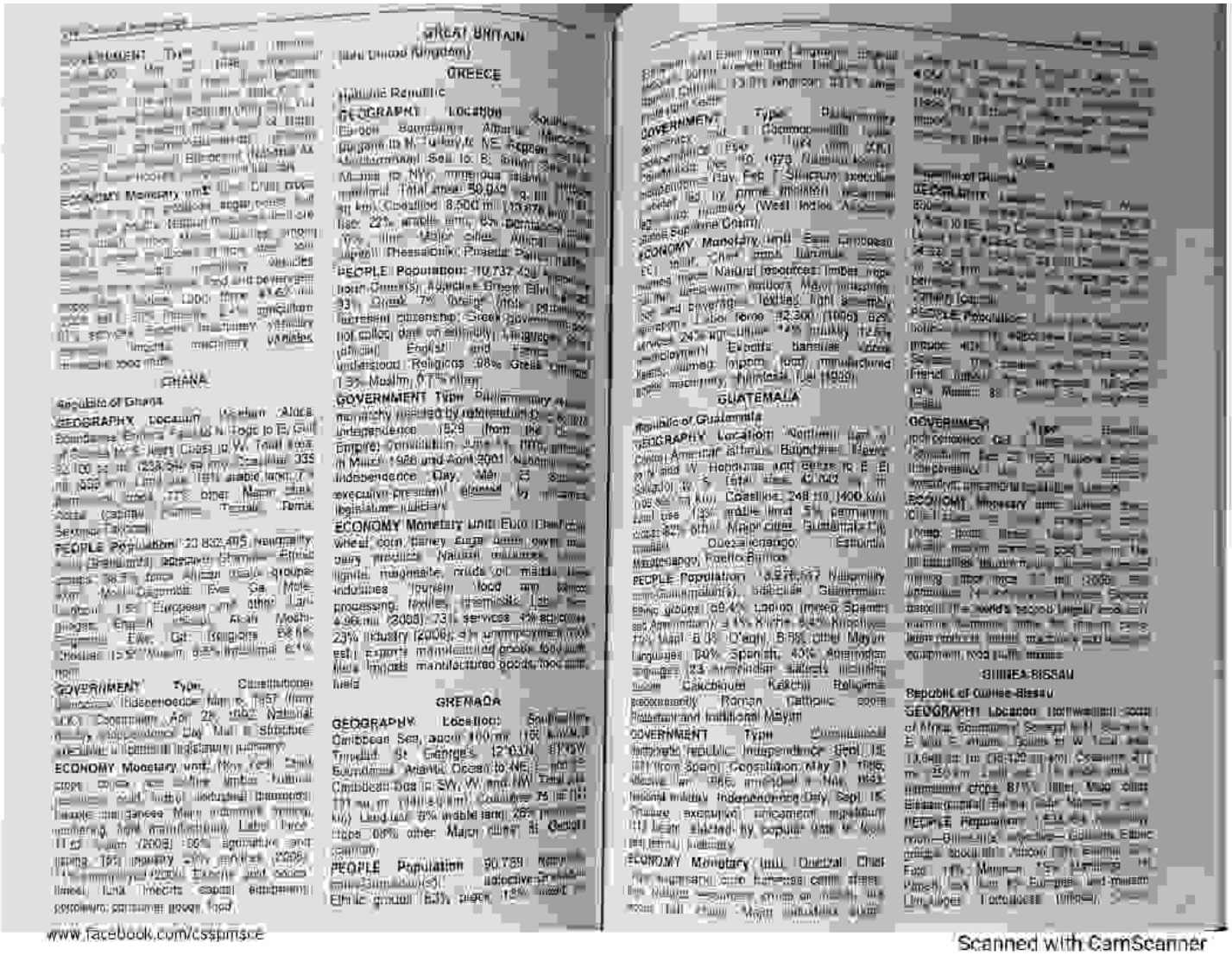

GREAT BRITAIN

GREECE

GHANA

GRENADA

GUATEMALA

GUINEA-BISSAU

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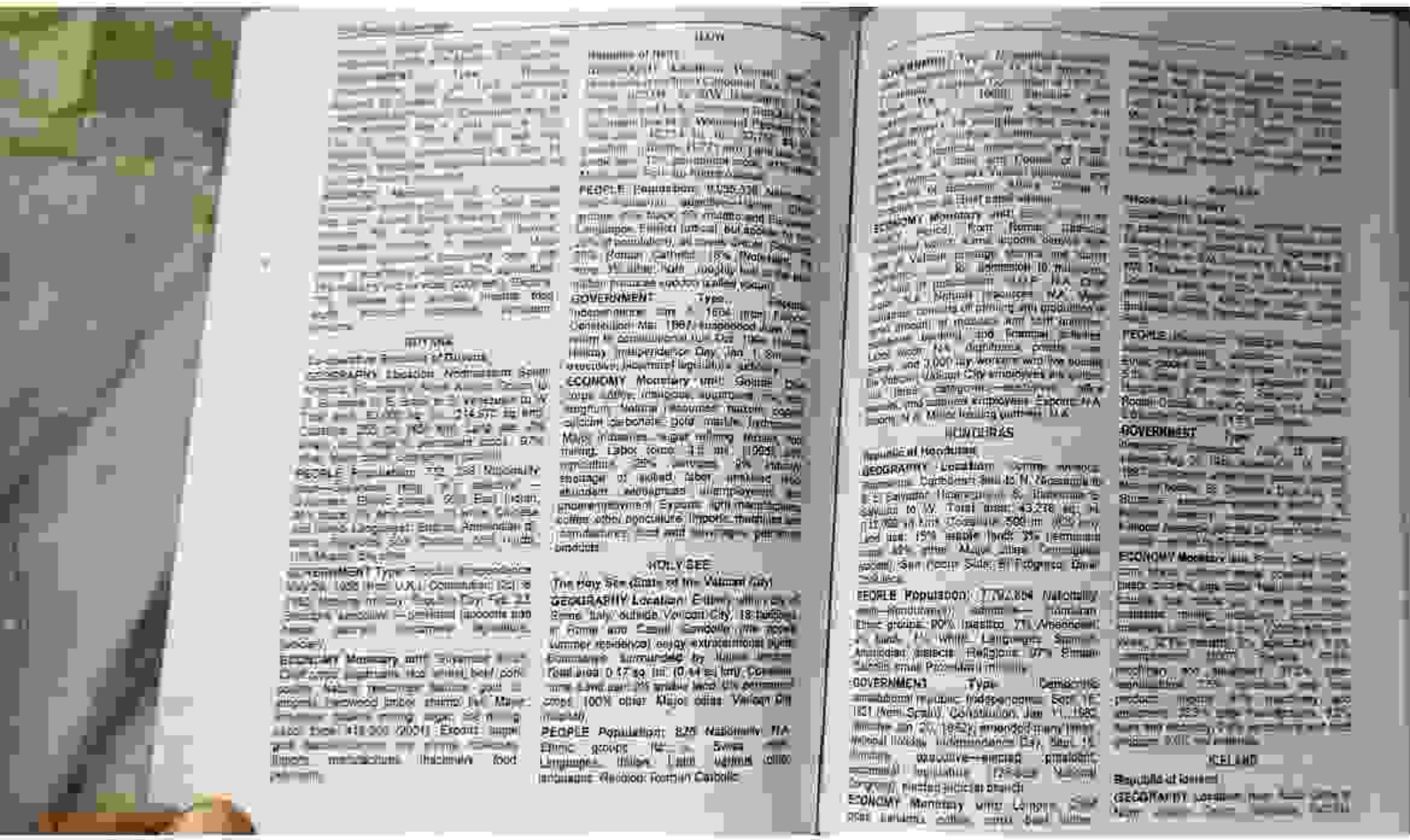

HOLY SEE

HONDURAS

ICELAND

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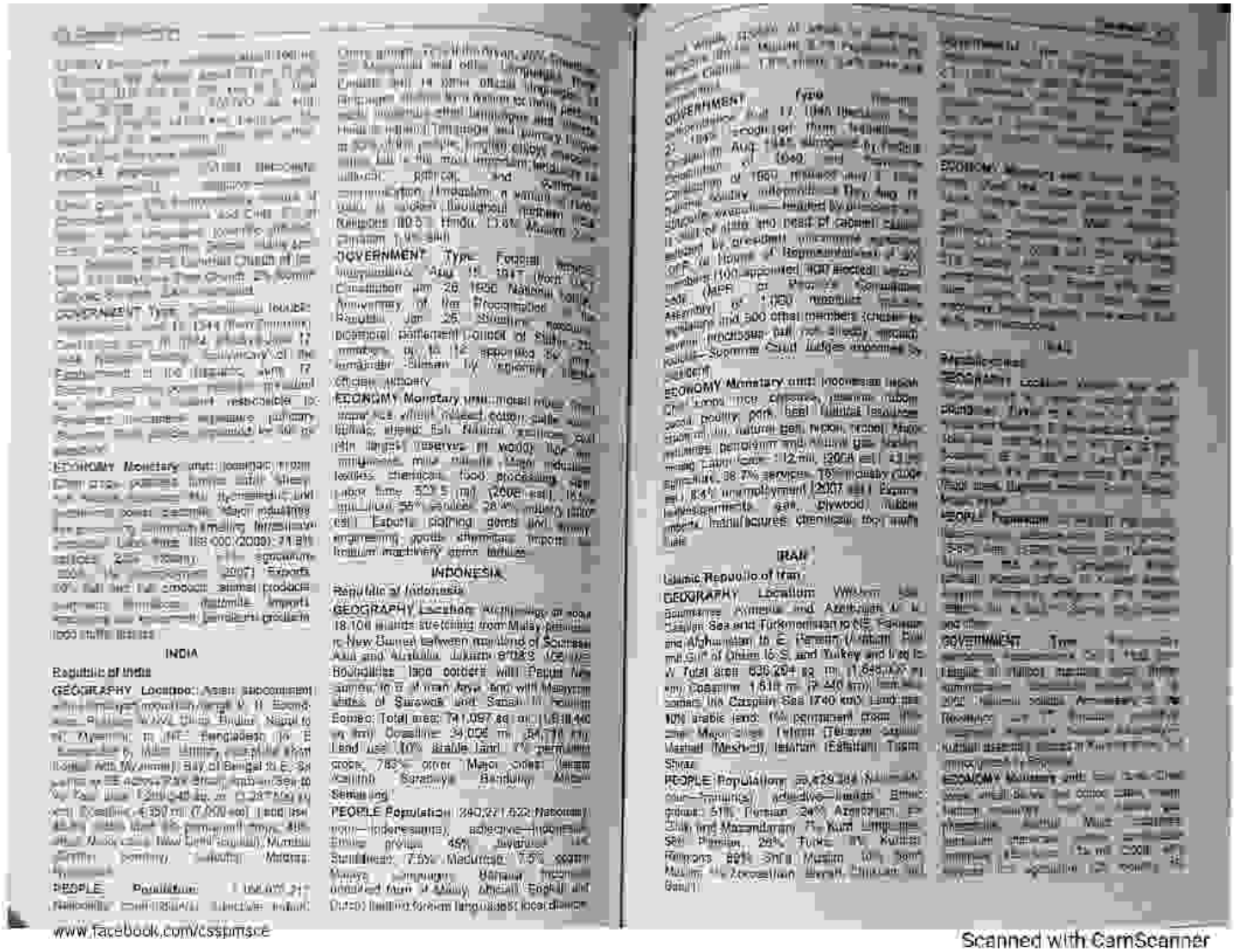

INDIA

Republic of India

INDONESIA

Republic of Indonesia

IRAN

Islamic Republic of Iran

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IRELAND

[illegible]

ISRAEL

State of Israel

GEOGRAPHY Location: Western Asia, on eastern coast of Mediterranean Sea. [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: New Israeli shekel. [illegible]

ITALY

Italian Republic

GEOGRAPHY Location: Peninsula extending from southern Europe into Mediterranean Sea, with a number of adjacent islands, principally Sicily to SW, and Sardinia to W. [illegible] Total area: 116,305 sq mi (301,230 sq km). Coastline: 4,722 mi (7,600 km). [illegible] Major cities: Rome (Roma, capital), [illegible] Palermo.

PEOPLE Population: [illegible] Religions: predominantly Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Euro. [illegible]

IVORY COAST

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

GEOGRAPHY Location: Western coast of Africa. Boundaries: Mali and Burkina Faso to N, Ghana to E, Gulf of Guinea to S, Liberia and Guinea to W. Total area: 124,502 sq mi (322,460 sq km). Coastline: 320 mi (515 km).

PEOPLE Population: [illegible] Languages: French (official), over 60 African languages and dialects, with Dioula most widely spoken. Religions: 35-40% Muslim, 20-30% Christian, 25-40% indigenous beliefs.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic; multiparty presidential regime. [illegible] Independence: Aug. 7, 1960 (from France). Constitution: Nov. 3, 1960; approved by referendum July 23, 2000. National holiday: National Day, Aug. 7. Structure: president has broad powers; [illegible]

JAMAICA

[illegible]

JAPAN

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible]

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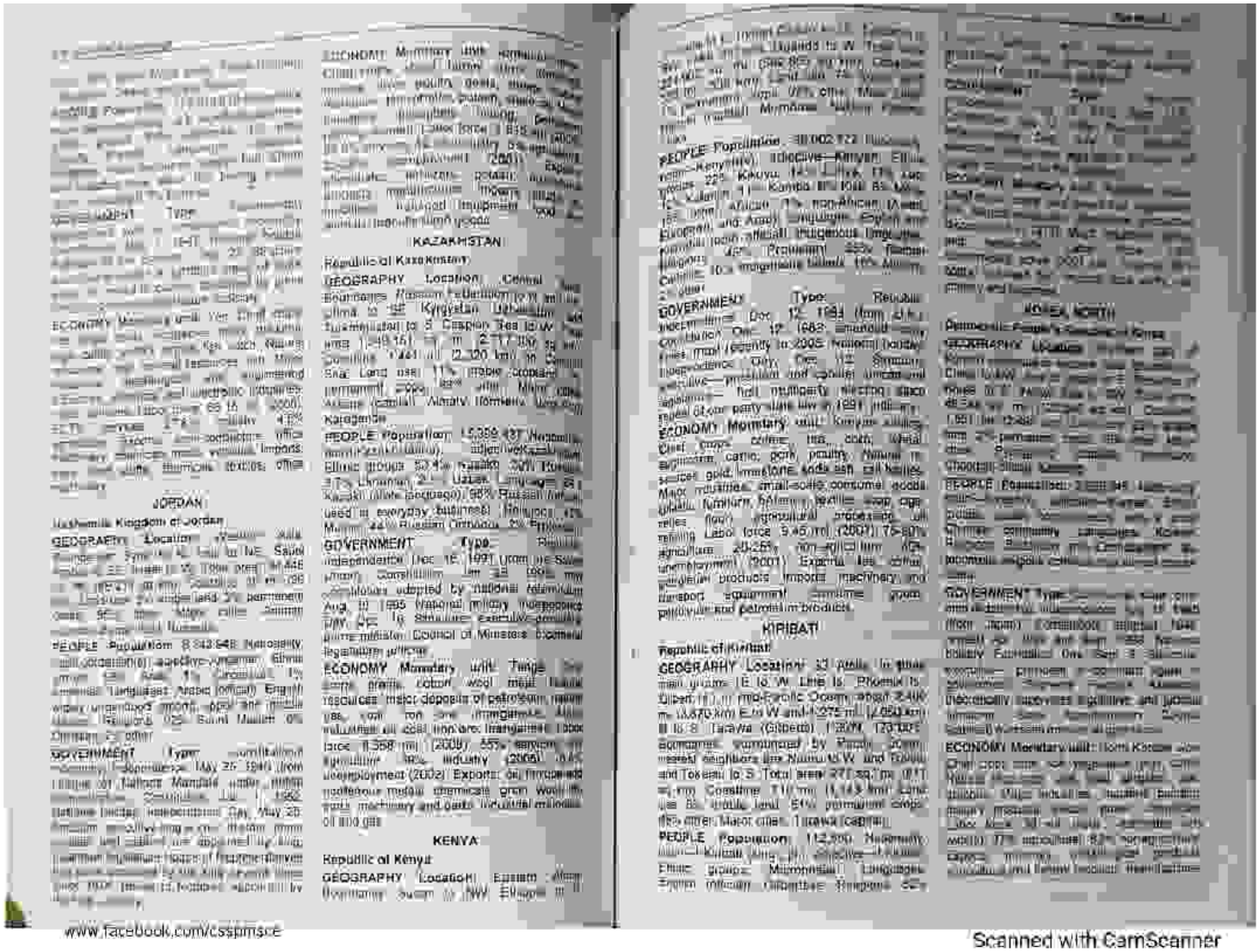

JORDAN

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

KAZAKHSTAN

Republic of Kazakhstan

KENYA

Republic of Kenya

KIRIBATI

Republic of Kiribati

KOREA, NORTH

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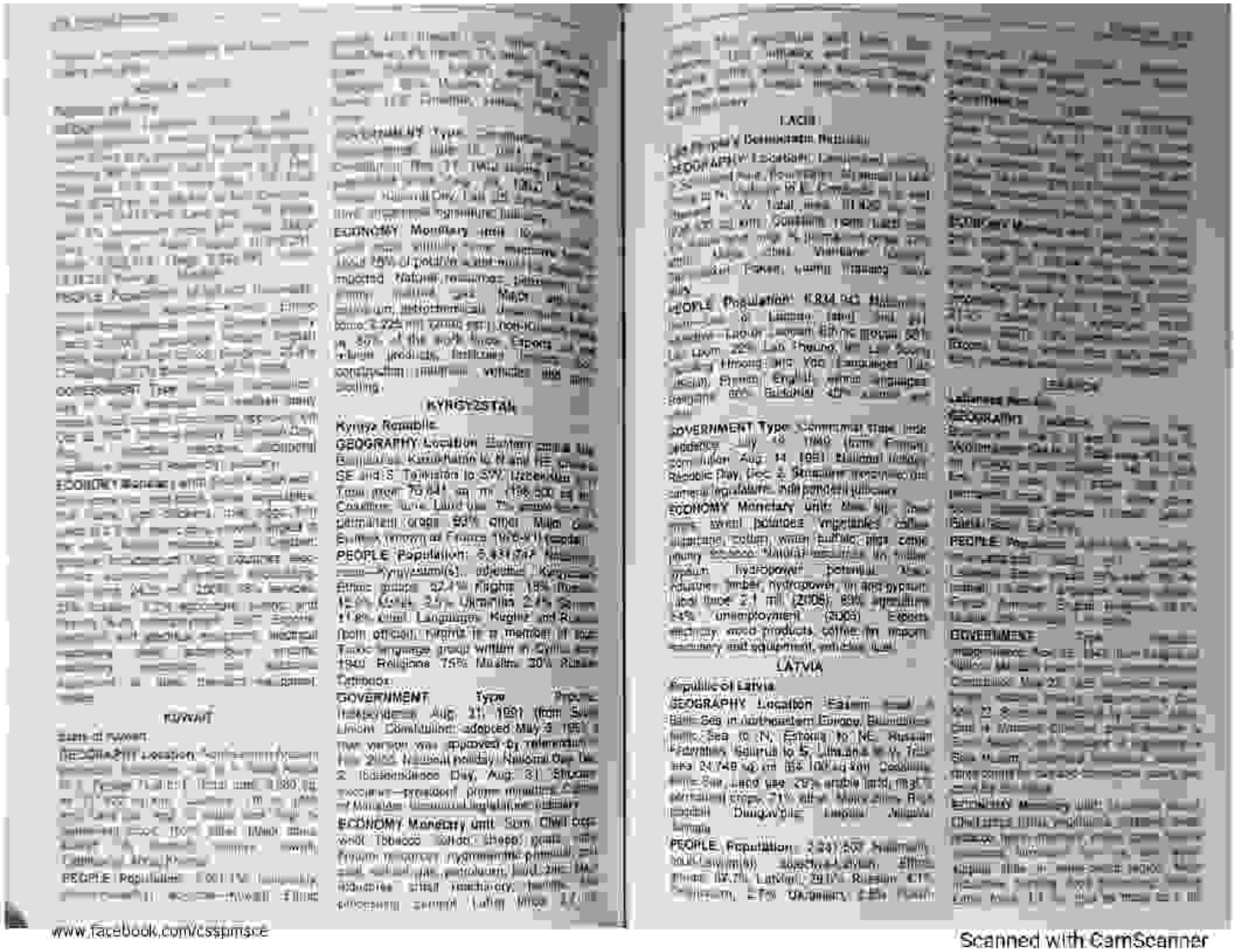

KUWAIT

KYRGYZSTAN

LATVIA

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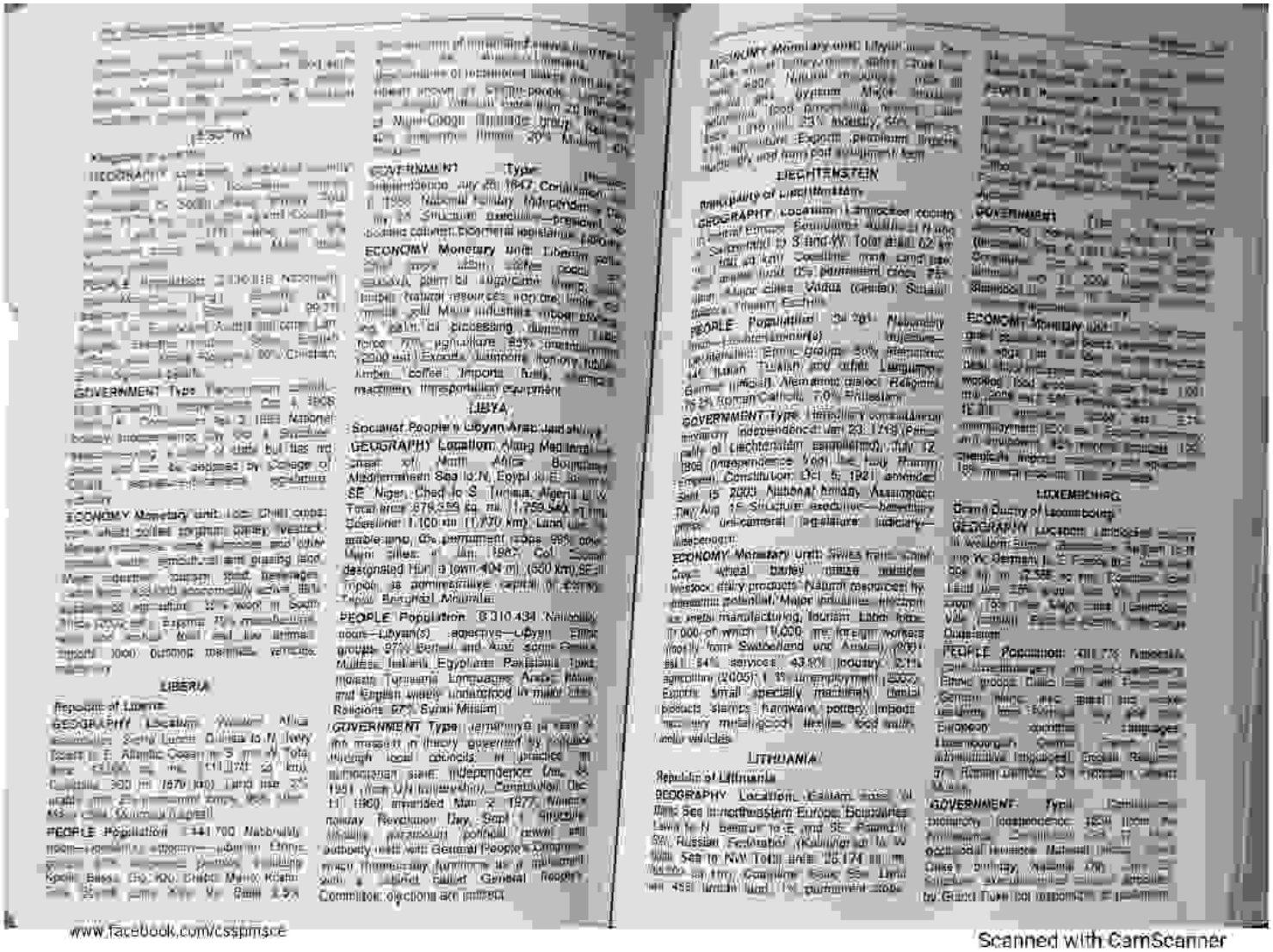

LIBERIA

Republic of Liberia

LIBYA

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

LIECHTENSTEIN

Principality of Liechtenstein

LITHUANIA

Republic of Lithuania

LUXEMBOURG

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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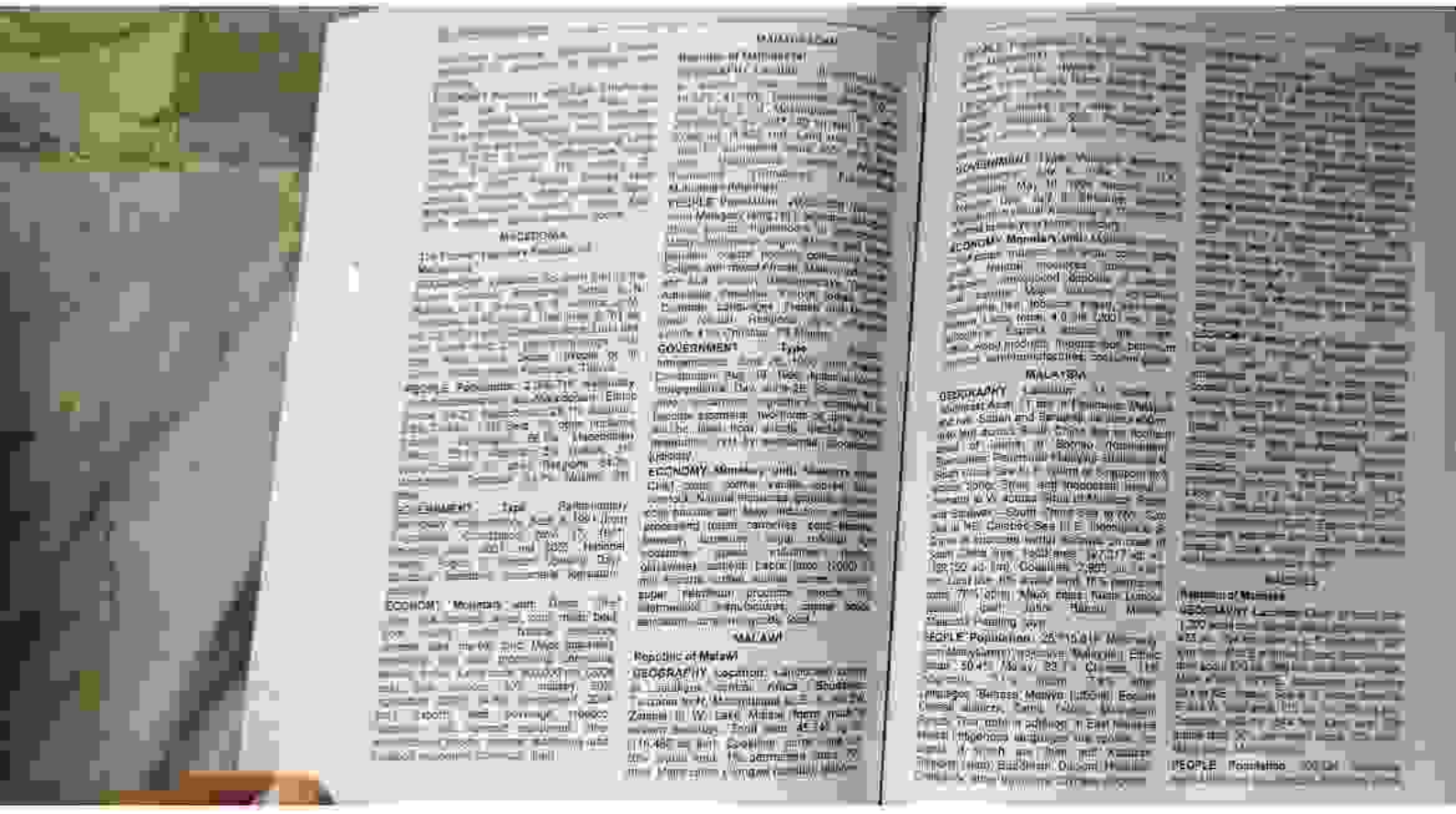

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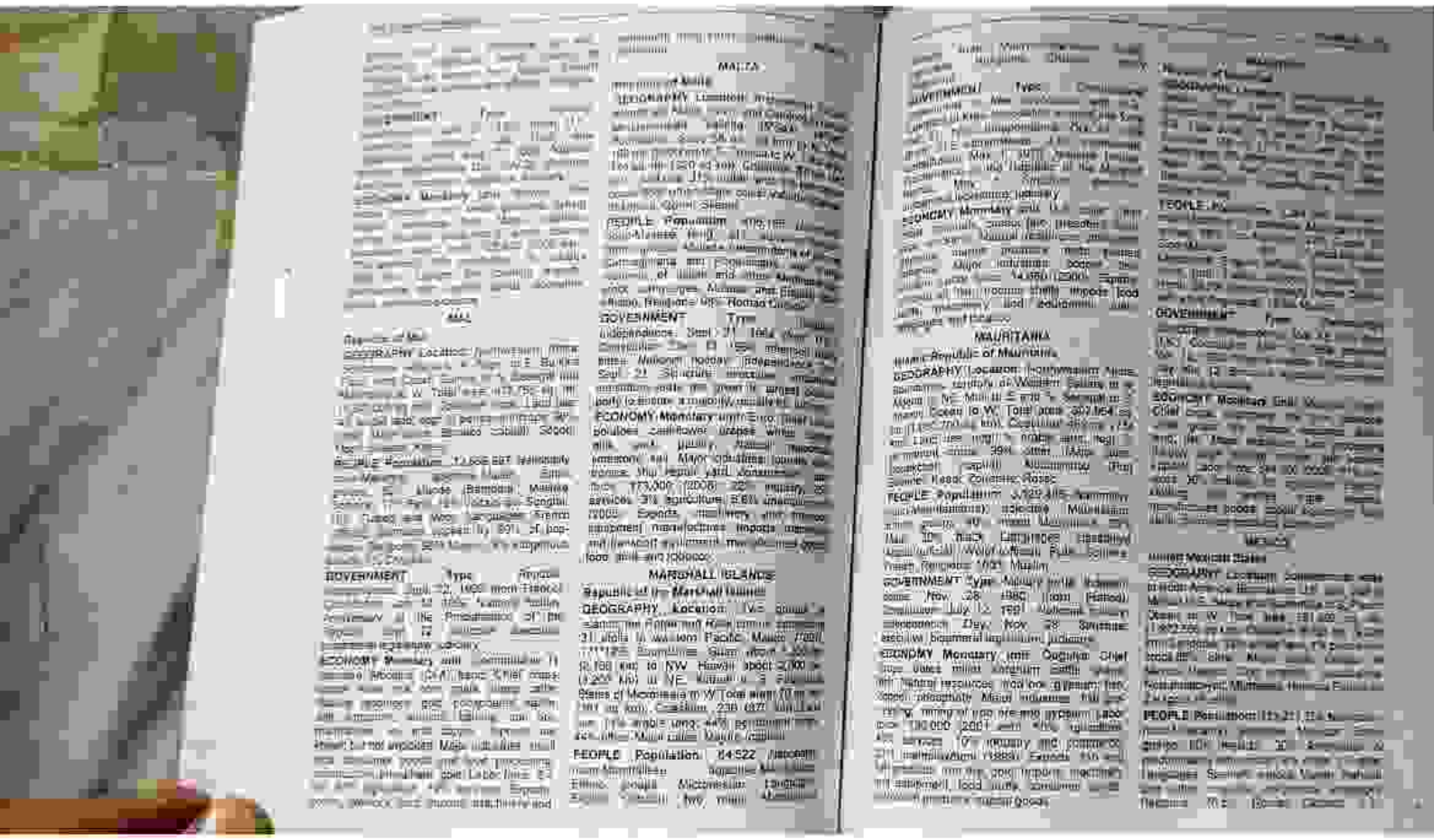

MALTA

MAURITANIA
Islamic Republic of Mauritania

MARSHALL ISLANDS
Republic of the Marshall Islands

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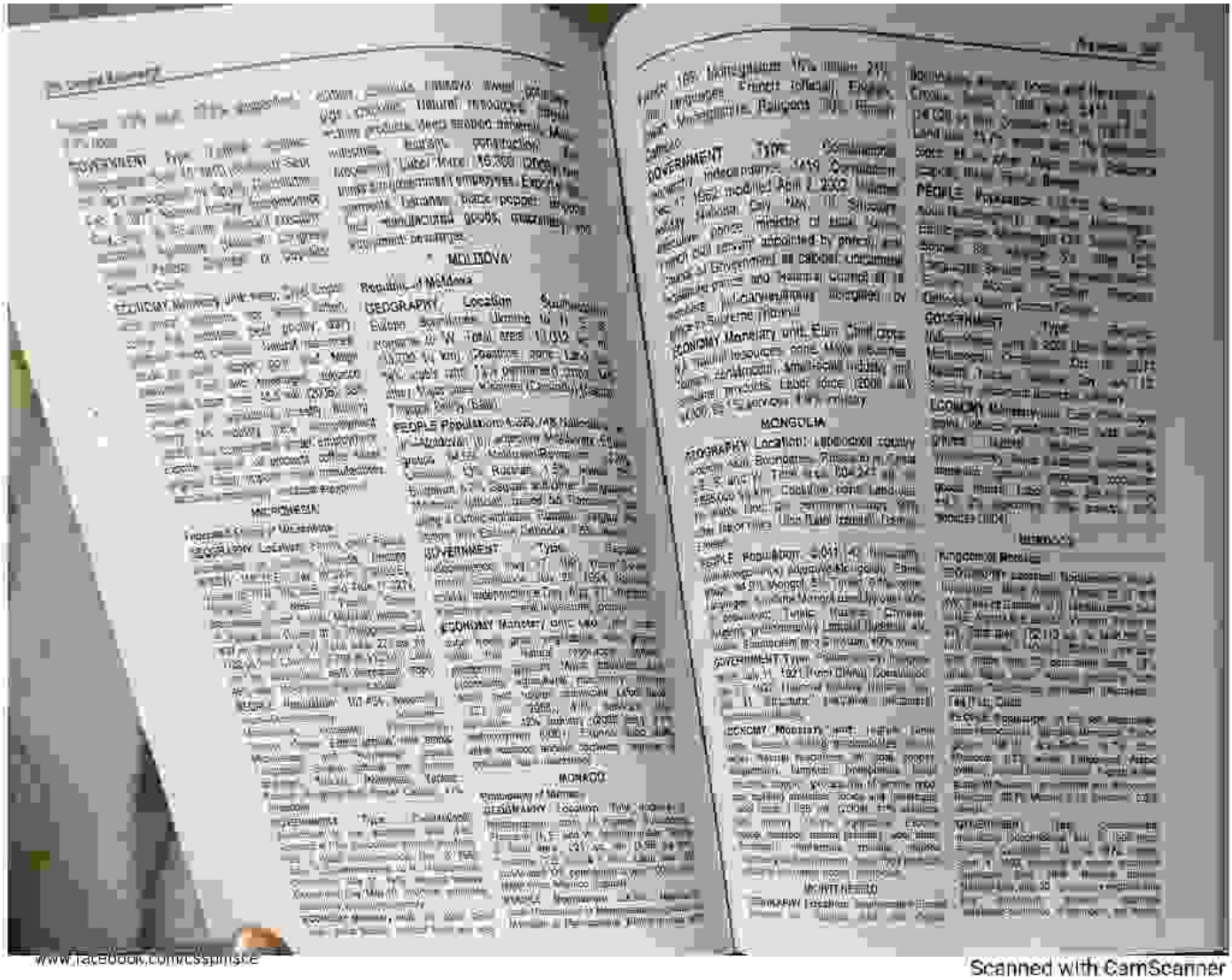

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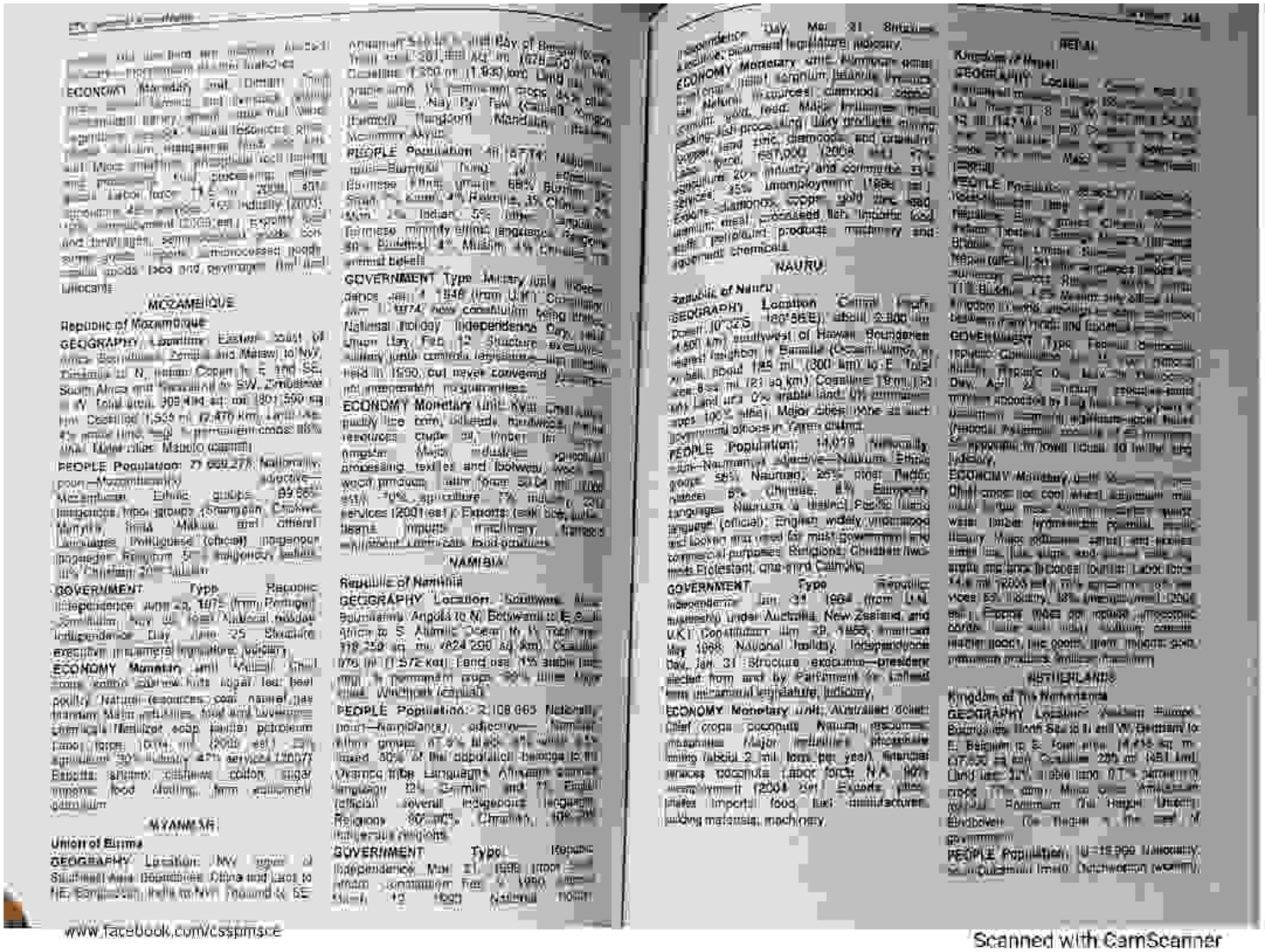

MOZAMBIQUE

Republic of Mozambique

GEOGRAPHY Location: Eastern coast of Africa, bordering Zambia and Malawi to NW, Zimbabwe to N, Indian Ocean to E, and South Africa and Swaziland to SW. Zimbabwe to W. Total area: 309,494 sq mi (801,590 sq km). Coastline: 1,555 mi (2,470 km). Land use: 4% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 85% other. Major cities: Maputo (capital).

PEOPLE Population: 21,669,278. Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican. Ethnic groups: 99.66% indigenous tribal groups (Shangaan, Chokwe, Manyika, Sena, Makua, and others). Languages: Portuguese (official), indigenous languages. Religions: 50% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 30% Muslim.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: June 25, 1975 (from Portugal). Constitution: Nov 30, 1990. National holiday: Independence Day, June 25. Structure: executive—unicameral legislature, judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Metical. Chief crops: cashew nuts, sugar, tea, beef, poultry. Natural resources: coal, natural gas, titanium, Major industries: food and beverages, chemicals, fertilizer, soap, petrol, petroleum, wood, rubber. GDP: $1.1 trillion (2000 est.). 2% agriculture, 30% industry, 47% services (1997). Exports: shrimp, cashews, cotton, sugar, organic food, sterling, farm equipment, aluminum.

MYANMAR

Union of Burma

GEOGRAPHY Location: NW part of Southeast Asia, bordering China and Laos to NE, Bangladesh, India to NW, Thailand to SE, Andaman Sea, Bay of Bengal to SW. Total area: 261,228 sq mi (676,552 sq km). Coastline: 1,200 mi (1,930 km). Land use: 17% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 82% other. Major cities: Rangoon (Yangon), Mandalay, Moulmein, Pegu, Bassein, Akyab.

PEOPLE Population: 48,137,741. Nationality: noun—Burmese; adjective—Burmese. Ethnic groups: 68% Burman, 9% Shan, 6% Karen, 4% Rakhine, 3% Chinese, 2% Mon, 2% Indian, 5% other. Languages: Burmese, minority ethnic languages. Religions: 89% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 4% Christian, 3% animist beliefs.

GOVERNMENT Type: Military junta. Independence: Jan 4, 1948 (from U.K.). Constitution: Jan 1974; new constitution being drafted. National holiday: Independence Day, Union Day, Feb 12. Structure: executive—military junta controls legislature—last election held in 1990, but never convened; judiciary—not independent of executive.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Kyat. Chief crops: paddy, rice, corn, oilseeds, hardwood. Natural resources: crude oil, timber, tin. Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles and footwear, wood products. GDP: $64 billion (1999 est.). 57% agriculture, 7% industry, 36% services (2001 est.). Exports: teak and other timber, pulses, beans, rice. Imports: machinery, transport equipment, construction materials.

NAMIBIA

Republic of Namibia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southwest Africa, bordering Angola to N, Botswana to E, South Africa to S, Atlantic Ocean to W. Total area: 318,259 sq mi (824,290 sq km). Coastline: 976 mi (1,572 km). Land use: 1% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 98% other. Major cities: Windhoek (capital).

PEOPLE Population: 2,108,665. Nationality: noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian. Ethnic groups: 87.5% black, 6% white, 6% mixed. 90% of the population belongs to the Owambo tribe. Languages: Afrikaans (common language), German, and 11 indigenous languages. Religions: 80–90% Christian, 10–20% indigenous religions.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: Mar 21, 1990 (from South Africa). Constitution: Feb 9, 1990. National holiday: Independence Day, Mar 21. Structure: executive—unicameral legislature, judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Namibian dollar. Chief crops: millet, sorghum, peanuts, pumpkins, watermelons, cattle. Natural resources: diamonds, copper, gold, lead, zinc, tin, lithium, cesium, uranium. Major industries: meat processing, fish processing, dairy products, mining, lead, zinc, diamonds, and gravel. GDP: $3.7 billion (2000 est.). 12% agriculture, 28% industry, 60% services. 35% unemployment (1998 est.). Exports: diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium, meat, processed fish, textiles, cars, petroleum products, machinery, and specific chemicals.

NAURU

Republic of Nauru

GEOGRAPHY Location: Central Pacific Ocean, 0°32'S, 166°56'E), about 2,800 mi (4,500 km) southwest of Hawaii. Boundaries: nearest neighbor is Banaba (Ocean Island), 186 mi (298 km) to E. Total area: 8 sq mi (21 sq km). Coastline: 19 mi (30 km). Land use: 0% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 100% other. Major cities: none as such; governmental offices in Yaren district.

PEOPLE Population: 14,019. Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan. Ethnic groups: 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European. Languages: Nauruan (official), Pacific Island languages, English widely understood and spoken, used for most government and business purposes. Religions: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic).

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: Jan 31, 1968 (from U.N. trusteeship under Australia, New Zealand, and U.K.). Constitution: Jun 29, 1968, effective May 1968. National holiday: Independence Day, Jan 31. Structure: executive—president elected from and by Parliament for 3-year term; unicameral legislature; judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Australian dollar. Chief crops: coconuts. Natural resources: phosphate. Major industries: phosphate mining (about 2 mil tons per year). Financial services. coconuts. Labor force: N.A. 90% unemployment (2004 est.). Exports: phosphates. Imports: food, fuel, manufactures, building materials, machinery.

RETAIL

Kingdom of the Netherlands

GEOGRAPHY Location: Western Europe, bordering North Sea to N and W, Germany to E, Belgium to S. Total area: 14,413 sq mi (37,330 sq km). Coastline: 280 mi (451 km). Land use: 21% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 11% other. Major cities: Amsterdam (capital), Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Eindhoven, The Hague is the seat of government.

PEOPLE Population: 16,318,199. Nationality: noun—Dutchman, Dutchwoman (women).

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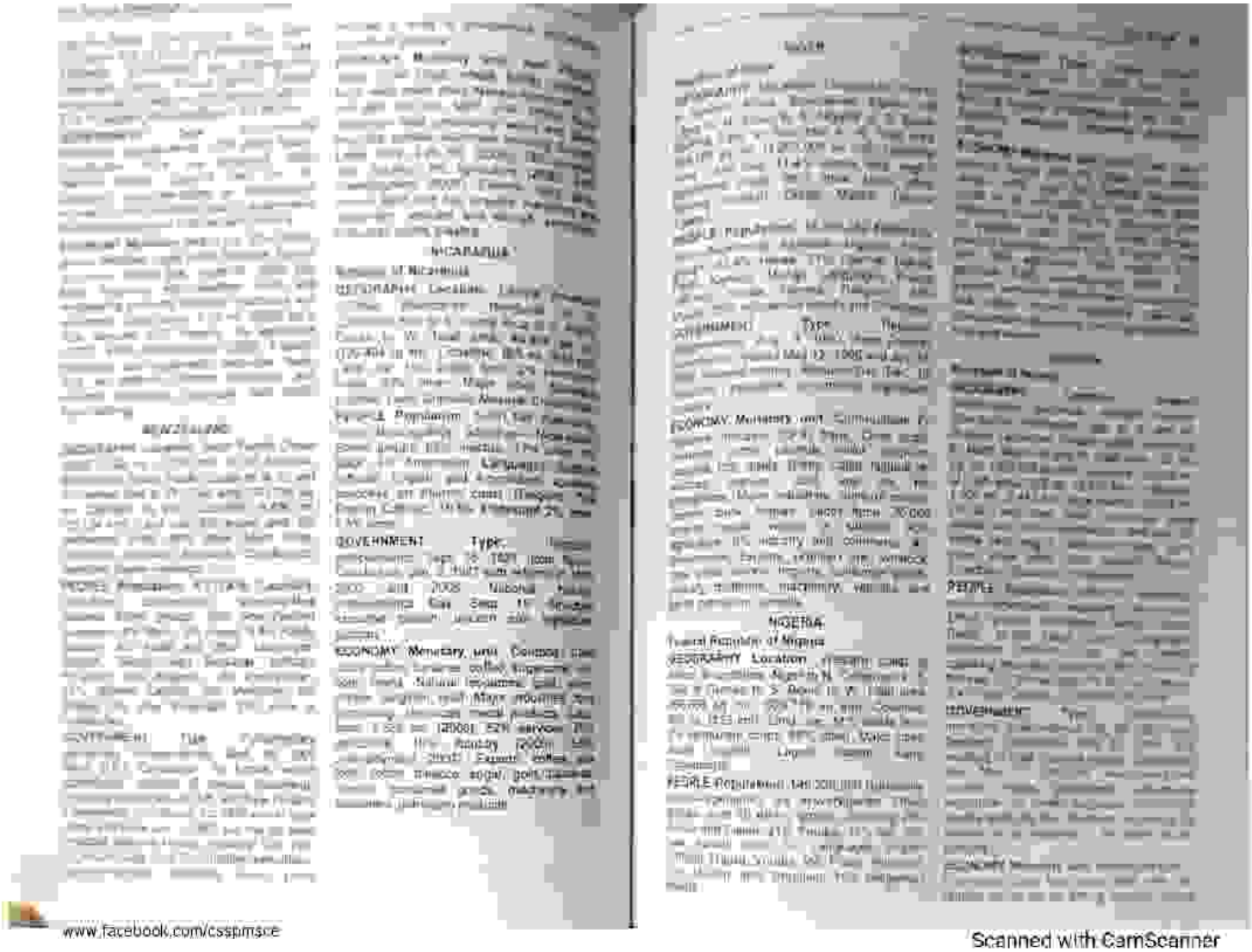

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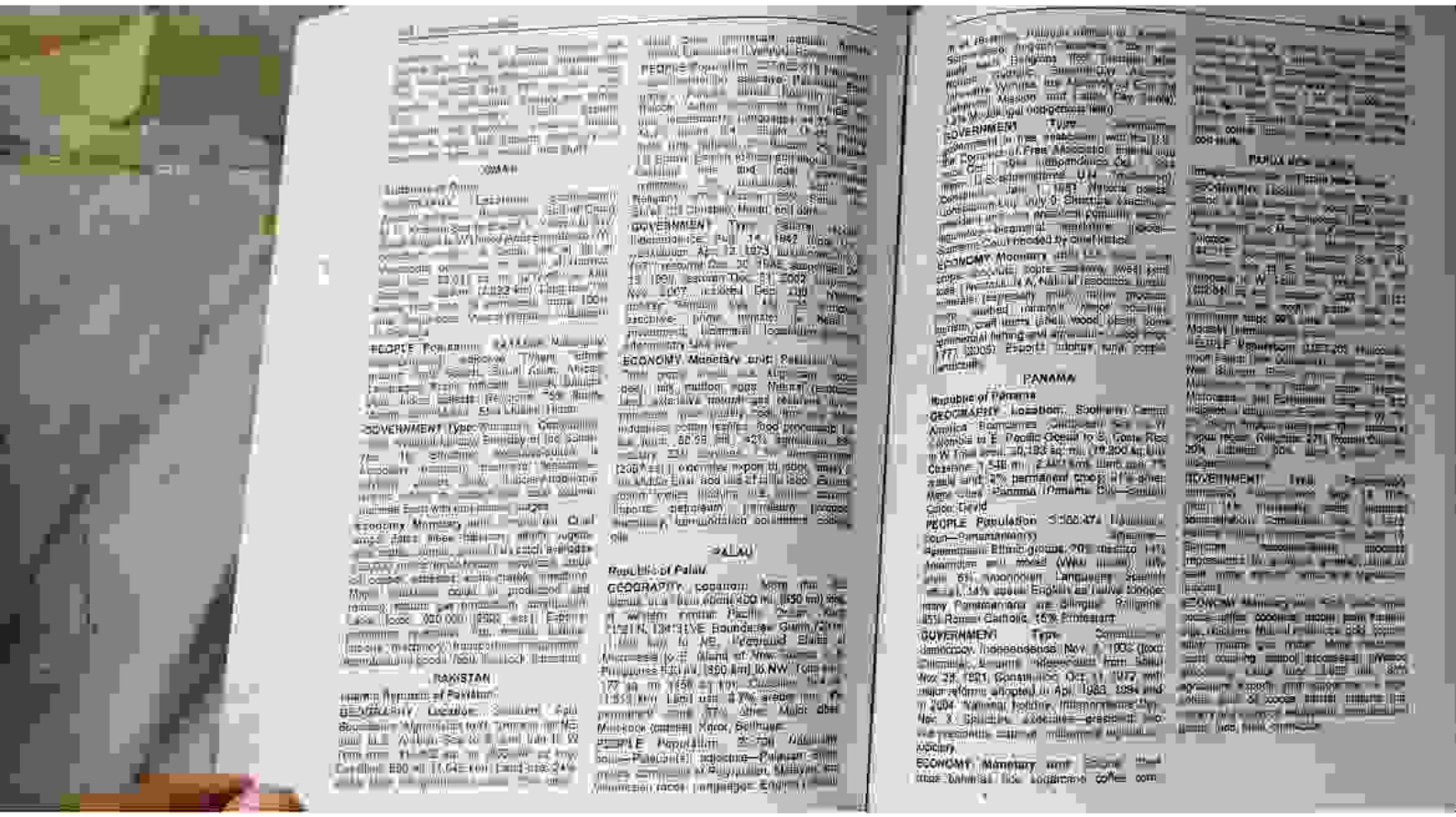

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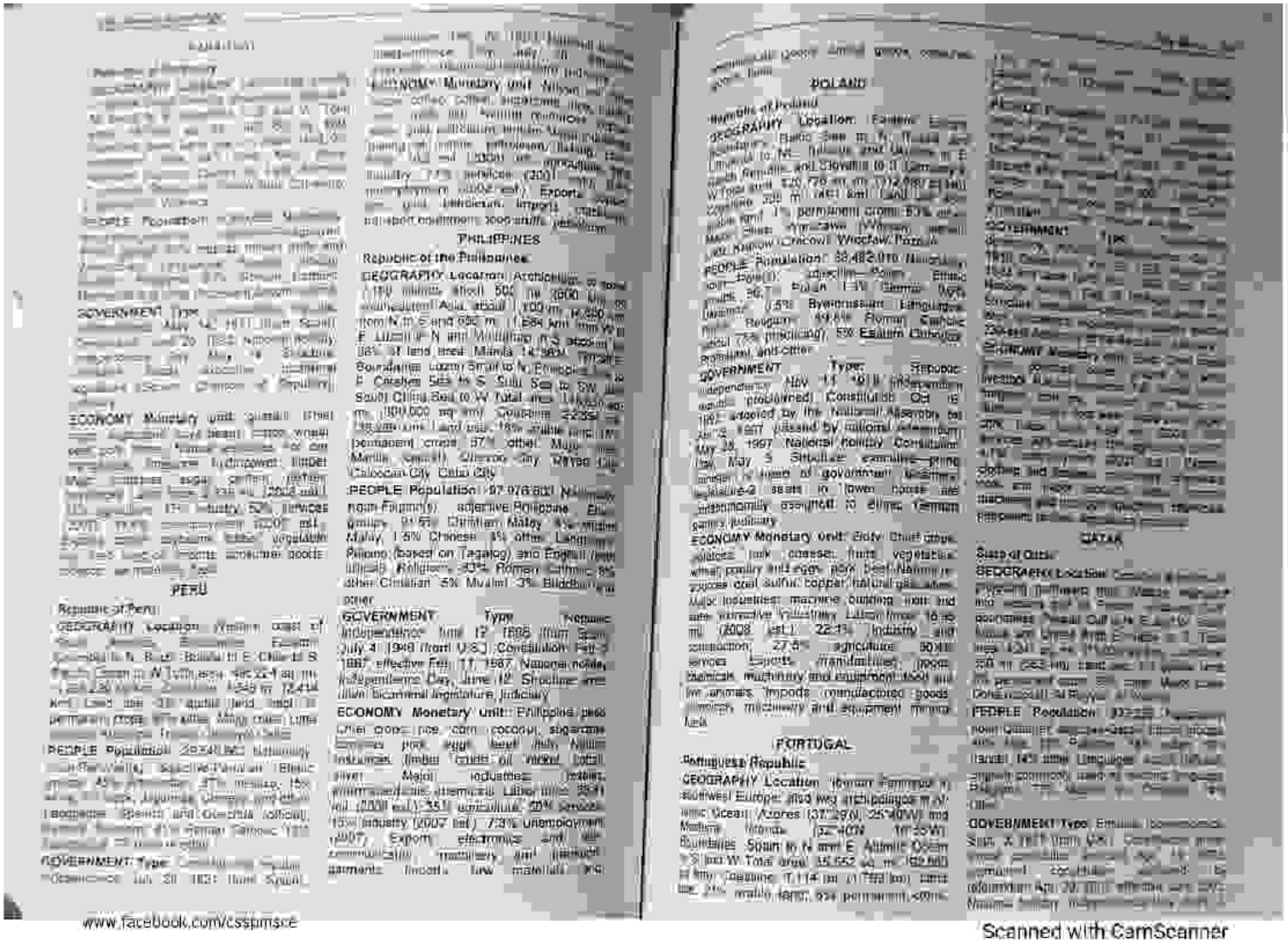

PERU

Republic of Peru

PHILIPPINES

Republic of the Philippines

POLAND

Republic of Poland

PORTUGAL

Portuguese Republic

QATAR

State of Qatar

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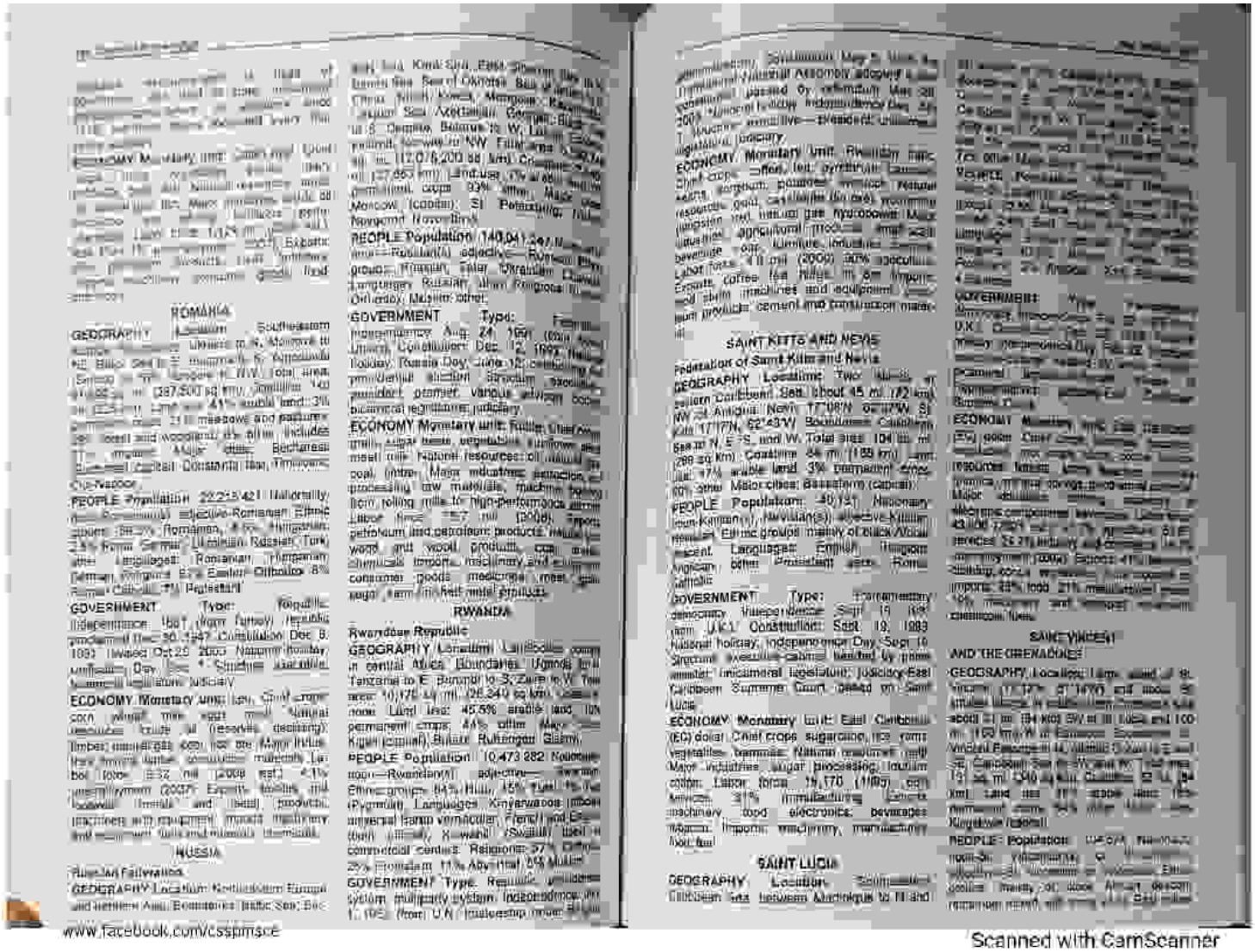

ROMANIA

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southeastern [illegible] Moldova to N, Ukraine to N, Moldova to E, Black Sea to E, Bulgaria to S, Yugoslavia to SW, Hungary to W; total area: 237,500 sq mi; 91,699 sq km; land: 41% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 31% meadows and pastures; 28% forest and woodland; 6% other; includes [illegible] Major cities: Bucharest, Constanta, Timisoara, Cluj-Napoca

PEOPLE Population: 22,215,421 Nationality: noun: Romanian(s); adjective: Romanian Ethnic groups: 89% Romanian, 9% Hungarian, 2% Roma, Ukrainian, Russian, Turk, other Languages: Romanian, Hungarian, German, Ukrainian 67% Eastern Orthodox, 6% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant

GOVERNMENT Type: republic; [illegible] Independence: 1881 (from Turkey); republic proclaimed Dec 30, 1947; Constitution: Dec 8, 1991; revised Oct 29, 2003; National holiday: unification Day, Dec 1; Suffrage: [illegible]; Executive: [illegible]; Legislature: [illegible]; Judiciary: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]; Chief crops: corn, wheat, [illegible]; Natural resources: [illegible] all (declining); timber; [illegible]; Major industries: [illegible]; Trade: [illegible]; Labor force: 8.32 mil (2008 est.); 4.1% unemployment (2007); Exports: textiles and footwear; metals and metal products; machinery and equipment; mineral machinery and equipment; fuels and minerals; chemicals

RUSSIA

Russian Federation

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northeastern Europe and northern Asia; Boundaries: [illegible] Sea; Sea of Okhotsk; Sea of Japan; China; North Korea; Mongolia; Kazakhstan; Caspian Sea; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Black Sea; Ukraine; Belarus; to W; Land: [illegible] to NW; Total area: [illegible] sq mi; 17,075,200 sq km; Coastline: [illegible] mi; 37,653 km; Land use: [illegible] permanent crops; 93% other; Major cities: Moscow (capital); St Petersburg; Nizhniy Novgorod; Novosibirsk

PEOPLE Population: 140,041,247 Nationality: noun: Russian(s); adjective: Russian Ethnic groups: Russian, Tatar, Ukrainian, Chuvash Languages: Russian, other Religions: Russian Orthodox, Muslim, other

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible]; Independence: Aug 24, 1991 (from Soviet Union); Constitution: Dec 12, 1993; National holiday: Russia Day, June 12; [illegible] presidential election system; executive: president, premier, various advisory bodies; bicameral legislature; judiciary: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Ruble; Chief crops: [illegible], sugar beets, vegetables, sunflower seed; meat; milk; Natural resources: oil, natural gas, coal, timber; Major industries: extraction and processing raw materials, machine building, from rolling mills to high-performance aircraft; Labor force: 75.7 mil (2008); Exports: petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, wood and wood products, coal, metals; Imports: chemicals, machinery and equipment, consumer goods, medicines, meat, grain, sugar, farm products, textiles

RWANDA

Rwandese Republic

GEOGRAPHY Location: Landlocked country in central Africa; Boundaries: Uganda to N, Tanzania to E, Burundi to S, Zaire to W; Total area: 10,170 sq mi; 26,340 sq km; Coastline: none; Land use: 45.5% arable land; 10% permanent crops; 44% other; Major cities: Kigali (capital); Butare; Ruhengeri; Gisenyi

PEOPLE Population: 10,473,282 Nationality: noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan Ethnic groups: 84% Hutu, 15% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid) Languages: Kinyarwanda, French and English (official), Kiswahili (Swahili) used in commercial centers Religions: 57% Catholic, 25% Protestant, 11% Adventist, 2% Muslim

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic; presidential system; multiparty system; Independence: July 1, 1962 (from U.N. trusteeship under Belgian administration); National Assembly adopted a new constitution, passed by referendum May 26, 2003; Suffrage: universal adult; Executive: president, [illegible]; Legislature: bicameral—Senate, Chamber of Deputies; Judiciary: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Rwandan franc; Chief crops: coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide), sorghum, potatoes, manioc; Natural resources: gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane gas, hydropower; Major industries: agricultural products and small-scale light consumer goods, cement, beverages, soap, furniture, industrial products; Labor force: 4.8 mil (2000); 90% agriculture; Exports: coffee, tea, hides; Imports: foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery and equipment, steel, construction materials, transport equipment, cement and construction materials

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

GEOGRAPHY Location: Two islands in Caribbean Sea, about 45 mi; 72 km; southeast of Puerto Rico, between Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, NW of Antigua; Nevis 17°08'N, 62°47'W; St Kitts 17°17'N, 62°43'W; Boundaries: Caribbean Sea on N, E, S, and W; Total area: 104 sq mi; 269 sq km; Coastline: 84 mi; 135 km; Land use: 17% arable land, 3% permanent crops, 80% other; Major cities: Basseterre (capital)

PEOPLE Population: 40,131; Nationality: noun—Kittian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective—Kittian, Nevisian; Ethnic groups: mainly of black African descent; Languages: English; Religions: Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible]; parliamentary democracy; Independence: Sept 19, 1983 (from U.K.); Constitution: Sept 19, 1983; National holiday: Independence Day, Sept 19; Structure: executive—[illegible]; advised by prime minister; bicameral legislature; judiciary: East Caribbean Supreme Court, based on Saint Lucia

ECONOMY Monetary unit: East Caribbean (EC) dollar; Chief crops: sugarcane, rice, yams, vegetables, bananas; Natural resources: [illegible]; Major industries: sugar processing, tourism, cotton; Labor force: 19,170 (1995); 39% services, 31% manufacturing, [illegible], machinery, food and electronics; beverages, tobacco; Imports: machinery, manufactured goods, food, fuel

SAINT LUCIA

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible] Caribbean Sea, between Martinique to N and [illegible]

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible] chain of islands in Caribbean Sea, [illegible] Grenada; Boundaries: [illegible]; Total area: [illegible]; Land use: [illegible]; Major cities: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible]; Nationality: noun—[illegible]; adjective—[illegible]; Ethnic groups: [illegible]; Languages: [illegible]; Religions: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT: [illegible]; Type: [illegible]; Independence: [illegible] (from U.K.); Constitution: [illegible]; National holiday: [illegible]; Suffrage: [illegible]; Executive: [illegible]; Legislature: [illegible]; Judiciary: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]; Chief crops: [illegible]; Natural resources: [illegible]; Major industries: [illegible]; Trade: [illegible]; Labor force: [illegible]; Exports: [illegible]; Imports: [illegible]

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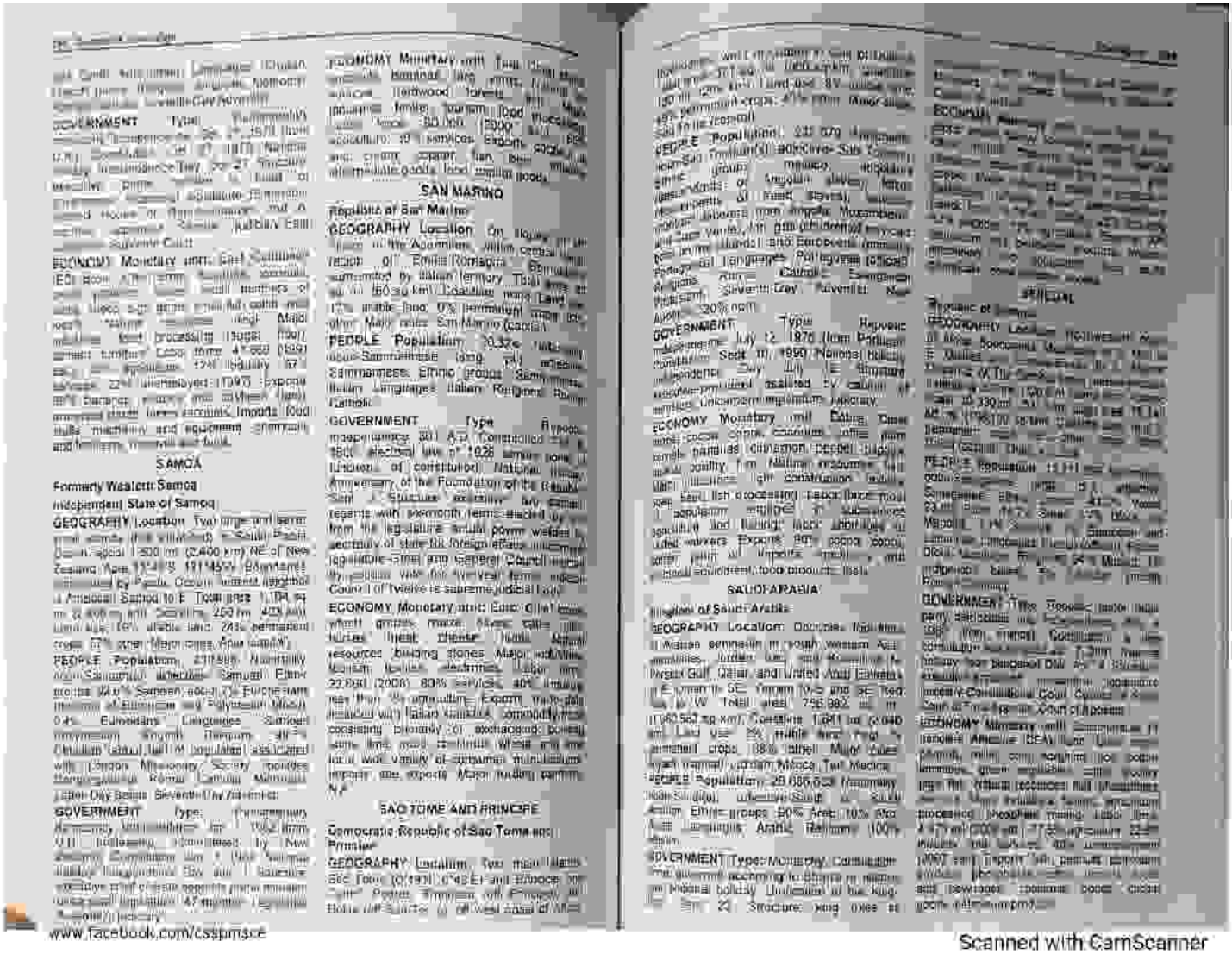

SAMOA

Formerly Western Samoa

Independent State of Samoa

GEOGRAPHY Location: Two large and several small islands in South Pacific Ocean, about 1,500 mi (2,400 km) NE of New Zealand. Area: 1,133 sq mi (2,935 sq km); slightly smaller than Rhode Island. Land boundaries: none. Coastline: 217 mi (349 km). Climate: tropical; rainy season (November to April); dry season (May to October); cyclonic storms possible mid-December to March. Terrain: narrow coastal plains rising to rugged mountains. Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish, hydropower, petroleum (imports). Land use: 8% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 65% forests and woodland; 20% other; includes 2% irrigated. Natural hazards: cyclonic storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions. Environment: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution. Note: strategic location in South Pacific Ocean.

PEOPLE Population: 192,001 (July 2006 est.). Nationality: noun: Samoan(s); adjective: Samoan. Ethnic groups: Samoan, 92.6%; Samoan-European, 7%; Euronesian, 0.4%; Europeans, 0.2%; Chinese, 0.2%; other, 0.6%. Languages: Samoan (Polynesian), English. Religions: Congregational, 34.8%; Roman Catholic, 19.6%; Methodist, 15.3%; Latter-Day Saints, 7.2%; Seventh-Day Adventist, 10.1%; other Christian denominations, 12.2%; none, 0.8%. Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write; total population: 99.7%; male: 99.7%; female: 99.7% (2003 est.).

GOVERNMENT Type: Parliamentary democracy. Independence: 1 January 1962 (from New Zealand trusteeship under UN mandate). Constitution: 1960; effective 1 January 1962. Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Tala (WST). Economic overview: small, developing island economy; 70% of population engaged in subsistence agriculture; fish processing, tourism, and manufacturing are small but growing; heavily dependent on foreign aid and family remittances; vulnerable to natural disasters. GDP: purchasing power parity—$1.2 billion (2005 est.). GDP—real growth rate: 4% (2005 est.). GDP—per capita: purchasing power parity—$6,300 (2005 est.). GDP—composition by sector: agriculture: 11%; industry: 29%; services: 60% (2005 est.). Agriculture—products: coconuts, bananas, taro, yams, cocoa, copra, vanilla, pineapples, papayas, livestock. Industries: food processing, building materials, auto parts assembly, electronics, tourism. Labor force: 80,000 (2000 est.). Labor force—by occupation: agriculture 65%, services 35% (2000 est.). Unemployment rate: 9% (2000 est.). Budget: revenues: $80 million; expenditures: $100 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (2005 est.). Exports: $20 million (f.o.b., 2005 est.). Exports—commodities: fish, coconut oil, taro, automotive parts, garments, nonmonetary sector (2005 est.). Exports—partners: Australia 37%, American Samoa 36%, New Zealand 9%, Fiji 5% (2004). Imports: $150 million (f.o.b., 2005 est.). Imports—commodities: food products, machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels. Imports—partners: New Zealand 36%, Australia 19%, Fiji 11%, Singapore 8%, American Samoa 7% (2004). Debt—external: $NA. Economic aid—recipient: $NA. Currency: tala (WST); 1 tala = 100 sene. Exchange rates: tala per US$1—2.6 (2005), 2.6 (2004), 2.6 (2003), 2.6 (2002), 2.6 (2001).

SAN MARINO

Republic of San Marino

GEOGRAPHY Location: Enclave in north-central Italy, near Adriatic Sea, southeast of Rimini. Area: 24 sq mi (61 sq km); comparable to Washington, DC. Land boundaries: 23 mi (37 km). Coastline: none—landlocked. Climate: Mediterranean; mild winters; hot, dry summers. Terrain: rugged mountains. Natural resources: limestone, building stone. Land use: 17% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% other; 83% forests and woodland. Natural hazards: NA. Environment: NA. Note: landlocked.

PEOPLE Population: 30,324 (July 2006 est.). Nationality: noun: Sammarinese (sing., pl.); adjective: Sammarinese. Ethnic groups: Sammarinese, Italian. Languages: Italian. Religions: Roman Catholic.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: 301 A.D. Constitution: 8 October 1600, effective 1 April 1974. Legal system: based on civil law system; unique political institutions and procedures. Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal. Executive branch: chief of state: Captains Regent Gian Luigi Berti and Oscar Mina (since 1 October 2006); head of government: Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Fiorenzo Stolfi (since 1 October 2006); cabinet: Congress of State (10 members); elections: Captains Regent elected by the Great and General Council for six-month terms; elections last held 1 October 2006 (next to be held 1 April 2007); election results: Gian Luigi Berti and Oscar Mina elected Captains Regent. Legislative branch: unicameral Great and General Council (60 seats; members elected by direct vote to serve five-year terms). Judicial branch: Council of Twelve is supreme judicial body.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Euro (EUR). Economic overview: mainly services, manufacturing, agriculture; tourism; banking; high standard of living; no unemployment; no foreign debt; inflation rate comparable to Italy's; customs agreement with EU. GDP: purchasing power parity—$1.1 billion (2005 est.). GDP—real growth rate: 2% (2005 est.). GDP—per capita: purchasing power parity—$36,000 (2005 est.). GDP—composition by sector: agriculture: 2%; industry: 29%; services: 69% (2005 est.). Agriculture—products: wheat, corn, grapes, olives, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, hides, wine. Industries: tourism, banking, textiles, electronics. Labor force: 22,000 (2006). 80% service, 20% industry, less than 1% agriculture. Export—partners: Italy 80%, Germany 5%, France 5%, UK 5%. Debt—external: $NA. Economic aid—recipient: $NA. Currency: euro (EUR); 1 euro = 100 cents. Exchange rates: euros per US$1—0.8 (2005), 0.8 (2004), 0.9 (2003), 0.9 (2002), 1.1 (2001).

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

GEOGRAPHY Location: Two main islands in Gulf of Guinea, off western equatorial Africa. Area: 372 sq mi (964 sq km); slightly smaller than Washington, DC. Land boundaries: 0 mi. Coastline: 130 mi (209 km). Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy season (October to December); dry season (January to March). Terrain: mostly mountainous with dense forests. Natural resources: fish, hydropower, timber, petroleum (offshore). Land use: 8% arable land; 12% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 76% forests and woodland; 8% other; includes 2% irrigated. Natural hazards: NA. Environment: deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution. Note: strategic location in South Pacific Ocean.

PEOPLE Population: 212,679 (July 2006 est.). Nationality: noun: Sao Tomean(s); adjective: Sao Tomean. Ethnic groups: mestico, angolar, forro, Portuguese, Cape Verdean, Mozambican, contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde, and gile (descendants of Nigerian workers). Languages: Portuguese (official), Fang, Kabuverdianu (Crioulo), Lunguie, Santome. Religions: Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, New Apostolic, Assembly of God, Universal Church of the Kingdom of God, Jehovah's Witnesses, Baha'i, Mormon, Islam, Evangelical Church, Christian Science, Jehovah's Witness, Baptist, Methodist, Pentecostal, 30% non.

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: July 12, 1975 (from Portugal). Constitution: Sept 10, 1990. National holiday: Independence Day, July 12 (1975). Suffrage: universal. Executive branch: chief of state: President Fradique de Menezes; head of government: Prime Minister Damiao Vaz d'Almeida; cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister. Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (55 seats; members elected by direct vote to serve four-year terms). Judicial branch: Supreme Court.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Dobra. Economic overview: cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm kernels, pamplas, cinnamon, pepper, bagasse, poultry, fish, matches, beer, soft drinks, light construction, soap, beer, fish processing, food, beer, food, agriculture and fishing, food, beverages, agriculture and fishing, food, beverages, light industry, construction, services, subsistence agriculture and fishing accounts for 50% of GDP, 90% of population employed, cocoa dominates exports, small reexport trade, industry mostly light construction, food processing, beverages, shortages of power, water, and foreign exchange hamper production, small subsistence economy, food products, fish.

SAUDI ARABIA

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Occupies most of Arabian peninsula in southwestern Asia, bordering Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Red Sea, Qatar, and United Arab Emirates (UAE), Yemen, and Oman. Area: total: 756,982 sq mi (1,960,582 sq km); country comparison to the world: 13; land: 756,982 sq mi (1,960,582 sq km); water: 0 sq mi (0 sq km). Coastline: 1,811 mi (2,640 km). Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 98% other; 2% irrigated (2003 est.). Natural hazards: sandstorms and dust storms. Environment: current issues: desertification; inadequate supplies of potable water; pollution of coastal waters from oil spills and industrial wastes; sewage pollution in Jiddah from inadequate treatment facilities; coastal degradation along the Red Sea from oil development and shipping activities; groundwater contamination from industrial wastes and sewage; solid waste disposal in the Jiddah area is a problem; limited arable land and desertification. Note: strategic location adjacent to Strait of Hormuz, world's most important petroleum transit chokepoint; Mecca and Medina, Islam's two holiest cities, are located in Saudi Arabia.

PEOPLE Population: 28,686,633 (July 2006 est.). Nationality: noun: Saudi(s); adjective: Saudi. Ethnic groups: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian. Languages: Arabic. Religions: 100% Islam.

GOVERNMENT Type: Monarchy. Constitution: none; government according to Shari'a or Islamic law; royal family decrees. Independence: 23 September 1932 (unification of the Kingdom). Legal system: based on Islamic law; Structure: king does not

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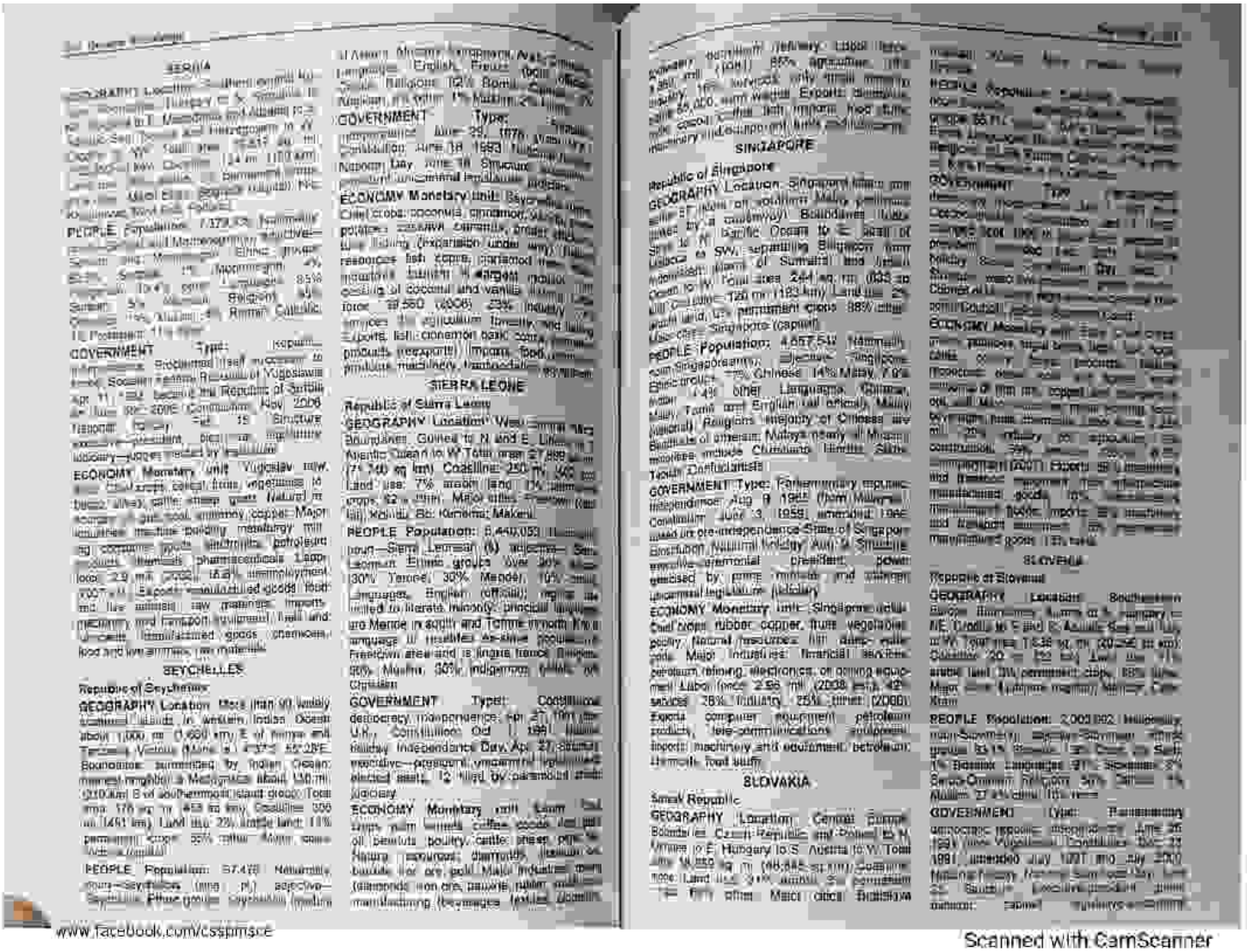

SERBIA

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible] Hungary on E, Croatia to W, Macedonia and Albania to S, Bosnia and Herzegovina to W and Montenegro to SW; Kosovo is a province in S Serbia; Vojvodina in N Serbia; Belgrade is the capital city Area: [illegible] sq mi; land: [illegible] sq mi; water: [illegible] sq mi; Coastline: 0 mi (0 km) Climate: [illegible] Terrain: [illegible] Natural resources: [illegible] Land use: [illegible] Natural hazards: [illegible] Environment—current issues: [illegible] Geography—note: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 7,379,339 (July [illegible] Nationality: noun—Serb(s), Montenegrin(s); adjective—Serbian, Montenegrin Ethnic groups: Serb 66%, Montenegrin 9%, Albanian 17%, Bosniak 3%, Hungarian 3%, Roma 2% Languages: Serbian 95%, Albanian 5%, Bosnian 1%, Romani 1%, Hungarian 1% Religions: Serbian Orthodox 85%, Muslim 3%, Roman Catholic 5%, Protestant 1%, other 1% Population growth rate: [illegible] Birth rate: [illegible] Death rate: [illegible] Net migration rate: [illegible] Infant mortality rate: [illegible] Life expectancy at birth: [illegible] Total fertility rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—adult prevalence rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—people living with HIV/AIDS: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—deaths: [illegible] Education expenditures: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: republic Constitutional: [illegible] Independence: [illegible] Legal system: [illegible] Suffrage: [illegible] Executive branch: [illegible] Legislative branch: [illegible] Judicial branch: [illegible] Political parties and leaders: [illegible] International organization participation: [illegible] Diplomatic representation in US: [illegible] Diplomatic representation from US: [illegible] Flag description: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible] Gross domestic product (GDP): [illegible] GDP—per capita (PPP): [illegible] GDP—composition by sector: [illegible] Labor force: [illegible] Unemployment rate: [illegible] Population below poverty line: [illegible] Household income or consumption by percentage share: [illegible] Distribution of family income—Gini index: [illegible] Investment (gross fixed): [illegible] Budget: [illegible] Taxes and other revenues: [illegible] Public debt: [illegible] Inflation rate (consumer prices): [illegible] Commercial bank prime lending rate: [illegible] Stock of narrow money: [illegible] Stock of broad money: [illegible] Stock of domestic credit: [illegible] Market value of publicly traded shares: [illegible] Current account balance: [illegible] Exports: [illegible] Exports—commodities: [illegible] Exports—partners: [illegible] Imports: [illegible] Imports—commodities: [illegible] Imports—partners: [illegible] Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: [illegible] Debt—external: [illegible] Economic aid—recipient: [illegible] Currency: [illegible] Currency code: [illegible] Exchange rates: [illegible] Fiscal year: [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS Telephones—main lines in use: [illegible] Telephones—mobile cellular: [illegible] Telephone system: [illegible] Radio broadcast stations: [illegible] Television broadcast stations: [illegible] Internet country code: [illegible] Internet hosts: [illegible] Internet users: [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION Airports: [illegible] Airports—with paved runways: [illegible] Airports—with unpaved runways: [illegible] Heliports: [illegible] Pipelines: [illegible] Railways: [illegible] Roadways: [illegible] Waterways: [illegible] Merchant marine: [illegible]

MILITARY AND SECURITY Military branches: [illegible] Military service age and obligation: [illegible] Manpower available for military service: [illegible] Manpower fit for military service: [illegible] Manpower reaching military service age annually: [illegible] Military expenditures: [illegible] Military—note: [illegible]

TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES Disputes—international: [illegible] Illicit drugs: [illegible]

SEYCHELLES

Republic of Seychelles

GEOGRAPHY Location: More than 90 widely scattered islands in western Indian Ocean, about 1,000 mi (1,600 km) E of mainland Tanzania Area: [illegible] sq mi; land: [illegible] sq mi; water: [illegible] sq mi Area—comparative: [illegible] Boundaries: surrounded by Indian Ocean; nearest neighbor is Madagascar about 930 mi (1,500 km) E of southernmost island group Coastline: 306 mi (491 km) Land use: 2% arable land; 11% permanent crops; 87% other Major cities: [illegible] Climate: [illegible] Terrain: [illegible] Natural resources: [illegible] Natural hazards: [illegible] Environment—current issues: [illegible] Geography—note: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 87,476 Nationality: noun—Seychellois (sing. & pl.); adjective—Seychellois Ethnic groups: Seychellois (mixed African, European, Asian, and French descent) 89%, Indian 4%, Chinese 4%, other 3% Languages: English, French, Seselwa (Creole French) (official) 100% Religions: Roman Catholic 82%, Anglican 6%, other Christian 8%, Muslim 2%, none 2% Population growth rate: [illegible] Birth rate: [illegible] Death rate: [illegible] Net migration rate: [illegible] Infant mortality rate: [illegible] Life expectancy at birth: [illegible] Total fertility rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—adult prevalence rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—people living with HIV/AIDS: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—deaths: [illegible] Education expenditures: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: republic Constitutional: [illegible] Independence: June 29, 1976 (from UK) Constitution: June 18, 1993 National holiday: Independence Day, June 29 Structure: presidential-centered republic Executive: president—elected by popular vote for a 5-year term; vice president; cabinet Legislative: unicameral National Assembly—elected by popular vote for 5-year terms Judicial: Supreme Court Political parties and leaders: [illegible] International organization participation: [illegible] Diplomatic representation in US: [illegible] Diplomatic representation from US: [illegible] Flag description: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Seychelles rupee (SCR) Gross domestic product (GDP): [illegible] GDP—per capita (PPP): [illegible] GDP—composition by sector: [illegible] Labor force: [illegible] Unemployment rate: [illegible] Population below poverty line: [illegible] Household income or consumption by percentage share: [illegible] Distribution of family income—Gini index: [illegible] Investment (gross fixed): [illegible] Budget: [illegible] Taxes and other revenues: [illegible] Public debt: [illegible] Inflation rate (consumer prices): [illegible] Commercial bank prime lending rate: [illegible] Stock of narrow money: [illegible] Stock of broad money: [illegible] Stock of domestic credit: [illegible] Market value of publicly traded shares: [illegible] Current account balance: [illegible] Exports: [illegible] Exports—commodities: [illegible] Exports—partners: [illegible] Imports: [illegible] Imports—commodities: [illegible] Imports—partners: [illegible] Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: [illegible] Debt—external: [illegible] Economic aid—recipient: [illegible] Currency: [illegible] Currency code: [illegible] Exchange rates: [illegible] Fiscal year: [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS Telephones—main lines in use: [illegible] Telephones—mobile cellular: [illegible] Telephone system: [illegible] Radio broadcast stations: [illegible] Television broadcast stations: [illegible] Internet country code: [illegible] Internet hosts: [illegible] Internet users: [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION Airports: [illegible] Airports—with paved runways: [illegible] Airports—with unpaved runways: [illegible] Heliports: [illegible] Pipelines: [illegible] Railways: [illegible] Roadways: [illegible] Waterways: [illegible] Merchant marine: [illegible]

MILITARY AND SECURITY Military branches: [illegible] Military service age and obligation: [illegible] Manpower available for military service: [illegible] Manpower fit for military service: [illegible] Manpower reaching military service age annually: [illegible] Military expenditures: [illegible] Military—note: [illegible]

TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES Disputes—international: [illegible] Illicit drugs: [illegible]

SIERRA LEONE

Republic of Sierra Leone

GEOGRAPHY Location: West [illegible] Africa Boundaries: Guinea to N and E, Liberia to SE, Atlantic Ocean to W Total area: 27,699 sq mi (71,740 sq km) Coastline: 250 mi (402 km) Land use: 7% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 92% other Major cities: Freetown (capital) 802,000; Bo; Kenema; Makeni

PEOPLE Population: 5,440,053 (July [illegible] Nationality: noun—Sierra Leonean(s) (s); adjective—Sierra Leonean Ethnic groups: over 20 (30% Temne, 30% Mende, 10% other) Languages: English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal languages are Mende in south and Temne in north Krio language is creolized English-based trade Freetown area and is lingua franca Religions: 60% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian

GOVERNMENT Type: Constitutional democracy (Commonwealth); [illegible] UK, Constitution: Oct 1, 1991 National holiday: Independence Day, Apr 27 (1961) Executive—president, vice president, cabinet elected seats: 12 filled by paramount chiefs Judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Leone (Le) Chief crops: palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, palm oil, livestock, poultry, cattle, sheep, pigs Natural resources: diamonds, titanium, bauxite, iron ore, gold Major industries: mining (diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile), small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, agricultural processing), petroleum refining, [illegible] Agriculture—products: [illegible] Exports: [illegible] Exports—commodities: [illegible] Exports—partners: [illegible] Imports: [illegible] Imports—commodities: [illegible] Imports—partners: [illegible] Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: [illegible] Debt—external: [illegible] Economic aid—recipient: [illegible] Currency: [illegible] Currency code: [illegible] Exchange rates: [illegible] Fiscal year: [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS Telephones—main lines in use: [illegible] Telephones—mobile cellular: [illegible] Telephone system: [illegible] Radio broadcast stations: [illegible] Television broadcast stations: [illegible] Internet country code: [illegible] Internet hosts: [illegible] Internet users: [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION Airports: [illegible] Airports—with paved runways: [illegible] Airports—with unpaved runways: [illegible] Heliports: [illegible] Pipelines: [illegible] Railways: [illegible] Roadways: [illegible] Waterways: [illegible] Merchant marine: [illegible]

MILITARY AND SECURITY Military branches: [illegible] Military service age and obligation: [illegible] Manpower available for military service: [illegible] Manpower fit for military service: [illegible] Manpower reaching military service age annually: [illegible] Military expenditures: [illegible] Military—note: [illegible]

TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES Disputes—international: [illegible] Illicit drugs: [illegible]

SINGAPORE

Republic of Singapore

GEOGRAPHY Location: Singapore [illegible] Asia, at S entrance to Strait of Malacca, [illegible] Boundaries: [illegible] Area: [illegible] sq mi; land: [illegible] sq mi; water: [illegible] sq mi Area—comparative: [illegible] Boundaries: [illegible] Coastline: [illegible] Land use: [illegible] Natural hazards: [illegible] Environment—current issues: [illegible] Geography—note: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 4,657,542 Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s); adjective—Singaporean Ethnic groups: 77% Chinese, 14% Malay, 7.9% Indian, 1.4% other Languages: Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (all official), Malay (national) Religions: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; Buddhists also Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

GOVERNMENT Type: Parliamentary republic; [illegible] Independence: Aug 9, 1965 (from Malaysia) Constitution: June 3, 1959, amended 1965; based on pre-independence State of Singapore Constitution National holiday: Aug 9 Structure: executive—ceremonial president, power exercised by prime minister and cabinet; unicameral legislature; judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Singapore dollar (SGD) Chief crops: rubber, copper, fruit, vegetables, poultry Natural resources: fish, deep-water ports Major industries: financial services, petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment Labor force: 2.56 mil. (2008 est.) 42% services, 28% industry, 25% other (2008) Exports: computer equipment, petroleum products, telecommunications equipment Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, chemicals, food, fuels

SLOVAKIA

Slovak Republic

GEOGRAPHY Location: Central Europe Boundaries: Czech Republic and Poland to N, Ukraine to E, Hungary to S, Austria to W Total area: 18,859 sq mi (48,845 sq km) Coastline: none Land use: [illegible] arable land; [illegible] permanent crops; [illegible] other Major cities: Bratislava

PEOPLE Population: [illegible] Nationality: noun—Slovak(s); adjective—Slovak Ethnic groups: [illegible] Languages: [illegible] Religions: [illegible] Population growth rate: [illegible] Birth rate: [illegible] Death rate: [illegible] Net migration rate: [illegible] Infant mortality rate: [illegible] Life expectancy at birth: [illegible] Total fertility rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—adult prevalence rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—people living with HIV/AIDS: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—deaths: [illegible] Education expenditures: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible] Independence: [illegible] Constitution: [illegible] Legal system: [illegible] Suffrage: [illegible] Executive branch: [illegible] Legislative branch: [illegible] Judicial branch: [illegible] Political parties and leaders: [illegible] International organization participation: [illegible] Diplomatic representation in US: [illegible] Diplomatic representation from US: [illegible] Flag description: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible] Gross domestic product (GDP): [illegible] GDP—per capita (PPP): [illegible] GDP—composition by sector: [illegible] Labor force: [illegible] Unemployment rate: [illegible] Population below poverty line: [illegible] Household income or consumption by percentage share: [illegible] Distribution of family income—Gini index: [illegible] Investment (gross fixed): [illegible] Budget: [illegible] Taxes and other revenues: [illegible] Public debt: [illegible] Inflation rate (consumer prices): [illegible] Commercial bank prime lending rate: [illegible] Stock of narrow money: [illegible] Stock of broad money: [illegible] Stock of domestic credit: [illegible] Market value of publicly traded shares: [illegible] Current account balance: [illegible] Exports: [illegible] Exports—commodities: [illegible] Exports—partners: [illegible] Imports: [illegible] Imports—commodities: [illegible] Imports—partners: [illegible] Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: [illegible] Debt—external: [illegible] Economic aid—recipient: [illegible] Currency: [illegible] Currency code: [illegible] Exchange rates: [illegible] Fiscal year: [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS Telephones—main lines in use: [illegible] Telephones—mobile cellular: [illegible] Telephone system: [illegible] Radio broadcast stations: [illegible] Television broadcast stations: [illegible] Internet country code: [illegible] Internet hosts: [illegible] Internet users: [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION Airports: [illegible] Airports—with paved runways: [illegible] Airports—with unpaved runways: [illegible] Heliports: [illegible] Pipelines: [illegible] Railways: [illegible] Roadways: [illegible] Waterways: [illegible] Merchant marine: [illegible]

MILITARY AND SECURITY Military branches: [illegible] Military service age and obligation: [illegible] Manpower available for military service: [illegible] Manpower fit for military service: [illegible] Manpower reaching military service age annually: [illegible] Military expenditures: [illegible] Military—note: [illegible]

TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES Disputes—international: [illegible] Illicit drugs: [illegible]

SLOVENIA

Republic of Slovenia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southeastern Europe, Bordering Austria on N, Hungary on NE, Croatia on S and E, Adriatic Sea and Italy on W Total area: 7,836 sq mi (20,296 sq km) Coastline: 29 mi (47 km) Land use: 11% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 86% other Major cities: Ljubljana (capital) Climate: [illegible] Terrain: [illegible] Natural resources: [illegible] Natural hazards: [illegible] Environment—current issues: [illegible] Geography—note: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 2,003,992 Nationality: noun—Slovene(s); adjective—Slovenian Ethnic groups: 83.1% Slovene, 2% Croat, 2% Serb, 1% Bosniak Languages: 91% Slovenian, 3% Serbo-Croatian, 1% German, 1% Italian, 2% other Religions: [illegible] Population growth rate: [illegible] Birth rate: [illegible] Death rate: [illegible] Net migration rate: [illegible] Infant mortality rate: [illegible] Life expectancy at birth: [illegible] Total fertility rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—adult prevalence rate: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—people living with HIV/AIDS: [illegible] HIV/AIDS—deaths: [illegible] Education expenditures: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: Parliamentary democratic republic; [illegible] Independence: June 25, 1991 (from Yugoslavia) Constitution: Dec 23, 1991, amended July 1997 and July 2000 National holiday: Statehood Day, June 25 Structure: executive—president, prime minister; cabinet; [illegible] unicameral

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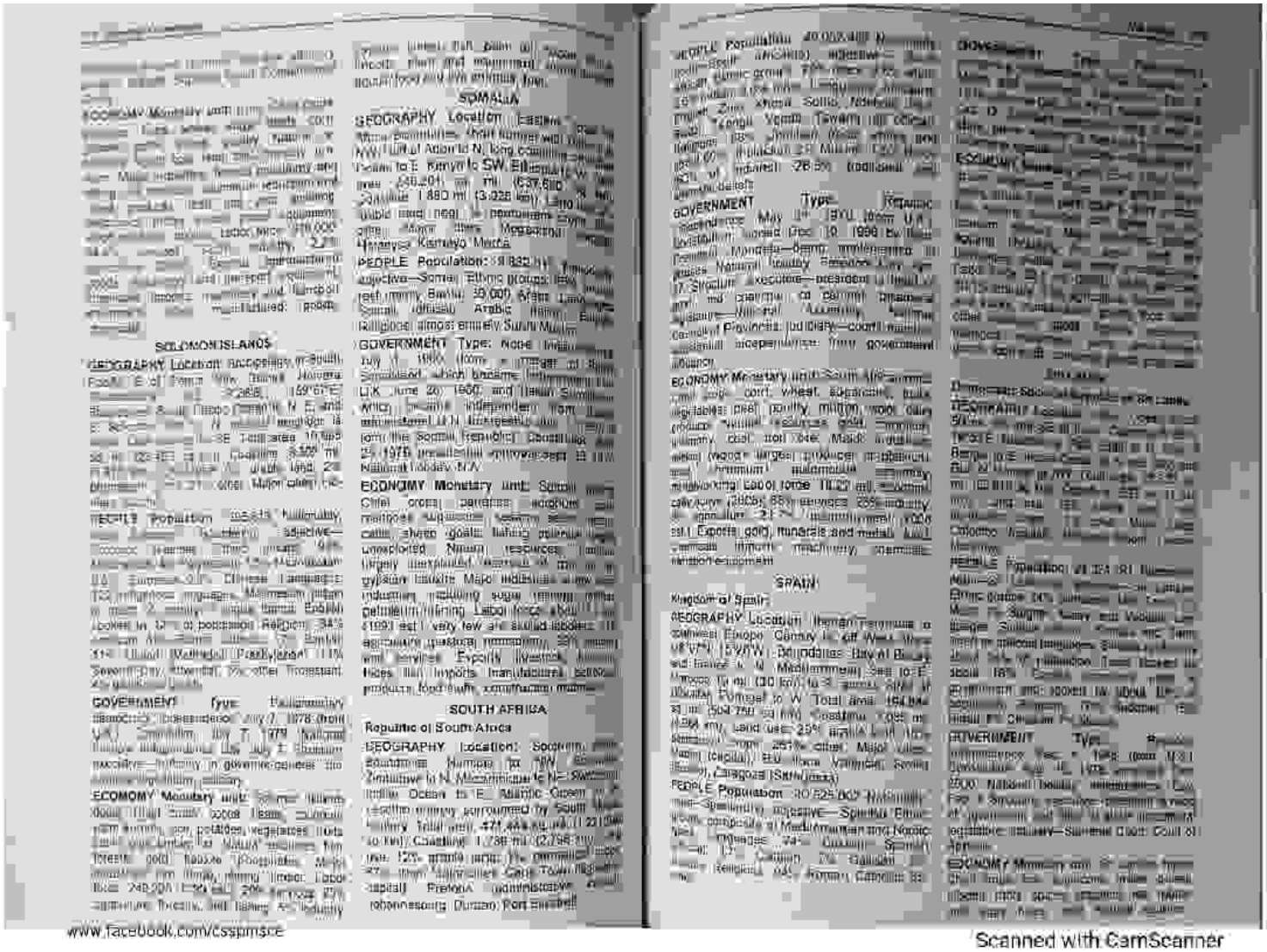

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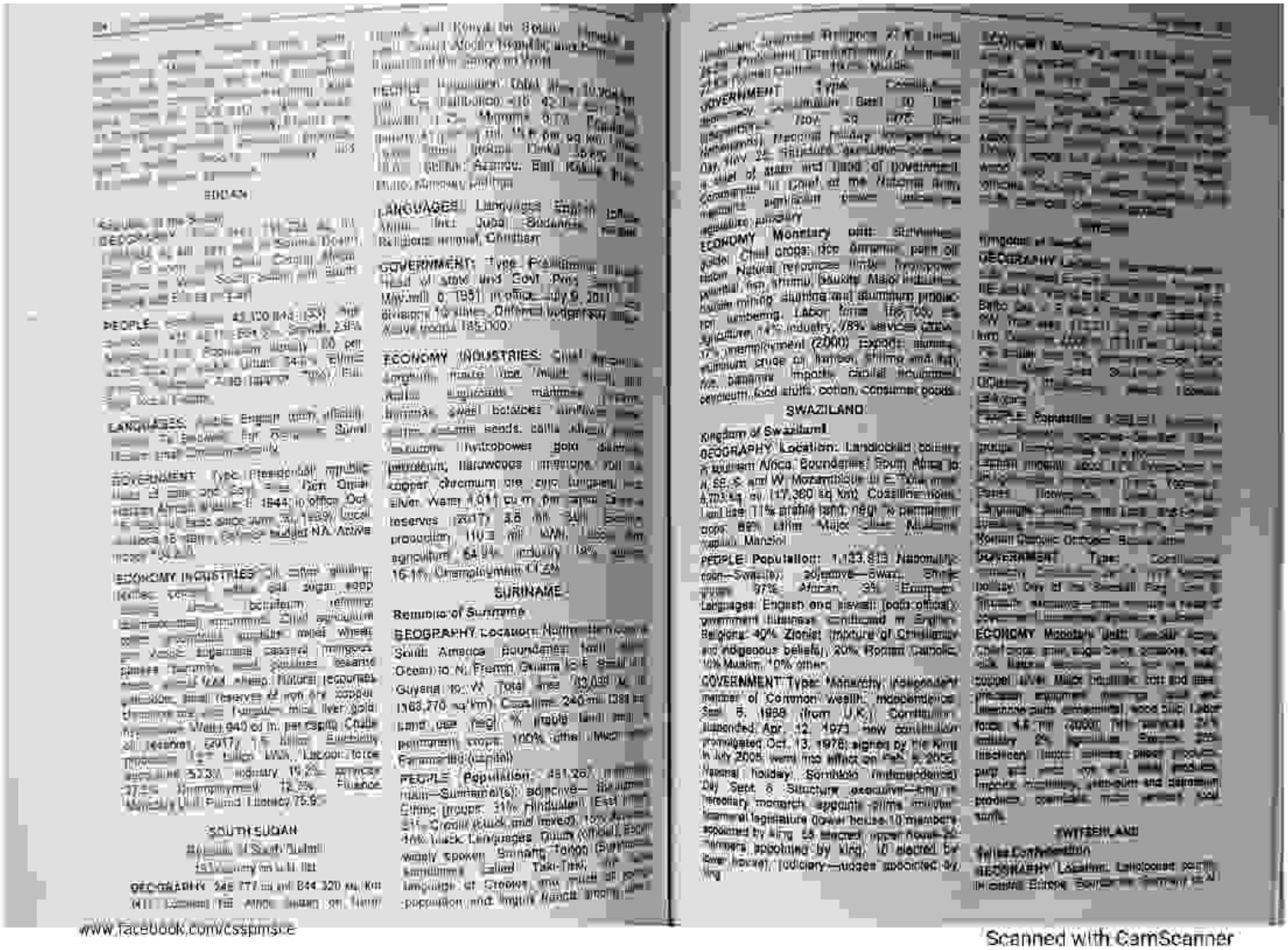

SOUTH SUDAN

SURINAME

Republic of Suriname

SWAZILAND

Kingdom of Swaziland

SWITZERLAND

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[illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible] German [illegible] French [illegible] Romansch [illegible] Protestant [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: Federal republic. [illegible] officially approved [illegible] National holiday: Anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation, Aug. 1. Structure: [illegible] head of government and chief of state [illegible] National Council, Council of States [illegible] judiciary [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Swiss franc. Chief [illegible] fruits, vegetables, meat, eggs [illegible] Natural resources: [illegible] Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches [illegible] Exports: machinery, chemicals [illegible] Imports: machinery, chemicals [illegible]

SYRIA

Syrian Arab Republic

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible] Turkey to N [illegible] Iraq to E [illegible] Lebanon and Israel to SW [illegible] Mediterranean Sea [illegible] Coastline: 193 mi. (193 km) [illegible] Land use [illegible] Major cities: Damascus, [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible] Syrian [illegible] Ethnic groups [illegible] Kurds [illegible] Languages: Arabic (official) [illegible] Armenian [illegible] French [illegible] Religion: [illegible] Sunni Muslim [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible] Independence: Apr. 17, 1946 [illegible]

[illegible] executive power [illegible] President and Council of Ministers [illegible] legislature (People's Council), judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Syrian pound. Chief crops: cotton, wheat, barley [illegible] Natural resources: [illegible] phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore [illegible] Major industries: [illegible] textiles, food processing [illegible] Labor force: 5.547 mil. (2008 [illegible]) [illegible] agriculture [illegible] Exports: [illegible] petroleum, [illegible] textiles [illegible] Imports: 21% machinery [illegible] food, stuffs/animals [illegible] metal [illegible] products, 10% chemicals.

TAIWAN

GEOGRAPHY Location: One large and several smaller islands about 100 mi. off SE coast of mainland China [illegible] 121° 0' E. Boundaries: East China Sea to N, Pacific Ocean to E, Bashi Channel to S [illegible] Formosa Strait to W [illegible] separated [illegible] by Formosa Strait. Total area: 13,900 sq. mi. (35,980 sq km). Coastline: 880 mi. [illegible] Land use: 24% arable land [illegible] Major cities: Taipei [illegible] Kaohsiung, Taichung, Tainan [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 22,920,946 [illegible] Ethnic groups: 84% Taiwanese, 14% [illegible] Chinese, 2% aborigine. Languages: Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese [illegible] dialects also used. Religions: 93% [illegible] Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; [illegible] Christian, 2.5% other.

GOVERNMENT Type: Multi-party [illegible] regime headed by popularly elected president [illegible] Constitution: Jan. 1, 1947 [illegible] 1994 and 1997. National holiday: National Day [illegible] Oct. 10. Structure: executive—popularly elected [illegible] two-chamber legislature [illegible] Legislative Yuan, National Assembly, judiciary—Judicial Yuan.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: New Taiwan dollar. Chief crops: rice, wheat, corn, tobacco, vegetables, fruit, tea, pigs, poultry [illegible] fish. Natural resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble [illegible] Major industries: electronics [illegible] refining, textiles, clothing, chemicals [illegible] Labor force: 10.79 mil. (2007 est.) [illegible] services [illegible] agriculture. Exports: [illegible] electrical equipment and machinery [illegible] textiles, plastics, chemicals [illegible] products. Imports: 44.5% machinery [illegible]

[illegible] electrical equipment [illegible] products [illegible] petroleum [illegible]

TAJIKISTAN

Republic of Tajikistan

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southeast central Asia. Boundaries: Kyrgyzstan to N, China to E, Afghanistan to S and SW, Uzbekistan to NW and W. Total area: 55,251 sq. mi. (143,100 sq km). Coastline: none. Land use: [illegible] arable land [illegible] permanent crops [illegible] other. Major cities: Dushanbe (Stalinabad 1929-61) (capital), Khodzhent (formerly Leninabad).

PEOPLE Population: 7,349,145. Nationality: noun—Tajikistani (s); adjective—Tajikistani. Ethnic groups: 64.9% Tajik, 25% Uzbek, 1.1% Russian, 9.7% other. Languages: Tajik (official) [illegible] closely related to Farsi (Persian) and [illegible] written in Cyrillic script since 1940. Russian widely used in government and business. Religions: 85% Sunni Muslim, 5% Shia Muslim [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. Independence: Sept. 9, 1991 (from Soviet Union). Constitution: Nov. 6, 1994. National holiday: National Day, Sept. 9. Structure: executive—popularly-elected president appoints prime minister and cabinet [illegible] legislature, judiciary.

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Tajikistani ruble. Chief crops: cotton, vegetables, fruit, grain [illegible] cattle, sheep, goats. Natural resources: significant hydropower potential, some petroleum, uranium, mercury [illegible] Major industries: mineral processing [illegible] chemicals, fertilizer, cement. Labor force: 2.1 mil. (2000) [illegible] agriculture, 8% industry, 25% services. Exports: cotton, aluminum, electricity, fruits, vegetable [illegible] Imports: fuel, electricity, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, food stuffs.

TANZANIA

United Republic of Tanzania

GEOGRAPHY Location: Tanganyika, on eastern coast of Africa; and islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, about 25 mi. (40 km) off Tanganyika coast in Indian Ocean. Boundaries: Uganda, Rwanda to NW, [illegible] Kenya to N, Indian Ocean to E, Mozambique, Malawi to S, Zambia to SW, Zaire to W. Total area: 364,900 sq. mi. (945,090 sq km). Coastline: 885 mi. (1,424 km) [illegible] Land use: [illegible] arable land [illegible] permanent crops [illegible] Major cities: Dar es Salaam [illegible] Mwanza, Tabora [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: 41,048,532. Nationality: noun—Tanzanian; adjective—Tanzanian.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic. [illegible]

ECONOMY [illegible]

THAILAND

Kingdom of Thailand

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible] Total area: [illegible]

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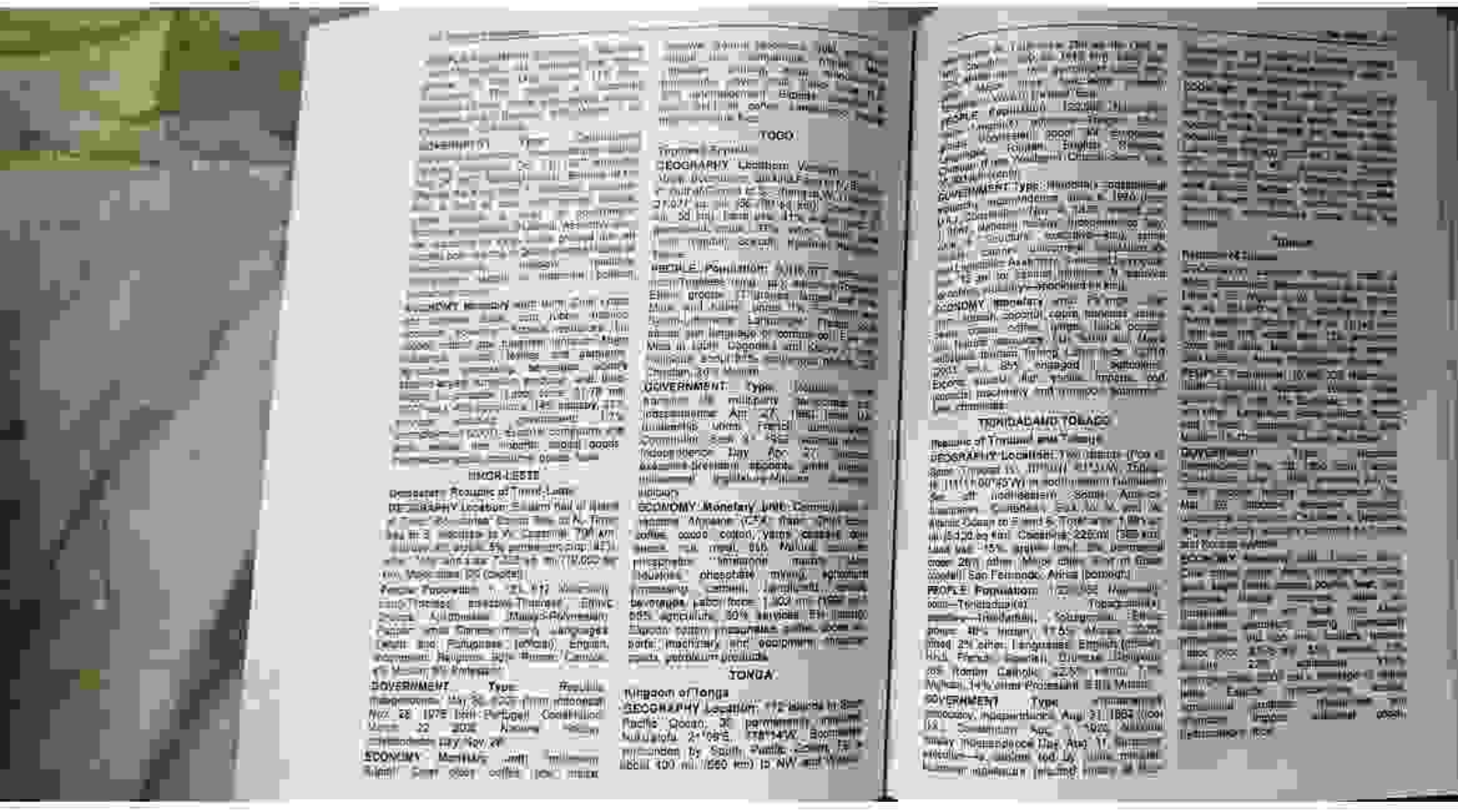

TOGO

TONGA

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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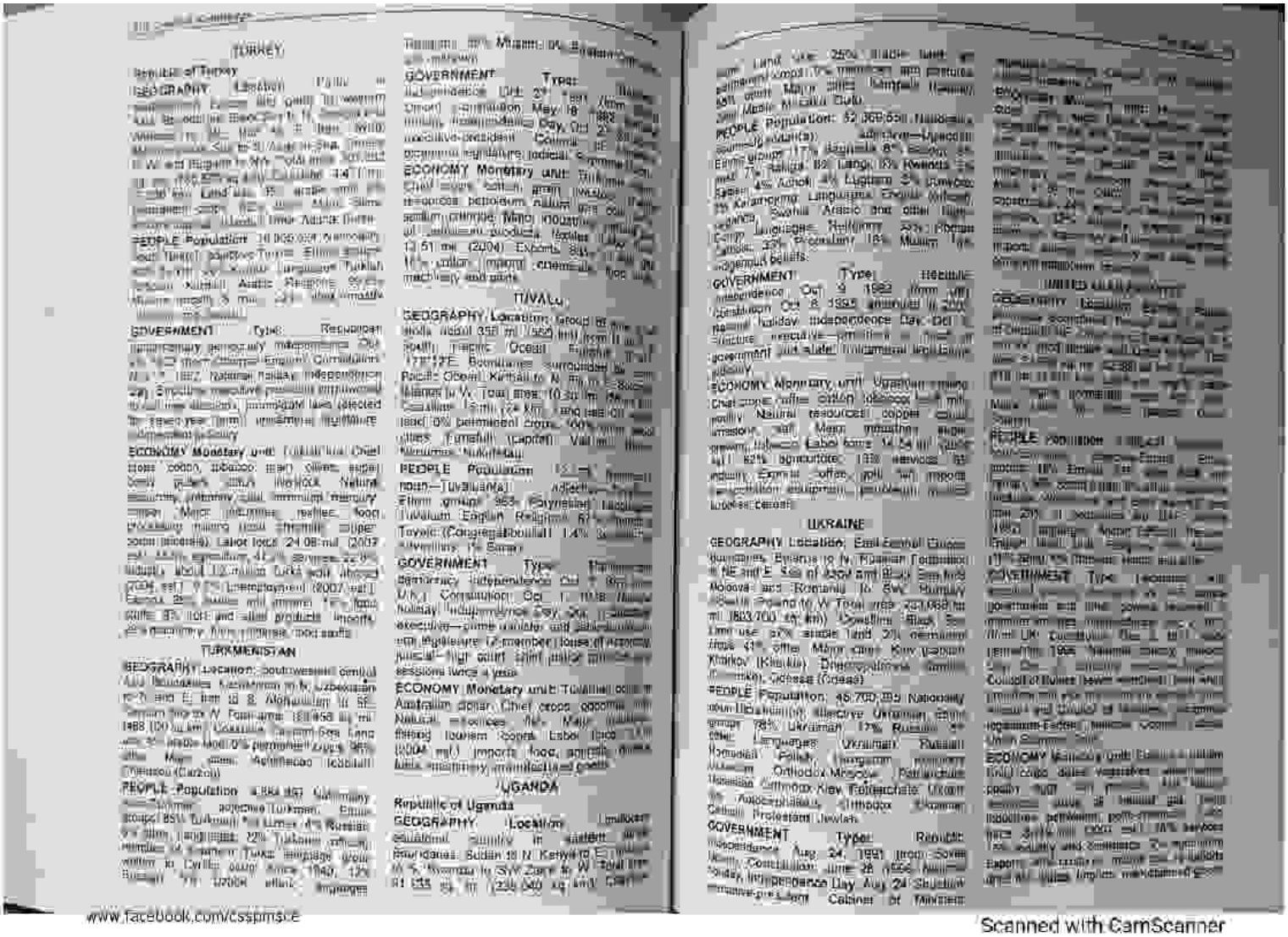

TURKEY

Republic of Turkey

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]

TURKMENISTAN

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible]

TUVALU

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]

UGANDA

Republic of Uganda

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible]

UKRAINE

GEOGRAPHY Location: [illegible]

PEOPLE Population: [illegible]

GOVERNMENT Type: [illegible]

ECONOMY Monetary unit: [illegible]

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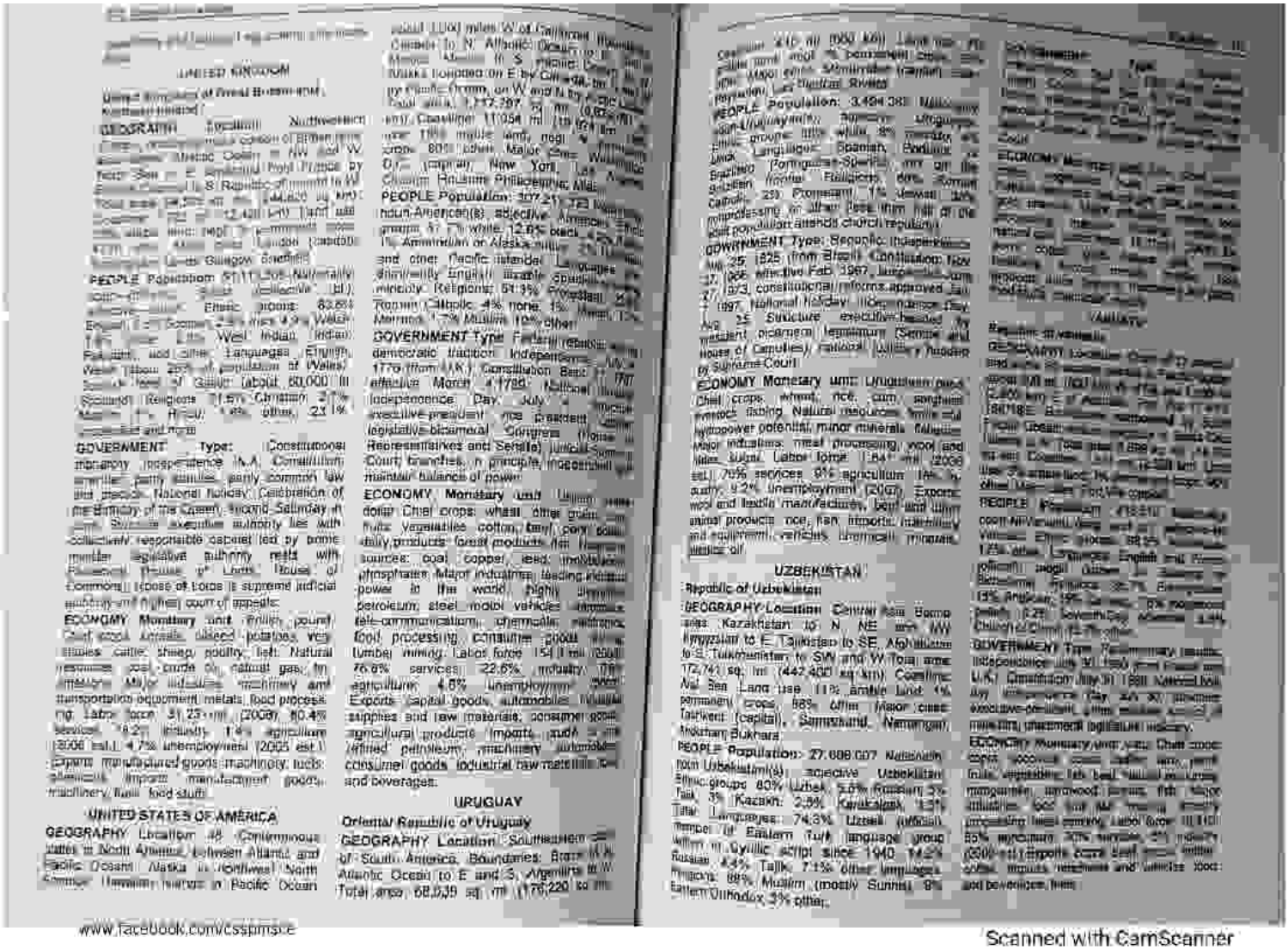

UNITED KINGDOM

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northwestern ... Total area: ... (244,820 sq km) ... (2,414 mi) land use: ... London (capital) ... Glasgow (Scotland)

PEOPLE Population: 61,11[illegible] (July ... Ethnic groups: 83.6% English, 8.6% Scottish, 4.2% Welsh, 2.9% West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other Languages: English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scots Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland) Religions: 71.6% Christian, 2.7% Muslim, 1% Hindu, 1% other, 23.1% unaffiliated and none

GOVERNMENT Type: Constitutional monarchy (independence 1.A. Constitution: partly statutes, partly common law and precedent National holiday: Celebration of the Birthday of the Queen, second Saturday in June Branches: executive authority lies with collectively responsible cabinet led by prime minister; legislative authority rests with Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); House of Lords is supreme judicial authority in all but criminal cases; highest court of appeals:

ECONOMY Monetary unit: British pound Chief crops: wheat, oilseed, potatoes, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry, fish Natural resources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, tin, limestone Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, metals, food processing Labor force: 31.23 mil. (2006) 80.4% services, 18.2% industry, 1.4% agriculture (2006 est.) 4.7% unemployment (2005 est.) Exports: manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals Imports: manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, food stuffs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GEOGRAPHY Location: 48 contiguous states in North America between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Alaska in northwest North America; Hawaii islands in Pacific Ocean ... Total area: ... (3,717,792 sq mi) (9,826,630 sq km) ... Land use: ... Major cities: ... Washington, D.C. (capital), New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Miami

PEOPLE Population: 307,212,123 (July ... Ethnic groups: 79.96% white, 12.8% black, 4.2% Asian, 1% American Indian or Alaska native, 0.2% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander Languages: English, virtually everybody; Spanish, fluency widely Religions: 51.3% Protestant, 23.9% Roman Catholic, 4% none, 1% Jewish, 0.7% Mormon, 1.7% Muslim, 15% other

GOVERNMENT Type: Federal republic; democratic tradition Independence: July 4, 1776 (from U.K.) Constitution: Sept. 17, 1787, effective March 4, 1789; National holiday: Independence Day, July 4 Branches: executive: president, vice president, cabinet; legislative: bicameral Congress (House of Representatives and Senate); judicial: Supreme Court; three branches; in principle, independent, maintain balance of power

ECONOMY Monetary unit: United States dollar Chief crops: wheat, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, dairy, poultry, forest products, fish Natural resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates Major industries: leading industrial power in the world, highly diversified petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining Labor force: 154.8 mil. (2007) 76.6% services, 22.6% industry, 0.8% agriculture, 4.6% unemployment Exports: capital goods, automobiles, industrial supplies and raw materials, consumer goods, agricultural products Imports: crude oil, refined petroleum, machinery, automobiles, consumer goods, industrial raw materials, food and beverages

URUGUAY

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southeastern coast of South America Boundaries: Brazil to N, Atlantic Ocean to E and S, Argentina to W Total area: 68,039 sq mi (176,220 sq km) ... Land use: ... Major cities: ... Montevideo (capital) ... Major rivers: ... Uruguay, Negro, Cuareim Natural hazards: ... Natural resources: ... Land use: ... Irrigated land: ...

PEOPLE Population: 3,494,382 (July ... Ethnic groups: 88% white, 8% mestizo, 4% black Languages: Spanish, Portuguese, Brazilero (Portuguese-Spanish mix on the Brazilian frontier) Religions: 66% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 31% nonpracticing or atheist (less than half of the population attends church regularly)

GOVERNMENT Type: Republic Independence: Aug. 25, 1825 (from Brazil) Constitution: Nov. 24, 1966, effective Feb. 1967, last amended Jan. 27, 1973, constitutional reforms approved Jan. 7, 1997 National holiday: Independence Day, Aug. 25 Structure: executive headed by president, bicameral legislature (Senate and House of Deputies), national judiciary headed by Supreme Court

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Uruguayan peso Chief crops: wheat, rice, corn, sorghum, livestock (cattle) Natural resources: arable land, hydropower potential, minor minerals, fisheries Major industries: meat processing, wool and textiles, cement Labor force: 1.84 mil. (2006 est.) 70% services, 9% agriculture, 21% industry 9.2% unemployment (2006) Exports: wool and textile manufactures, beef and other animal products, rice, fish Imports: machinery and equipment, vehicles, chemicals, mineral fuels, oil

UZBEKISTAN

Republic of Uzbekistan

GEOGRAPHY Location: Central Asia, bordering Kazakhstan to N, NE, and W, Kyrgyzstan to E, Tajikistan to SE, Afghanistan to S, Turkmenistan to SW, and W Total area: 172,741 sq mi (447,400 sq km) Coastline: No Sea Land use: 11% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 88% other Major cities: Tashkent (capital), Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara

PEOPLE Population: 27,606,007 (July ... Nationality: noun: Uzbekistani(s) adjective: Uzbekistan Ethnic groups: 80% Uzbek, 5.5% Russian, 3% Tajik, 3% Kazakh, 2.5% Karakalpak, 1.5% Tatar Languages: 74.3% Uzbek (official), member of Eastern Turk language group written in Cyrillic script since 1940, 14.2% Russian, 4.4% Tajik, 7.1% other languages Religions: 88% Muslim (mostly Sunnis), 9% Eastern Orthodox, 3% other

ECONOMY Monetary unit: ... Chief crops: ... Natural resources: ... Major industries: ... Labor force: ... Exports: ... Imports: ...

HISTORY

... Location: ... Total area: ... Land use: ... Major cities: ...

PEOPLE Population: ... Ethnic groups: ... Languages: English and ... Religions: ... Christian, ... Muslim, ... other

GOVERNMENT Type: ... Independence: ... U.K.) Constitution: ... National holiday: ... executive-president, ... legislature consists of ... Judiciary: ... highest court(s): ...

ECONOMY Monetary unit: ... Chief crops: ... Natural resources: ... Major industries: ... Labor force: ... Exports: ... Imports: ...

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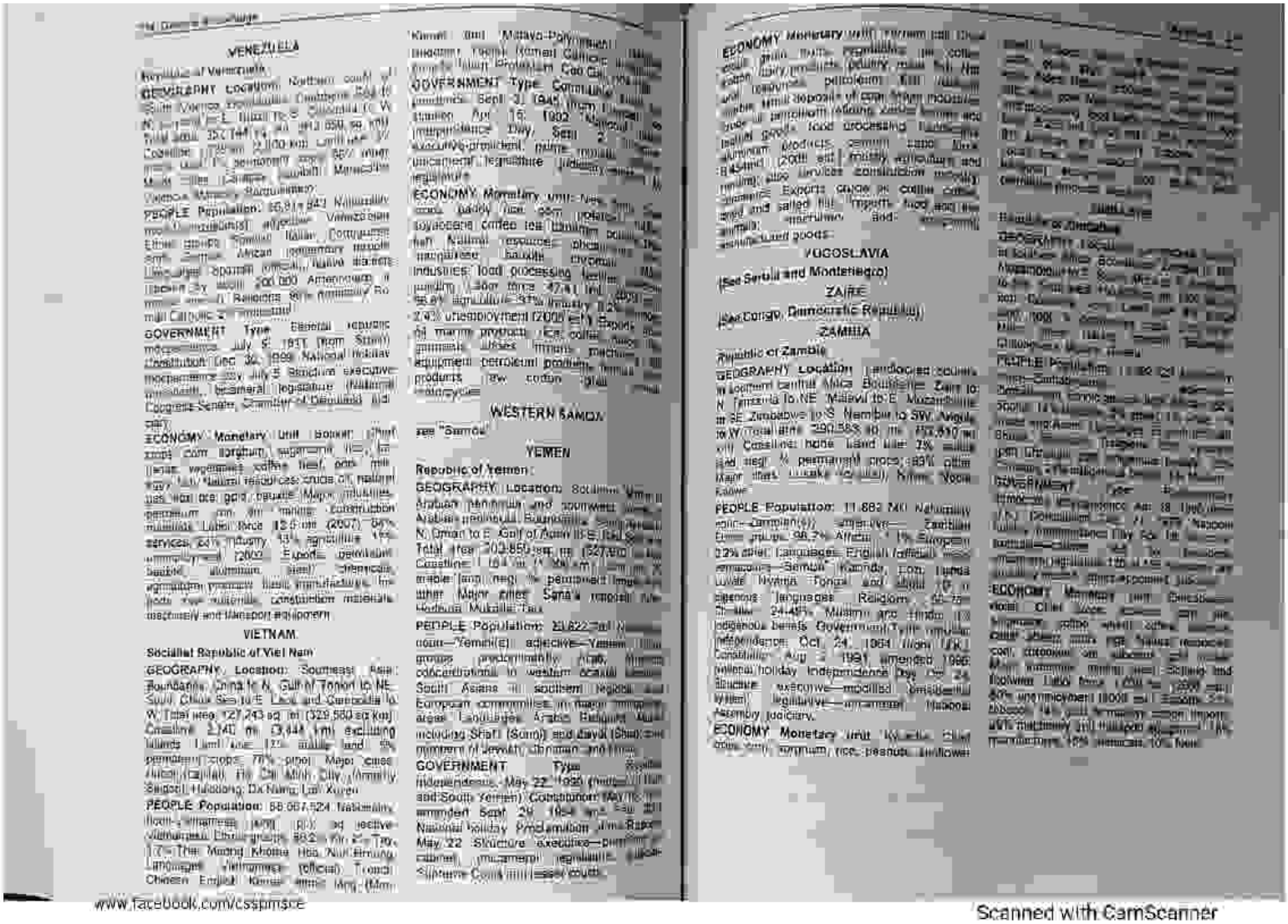

VENEZUELA

Republic of Venezuela

GEOGRAPHY Location: Northern coast of South America, bordering Caribbean Sea and North Atlantic Ocean, between Colombia and Guyana Total area: 352,144 sq mi (912,050 sq km) Coastline: 1,750 mi (2,800 km) Land use: 3% arable land, 1% permanent crops, 95% other Major cities: Caracas, Maracaibo, Valencia, Barquisimeto

PEOPLE Population: 26,814,843 Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s) adjective—Venezuelan Ethnic groups: Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, other European, African, indigenous people, Arab Religions: 96% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

GOVERNMENT Type: federal republic Capital: Caracas Independence: July 5, 1811 (from Spain) Constitution: Dec 30, 1999 National holiday: July 5 Structure: executive—president, bicameral legislature (National Congress: Senate, Chamber of Deputies), judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: bolivar GDP: $237.2 billion (2007) Agriculture: corn, sorghum, sugarcane, rice, bananas, coffee, beef, pork, milk, eggs, fish Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite Major industries: petroleum, iron ore mining, construction materials Labor force: 12.5 mil (2007) 64% services, 24% industry, 12% agriculture Unemployment: 7% (2007) Exports: petroleum, bauxite, aluminum, steel, chemicals, agricultural products, basic manufactures Imports: foodstuffs, construction materials, machinery and transport equipment

VIETNAM

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southeast Asia, bordering China in N, Gulf of Tonkin in NE, South China Sea in E, Laos and Cambodia in W Total area: 127,243 sq mi (329,560 sq km) Coastline: 2,140 mi (3,444 km) excluding islands Land use: 17% arable land, 4% permanent crops, 79% other Major cities: Hanoi (capital), Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Da Nang, Can Tho

PEOPLE Population: 86,967,524 Nationality: noun—Vietnamese (sing., pl.) adjective—Vietnamese Ethnic groups: 86.2% Kinh, 1.7% Tay, 1.7% Thai, Muong, Khmer, Hoa, Nung, Hmong Languages: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, some Mon-Kmer and Malayo-Polynesian dialects Religions: Buddhist, Roman Catholic, Hoa Hao, Cao Dai

GOVERNMENT Type: Communist state Capital: Hanoi Independence: Sept 2, 1945 (from France) Constitution: Apr 15, 1992 National holiday: Independence Day, Sept 2 Structure: executive—president, prime minister, unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: dong GDP: $262.4 billion (2007) Agriculture: rice, cassava (tapioca), coffee, tea, rubber, pepper, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, sugarcane, vegetables, cashews, sweet potatoes, bananas, soybeans Natural resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, chromate, offshore oil and gas deposits, forests, hydropower potential Major industries: food processing, garments, shoes, machine building, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil production, agricultural machinery Labor force: 47.4 mil (2007) 58.8% agriculture, 21% industry, 20.2% services Unemployment: 2% (2006 est.) Exports: crude oil and petroleum products, seafood, rice, coffee, rubber, tea, handicrafts, machinery, electronics Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum products, fertilizer, steel products, raw cotton, grain

WESTERN SAMOA

see "Samoa"

YEMEN

Republic of Yemen

GEOGRAPHY Location: Southern Middle East, Arabian peninsula and southwest Asia, Arabian peninsula, bordering Red Sea and N Oman to E, Gulf of Aden to S, Red Sea to W Total area: 203,850 sq mi (527,970 sq km) Coastline: 184 mi (296 km) Land use: 3% arable land, negligible% permanent crops, 97% other Major cities: Sana'a (capital), Al Hudaydah, Mukalla, Taiz

PEOPLE Population: 20,822,761 Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s) adjective—Yemeni Ethnic groups: predominantly Arab, some concentrations in western coastal areas, South Asians in southern regions, and European communities in major urban areas Languages: Arabic, Bahrani, Mehri, including Shahri (Soqoi) and Jibbali (Shaw), some dialects of Swahili, Bhojpuri, and Hindi

GOVERNMENT Type: republic Capital: Sana'a Independence: May 22, 1990 (merger of North and South Yemen) Constitution: May 16, 1991, amended Sept 29, 1994 and Feb 20, 2001 National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, May 22 Structure: executive—president, cabinet, unicameral legislature (House of Representatives), judiciary—Supreme Court

ECONOMY Monetary unit: Yemeni rial GDP: $22.9 billion (2007) Agriculture: grain, fruits, vegetables, pulses, coffee, cotton, dairy products, poultry, meat, fish Natural resources: petroleum, fish, rock salt, small deposits of coal, other minerals Major industries: petroleum, cement, gypsum, metal products, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, aluminum products, cement, light manufacturing, oil refining, construction, mining Labor force: 6.45 mil (2006 est.) mostly agriculture and services, construction, mining Exports: crude oil, coffee, dried and salted fish, liquefied natural gas Imports: food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, manufactured goods

YUGOSLAVIA

(See Serbia and Montenegro)

ZAIRE

(See Congo, Democratic Republic)

ZAMBIA

Republic of Zambia

GEOGRAPHY Location: Landlocked country in southern central Africa, bordering Zaire to N, Tanzania to NE, Malawi to E, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Botswana to SE, Zimbabwe to S, Namibia to SW, Angola to W Total area: 290,583 sq mi (752,610 sq km) Coastline: none Land use: 7% arable land, negligible% permanent crops, 93% other Major cities: Lusaka (capital), Kitwe, Ndola, Kabwe

PEOPLE Population: 11,862,740 Nationality: noun—Zambian(s) adjective—Zambian Ethnic groups: 98.2% African, 1% European, 0.8% other Languages: English (official), many indigenous—Bemba, Kaonda, Lozi, Nyanja, Lunda, Luvale, Nyamwa, Tonga, and about 70 other indigenous languages Religions: 50–75% Christian, 24–49% Muslim and Hindu, 1% indigenous beliefs Government type: republic Capital: Lusaka Independence: Oct 24, 1964 (from U.K.) Constitution: Aug 2, 1991, amended 1996 National holiday: Independence Day, Oct 24 Structure: executive—modified presidential system, legislative—unicameral National Assembly, judiciary

ECONOMY Monetary unit: kwacha GDP: $13.1 billion (2007) Agriculture: corn, cassava, sorghum, rice, peanuts, sunflower seed, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, tobacco, sweet potatoes, coffee, wheat, sorghum, sugarcane, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes, pulses, groundnuts, cotton, sunflower seed, roses, tobacco Natural resources: copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower, gemstones, limestone, arable land Major industries: copper, cobalt, zinc production, construction, food processing, chemicals, fertilizer, textiles, light consumer goods Labor force: 4.8 mil (2000) 85% agriculture, 15% services, 10% mining Unemployment: 50% (2000 est.) Exports: copper, cobalt, electricity, tobacco, flowers, cotton, precious stones, gemstones Imports: machinery and transport equipment, electricity, refined petroleum, fertilizers, chemicals, foodstuffs

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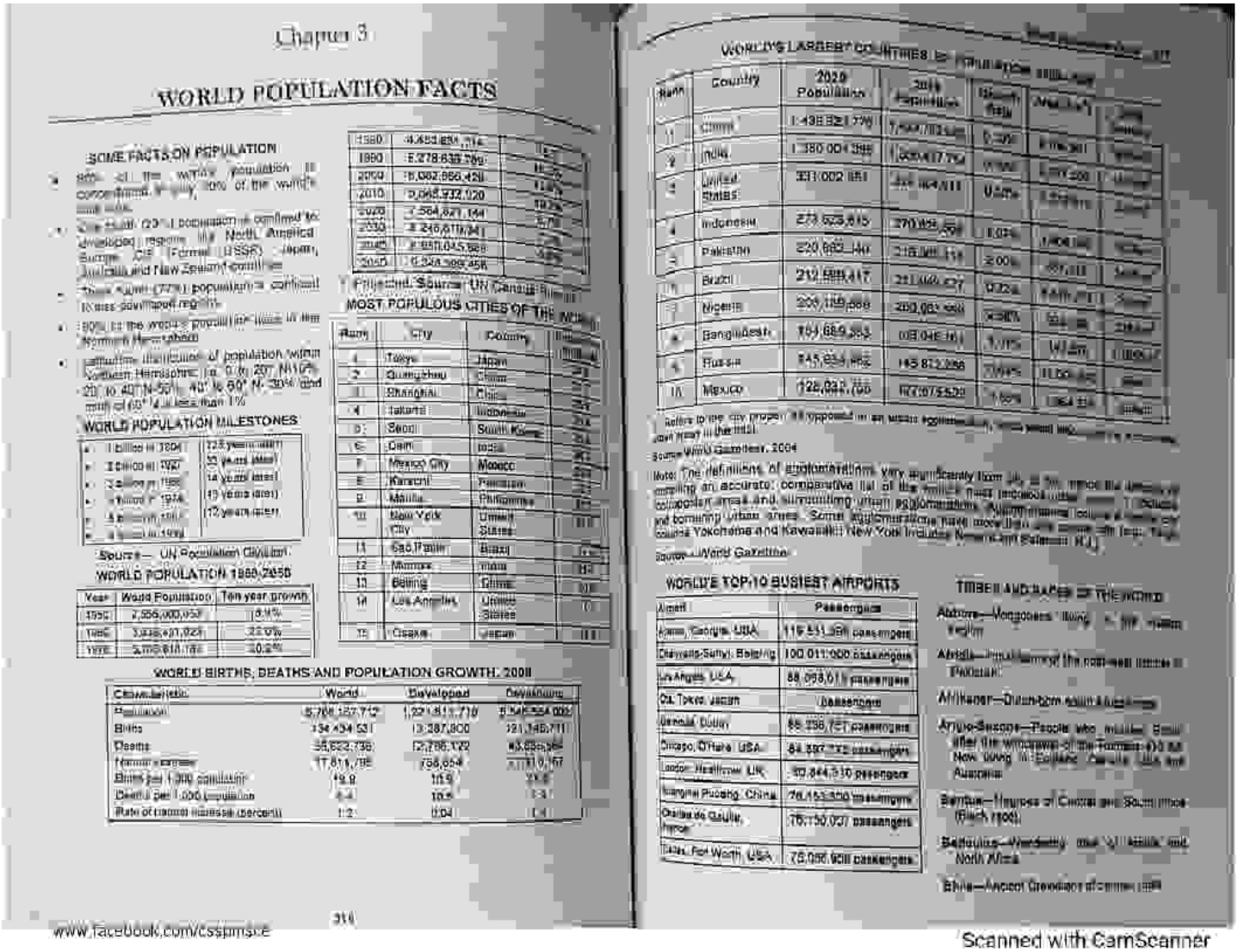

Chapter 3

WORLD POPULATION FACTS

SOME FACTS ON POPULATION

- 60% of the world's population is concentrated in only 10% of the world's land area.
- The bulk (23%) population is confined to developed regions in North America, Europe, CIS (Former USSR), Japan, Australia and New Zealand countries.
- Three-fourth (75%) population is confined to less developed regions.
- 90% of the world's population lives in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Latitudinal distribution of population within Northern Hemisphere i.e. 0° to 20° N (0% - 20° to 40° N-50%, 40° to 60° N-39% and north of 60° it is less than 1%

WORLD POPULATION MILESTONES

1 billion in 1804	123 years later
2 billion in 1927	33 years later
3 billion in 1960	14 years later
4 billion in 1974	13 years later
5 billion in 1987	12 years later
6 billion in 1999	

Source— UN Population Division

WORLD POPULATION 1950-2050

Year	World Population	Ten year growth
1950	2,556,000,000	18.1%
1960	3,039,451,000	22.0%
1970	3,706,618,000	20.2%
1980	4,453,884,000	18.7%
1990	5,278,639,000	16.7%
2000	6,082,966,000	14.6%
2010	6,965,932,000	13.8%
2020	7,564,821,000	10.7%
2030	8,246,611,000	8.7%
2040	8,851,045,000	6.8%
2050	9,308,000,000	5.0%

Projected. Source: UN Census Bureau

MOST POPULOUS CITIES OF THE WORLD

Rank	City	Country	Population
1	Tokyo	Japan	28,025,000
2	Guangzhou	China	25,000,000
3	Shanghai	China	23,416,000
4	Jakarta	Indonesia	21,170,000
5	Seoul	South Korea	20,349,000
6	Delhi	India	20,283,000
7	Mexico City	Mexico	20,226,000
8	Karachi	Pakistan	19,744,000
9	Manila	Philippines	19,448,000
10	New York City	United States	19,040,000
11	Sao Paulo	Brazil	18,845,000
12	Mumbai	India	18,196,000
13	Beijing	China	17,600,000
14	Los Angeles	United States	16,373,000
15	Osaka	Japan	16,000,000

WORLD BIRTHS, DEATHS AND POPULATION GROWTH, 2008

Characteristic	World	Developed	Developing
Population	6,706,127,712	1,221,811,710	5,548,554,002
Births	134,434,531	13,387,800	121,146,711
Deaths	55,622,736	12,796,122	43,026,364
Annual increase	77,811,795	736,654	77,120,347
Births per 1,000 population	19.9	10.9	21.8
Deaths per 1,000 population	8.3	10.5	7.8
Rate of natural increase (percent)	1.2	0.04	1.4

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WORLD'S LARGEST COUNTRIES BY POPULATION

Rank	Country	2020 Population	2019 Population	Growth Rate	Area (sq. km.)
1	China	1,438,921,770	1,433,783,686	0.35%	9,596,961
2	India	1,380,004,385	1,352,617,328	0.99%	3,287,590
3	United States	331,002,651	329,064,917	0.54%	9,833,520
4	Indonesia	273,523,615	270,625,568	1.03%	1,904,569
5	Pakistan	220,892,340	216,565,318	2.00%	881,912
6	Brazil	212,559,417	211,049,527	0.72%	8,515,767
7	Nigeria	206,139,589	200,963,599	2.58%	923,768
8	Bangladesh	164,689,383	161,062,905	1.13%	147,570
9	Russia	145,934,462	145,872,256	0.04%	17,098,242
10	Mexico	128,932,753	127,575,529	1.06%	1,964,375

Refers to the city proper as opposed to an urban agglomeration, which would include

Source: World Gazetteer, 2004

Note: The definitions of agglomerations vary significantly from [illegible] making an accurate comparative list of the world's most populous [illegible] collection areas and surrounding urban agglomerations. Some [illegible] and bordering urban areas. Some agglomerations have more than [illegible] counts Yokohama and Kawasaki.) New York includes Newark and Paterson, N.J.

Source: World Gazetteer

WORLD'S TOP 10 BUSIEST AIRPORTS

Airport	Passengers
Atlanta, Georgia, USA	115,531,908 passengers
Chaoyang-Sunyi, Beijing	100,011,000 passengers
Los Angeles, USA	88,068,611 passengers
Oh, Tokyo, Japan	(passengers
Dallas, Dubai	66,736,757 passengers
Chicago, O'Hare, USA	64,397,772 passengers
London, Heathrow, UK	60,844,510 passengers
Shanghai Pudong, China	76,153,000 passengers
Charles de Gaulle, France	76,150,037 passengers
Dallas, Fort Worth, USA	75,066,908 passengers

TRIBES AND NAMES OF THE WORLD

Akkuree—Mongooses living [illegible]

Akrida—Inhabitants of the most-east [illegible] Pakistan.

Afrikaner—Dutch-born [illegible]

Anglo-Saxons—People who [illegible] after the withdrawal of the Romans [illegible] New living in England, Canada, USA and Australia.

Berrtue—Negroes of Congo and South [illegible] (Black race).

Bedouins—Wanderers [illegible] North Africa.

Boer—Ancient Germanic [illegible]

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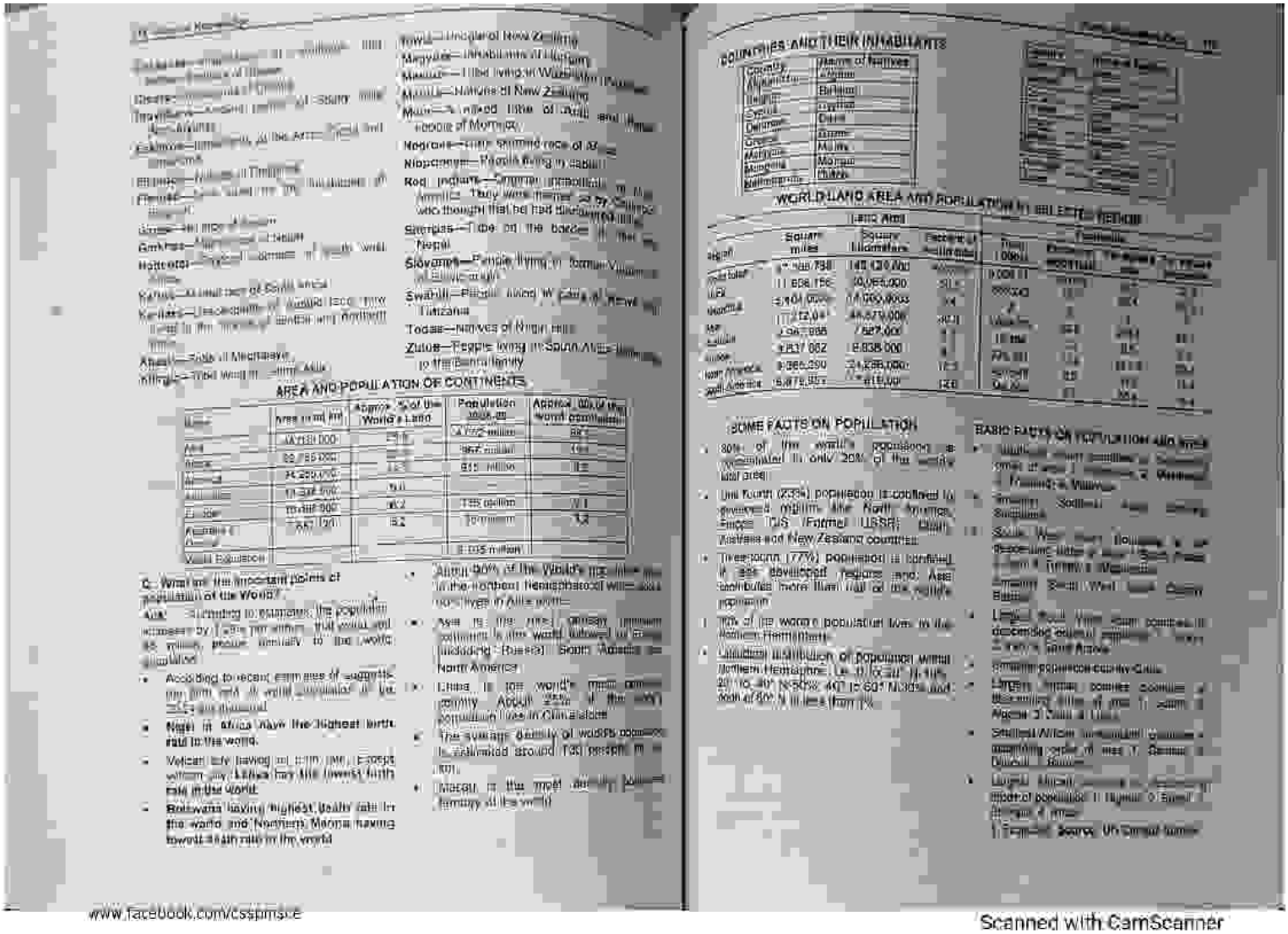

Yowlumne—Indians of California
Maidu—Tribal living in Washington Territory
Maori—Natives of New Zealand
Mormons—A mixed tribe of Arab and Jewish people of Mormon
Negroes—Black skinned race of Africa
Nilgherries—People living in cabin
Red Indians—Original inhabitants of the Americas. They were named as by Columbus who thought that he had discovered India
Sherpas—Tribe on the border of Tibet and Nepal
Slovenes—People living in former Yugoslavia
Swahili—People living in parts of Kenya and Tanzania
Todas—Natives of Nilgiri Hills
Zulus—People living in South Africa belonging to the Bantu family

AREA AND POPULATION OF CONTINENTS

Name	Area in sq km	Approx. % of the World's Land	Population 1995 (c)	Approx. % of the world population
Asia	44,579,000	29.9	3,702 million	60
Africa	30,065,000	20.2	867 million	14
North America	24,256,000	16.3	815 million	13
South America	17,824,000	12.0	—	—
Antarctica	13,340,000	9.0	—	—
Europe	10,497,000	7.0	728 million	11.8
Australia & Oceania	8,557,000	5.7	29 million	0.5
World Total/Mean	149,118,000	100	6,155 million	100

Q. What are the important points of population of the World?

Ans. According to estimates, the population increase by 1.8% per annum. That would be 93 million people annually to the world population.

- According to recent estimates of eighties the birth rate in world population is 26.5 per thousand.
- Niger in Africa have the highest birth rate in the world.
- Vatican city having population 1000 persons with 0 birth rate has the lowest birth rate in the world.
- Botswana having highest death rate in the world and Northern Mariana having lowest death rate in the world.
- Almost 90% of the World's population is in the northern hemisphere with about 10% lives in Africa north.
- Asia is the most densely populated continent in the world followed by Europe (including Russia), South America and North America.
- China is the world's most populous country. About 22% of the world's population lives in China alone.
- The average density of world's population is estimated around 130 persons in an sq km.
- Macau is the most densely populated territory in the world.

COUNTRIES AND THEIR INHABITANTS

Country	Name of Natives
Afghanistan	Afghan
Belgium	Belgian
Bhutan	Bhutanese
Cyprus	Cypriot
Denmark	Dane
Greece	Greek
Malaysia	Malay
Mongolia	Mongol
Myanmar	Burmese
Switzerland	Swiss

WORLD LAND AREA AND POPULATION IN SELECTED REGIONS

Region	Land Area			Population			
	Square miles	Square kilometers	Percent of total	Total (1000)	Density per square mile	Density per square km	Percent of total
Northern Europe	1,368,798	3,546,000	2.4	93,000	68	26	1.8
Western Europe	1,608,156	4,165,000	2.8	389,000	242	93	7.5
USSR	8,104,000	20,990,000	14	290,000	36	14	5.6
Eastern Europe	272,000	704,000	0.5	123,000	452	175	2.4
Asia	10,347,000	26,800,000	18	3,102,000	300	116	59.8
Africa	11,687,000	30,265,000	20	642,000	55	21	12.4
Australia	3,237,000	8,382,000	6	18,000	6	2	0.3
Oceania	3,300,000	8,547,000	6	6,000	2	1	0.1
North America	9,363,000	24,250,000	16.3	426,000	45	18	8.2
South America	6,875,000	17,810,000	12.0	299,000	43	17	5.8

SOME FACTS ON POPULATION

- 80% of the world's population is concentrated in only 20% of the world land area.
- One fourth (25%) population is confined to developed regions like North America, Europe, CIS (Former USSR), Japan, Australia and New Zealand countries.
- Three-fourth (75%) population is confined in less developed regions and Asia contributes more than half of the world's population.
- 70% of the world's population lives in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Latitudinal distribution of population around Northern Hemisphere i.e. 0° to 20° N, 20° to 40° N, 40° to 60° N and over 60° N is less than 1%.

BASIC FACTS ON POPULATION AND AREA

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- South West [illegible]
- Largest [illegible]
- Smallest [illegible]
- Smallest African [illegible]
- Largest [illegible]

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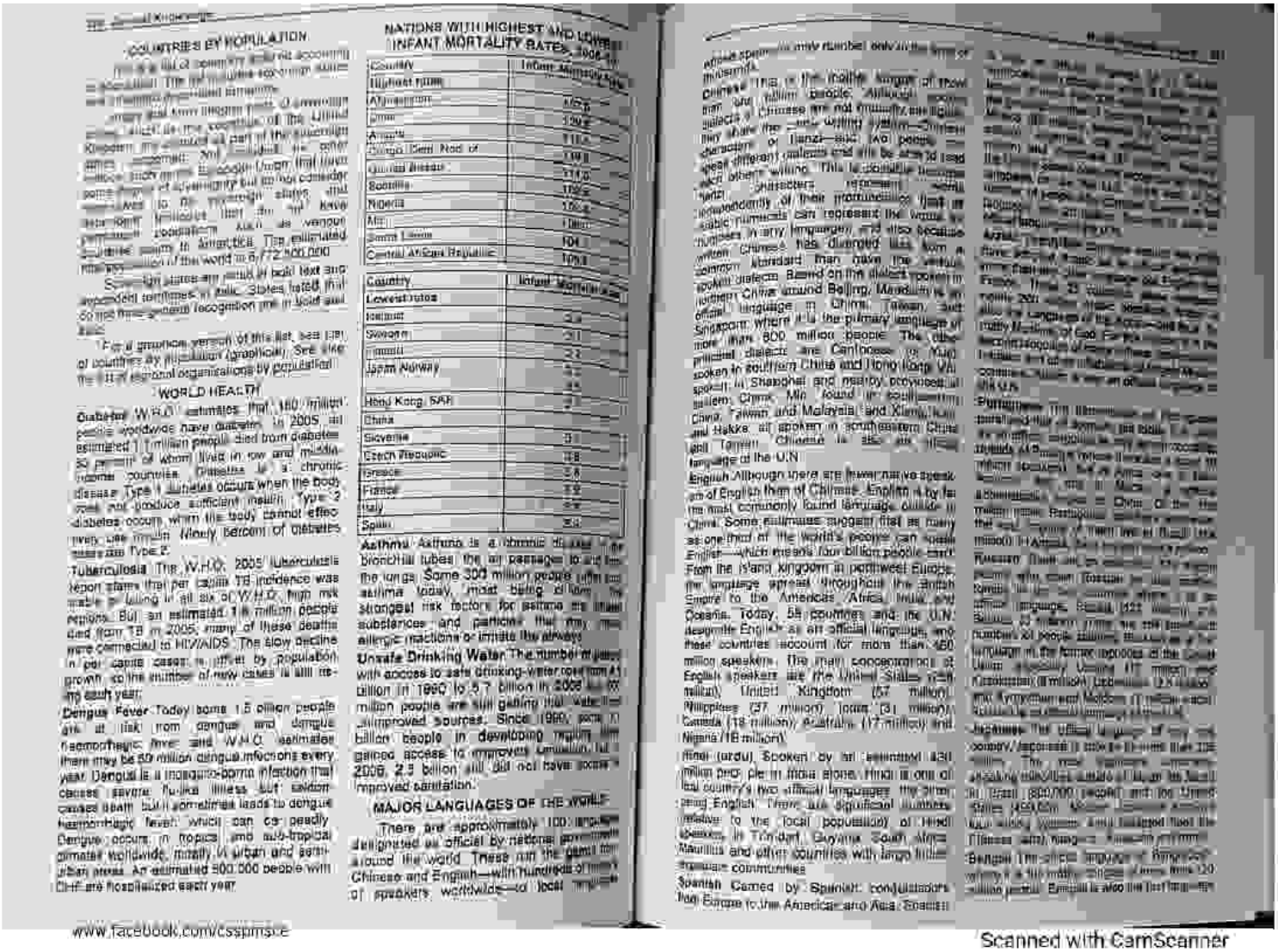

COUNTRIES BY POPULATION

WORLD HEALTH

Diabetes W.H.O. estimates that 180 million people worldwide have diabetes. In 2005, an estimated 1.1 million people died from diabetes, 80 percent of whom lived in low and middle-income countries. Diabetes is a chronic disease. Type 1 diabetes occurs when the body does not produce sufficient insulin. Type 2 diabetes occurs when the body cannot effectively use insulin. Nearly 90 percent of diabetes cases are Type 2.

Tuberculosis The W.H.O. 2005 tuberculosis report states that per capita TB incidence was stable or falling in all six of W.H.O. high risk regions. But an estimated 1.6 million people died from TB in 2005; many of these deaths were connected to HIV/AIDS. The slow decline in per capita cases is offset by population growth, so the number of new cases is still rising each year.

Dengue Fever Today some 1.5 billion people are at risk from dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever, and W.H.O. estimates there may be 50 million dengue infections every year. Dengue is a mosquito-borne infection that causes severe flu-like illness, but seldom causes death, but sometimes leads to dengue hemorrhagic fever, which can be deadly. Dengue occurs in tropics and sub-tropical climates worldwide, mostly in urban and semi-urban areas. An estimated 500,000 people with DHF are hospitalized each year.

NATIONS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 2006

Country	Infant Mortality Rate
Highest rates	
Afghanistan	165.8
Niger	139.6
Angola	119.4
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	108.8
Guinea-Bissau	107.6
Somalia	106.3
Nigeria	100.4
Mali	100.0
Sierra Leone	164.1
Central African Republic	109.8

Country	Infant Mortality Rate
Lowest rates	
Iceland	3.0
Singapore	3.0
Japan	3.2
Sweden	3.4
Norway	3.4
Hong Kong, SAR	3.7
China	3.8
Slovenia	3.9
Czech Republic	3.9
Greece	5.6
France	5.9
Italy	5.9
Spain	6.3

Asthma Asthma is a chronic disease of the bronchial tubes; the air passages to and from the lungs. Some 300 million people suffer from asthma today, most being children. The strongest risk factors for asthma are inhaled substances and particles that may cause allergic reactions or irritate the airways.

Unsafe Drinking Water The number of people with access to safe drinking-water rose from 4.1 billion in 1990 to 5.7 billion in 2006, but 1.1 billion people are still getting their water from unimproved sources. Since 1990, some 1.2 billion people in developing regions have gained access to improved sanitation, but 2006, 2.5 billion still did not have access to improved sanitation.

MAJOR LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

There are approximately 100 languages designated as official by nations around the world. These run the gamut from Chinese and English—with hundreds of millions of speakers worldwide—to local languages with only a few thousand speakers.

Chinese This is the native tongue of more than one billion people. Although Mandarin and Cantonese are not mutually intelligible, they share the same writing system—Chinese characters or hanzi—and two people can speak different dialects and still be understood when writing. This is possible because hanzi characters represent words, not phonetically or their pronunciation, but as indivisible numerals can represent the words as numbers in any language, and also because written Chinese has changed little from a common standard than have the various spoken dialects. Based on the dialect spoken in northern China around Beijing, Mandarin is an official language in China, Taiwan, and Singapore, where it is the primary language of more than 800 million people. The other principal dialects are Cantonese or Yue, spoken in southern China and Hong Kong; Wu, spoken in Shanghai and nearby provinces; Min, found in southeastern China, Taiwan and Malaysia; and Xiang, Gan and Hakka, all spoken in southeastern China and Taiwan. Chinese is also an official language of the U.N.

English Although there are fewer native speakers of English than of Chinese, English is by far the most commonly found language outside of China. Some estimates suggest that as many as one-third of the world's people can speak English—which means two billion people can't! From the island kingdom in northwest Europe, the language spread throughout the British Empire to the Americas, Africa, India, and Oceania. Today, 55 countries and the U.N. designate English as an official language, and these countries account for more than 460 million speakers. The main concentrations of English speakers are the United States (231 million), United Kingdom (57 million), Philippines (37 million), India (31 million), Canada (18 million), Australia (17 million), and Nigeria (18 million).

Hindi (Urdu) Spoken by an estimated 430 million people in India alone, Hindi is one of that country's two official languages (the other being English). There are significant numbers relative to the local population) of Hindi speakers in Trinidad, Guyana, South Africa, Mauritius and other countries with large Indian or Pakistani communities.

Spanish Carried by Spanish conquistadors from Europe to the Americas and Asia, Spanish

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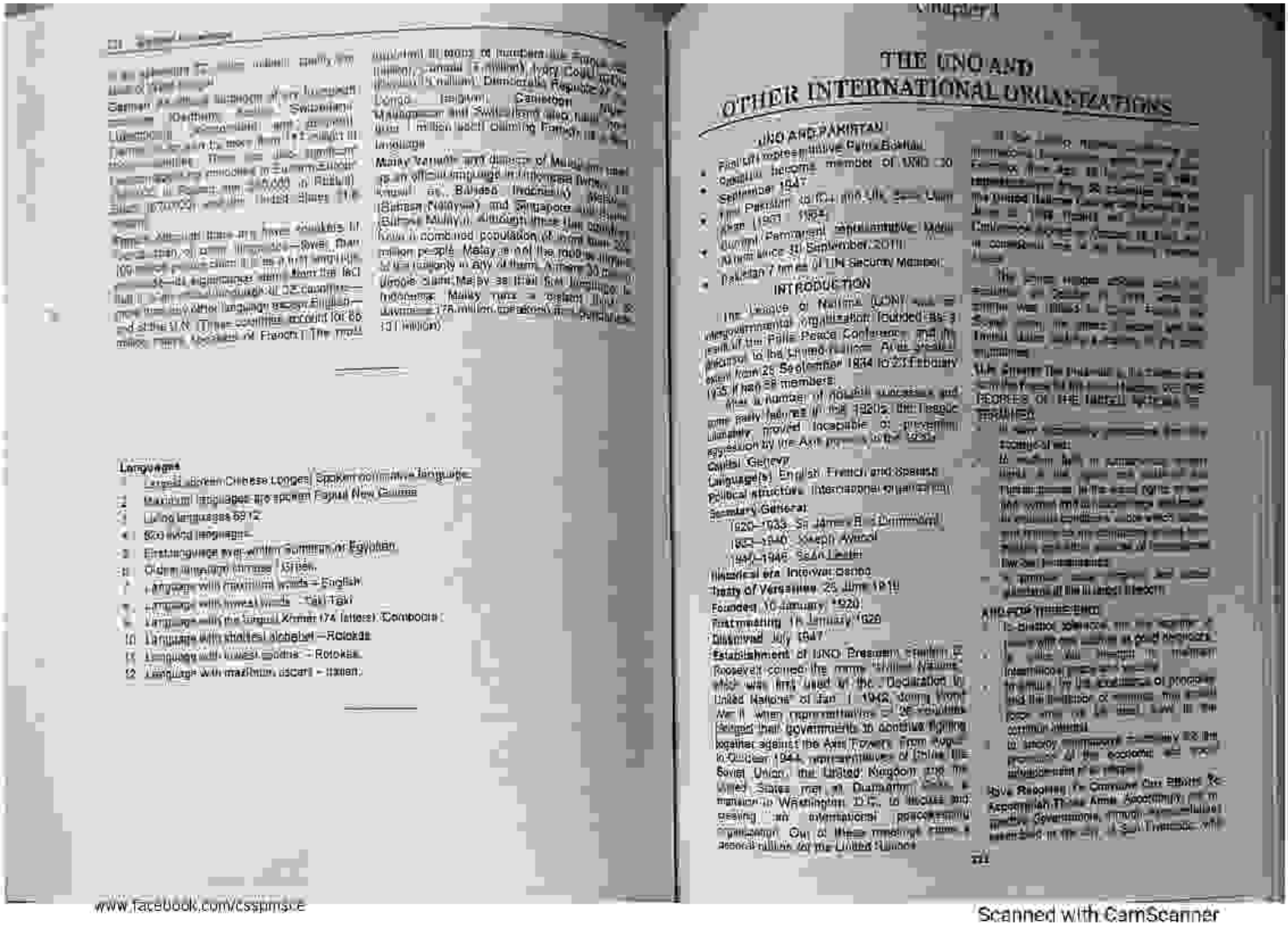

Language

1. Largest spoken Chinese Longest Spoken normative language
2. Maximum languages are spoken Papua New Guinea
3. Living languages 6912
4. 500 living languages
5. First language ever written Sumerian or Egyptian
6. Oldest language Chinese / Sirian
7. Language with maximum words – English
8. Language with lowest words – Tok Pisin
9. Language with the longest Khmer (74 letters) Cambodia
10. Language with shortest alphabet – Rotokas
11. Language with lowest vowels – Rotokas
12. Language with maximum vocals – Italian

Chapter 1

THE UNO AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

UNO AND PAKISTAN

- First UN representative Raja Sooltan
- Pakistan become member of UNO on 30 September 1947
- Pakistan joined the UN, Trust Fund in the year 1957-1962
- Ahsan Iqbal Permanent representative Nadia Nasrullah since 30 September 2011
- Pakistan 7 times of UN Security Member
- Pakistan 7 times

INTRODUCTION

The League of Nations (LON) was an intergovernmental organisation founded as a result of the Paris Peace Conference and its precursor to the United Nations. It was founded from 25 September 1934 to 20 February 1935 it had 58 members.

After a number of notable successes and some early failures in the 1920s, the League ultimately proved incapable of preventing aggression by the Axis powers in the 1930s.

Capital: Geneva
Language(s): English, French and Spanish
Political structure: International organization
Secretary-General:
1920–1933: Sir James E. Drummond
1933–1940: Joseph Avenol
1940–1946: Seán Lester
Historical era: Interwar period
Treaty of Versailles: 28 June 1919
Founded: 10 January 1920
First meeting: 16 January 1920
Dissolved: July 1947
Establishment of UNO: President Franklin D. Roosevelt coined the name "United Nations" which was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" of Jan 1, 1942, during World War II, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers. From August to October 1944, representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States met at Dumbarton Oaks, a mansion in Washington, D.C., to discuss and develop an international peacekeeping organization. Out of these meetings came a general outline for the United Nations.

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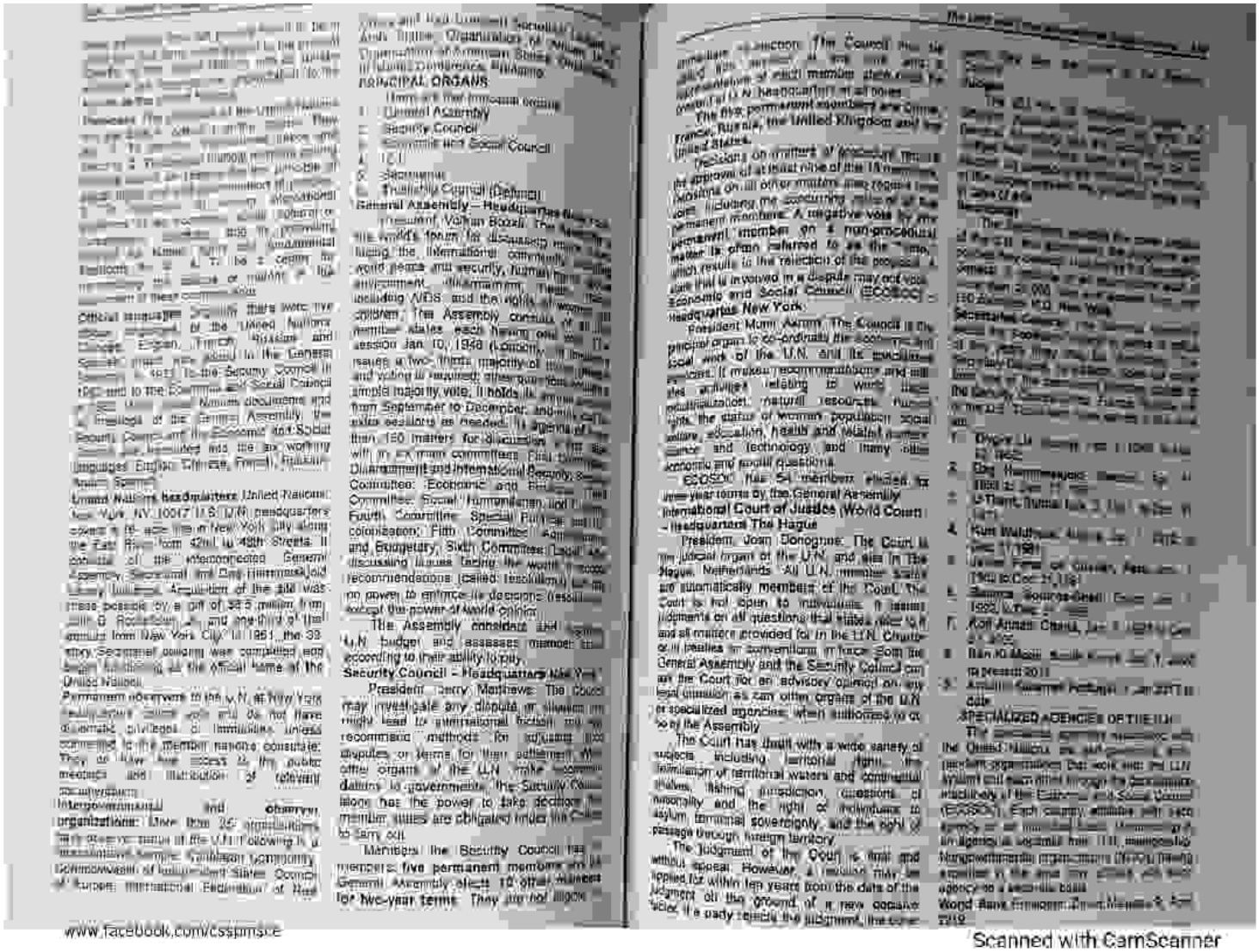

PRINCIPAL ORGANS

General Assembly—Headquarters New York

President Volkan Bozkir. The Assembly is the world's forum for discussing more than ... facing the international community ... world peace and security, human rights ... environment, disarmament, Treaties ... including WBS and the rights of women ... children. The Assembly consists of all ... member states each having one vote ... session Jan 10, 1946 (London) ... issues a two-thirds majority of those ... and voting is required; other questions ... simple majority vote. It holds its annual ... from September to December, and may ... extra sessions as needed. Its agenda of ... than 150 matters for discussion ... with in 6 main committees (1st Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee; Economic and ... Committee; Social, Humanitarian, and ... Fourth Committee: Special Political and ... colonization; Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary; Sixth Committee: Legal) ... discussing issues facing the world ... recommendations (called resolutions) ... no power to enforce its decisions (except the power of world opinion).

The Assembly considers and ... U.N. budget and assesses members' ... according to their ability to pay.

Security Council - Headquarters New York

President Barry Matthews: The Council may investigate any dispute or situation ... might lead to international friction and ... recommend methods for adjusting ... disputes or terms for their settlement. ... other organs of the U.N. make ... decisions to governments, the Security ... alone has the power to take decisions ... member states are obligated under the ... to carry out.

Members: the Security Council has ... members: five permanent members and ... General Assembly elects 10 other ... for two-year terms. They are not eligible ... immediate re-election. The Council has ... presidency in turn, one month at a time, ... English alphabetical order of member ... countries' names. Each member has one ... Decisions on matters of procedure require ... approval of at least nine of the 15 members. ... Decisions on all other matters also require nine ... including the concurring votes of all five ... permanent members. A negative vote by any ... permanent member on a non-procedural ... matter is often referred to as the "veto," ... which results in the rejection of the proposal. A ... state that is involved in a dispute may not vote.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - Headquarters New York

President Mumi Akiyama: The Council is the principal organ to co-ordinate the economic and social work of the U.N. and its specialized agencies. It makes recommendations and initiates activities relating to world trade, industrialization, natural resources, human rights, the status of women, population, social welfare, education, health and related matters. Science and technology and many other economic and social questions.

ECOSOC has 54 members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly.

International Court of Justice (World Court) - Headquarters The Hague

President Joan Donoghue: The Court is the judicial organ of the U.N. and sits in The Hague, Netherlands. All U.N. member states are automatically members of the Court. The Court is not open to individuals. It issues judgments on all questions that states refer to it and all matters provided for in the U.N. Charter or in treaties or conventions in force. Both the General Assembly and the Security Council can ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question. It can often organs of the U.N. or specialized agencies when authorized to do so by the Assembly.

The Court has dealt with a wide variety of subjects, including territorial rights, the delimitation of territorial waters and continental shelves, fishing jurisdiction, questions of nationality and the right of individuals to asylum, territorial sovereignty, and the right of passage through foreign territory.

The judgment of the Court is final and without appeal. However, a revision may be applied for within ten years from the date of the judgment on the ground of a new decisive fact, if a party rejects the judgment, the other

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE U.N.

The Economic and Social Council coordinates with the United Nations and its specialized agencies that work with the U.N. system and report through the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Each agency operates with its own governing body and budget. Some of the specialized agencies are:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (Rome)

Organization of American States (OAS) (Washington, D.C.)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (Montreal)

International Labour Organization (ILO) (Geneva)

International Monetary Fund (IMF) (Washington, D.C.)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (Geneva)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Paris)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Vienna)

Universal Postal Union (UPU) (Bern)

World Bank Group (Washington, D.C.)

World Health Organization (WHO) (Geneva)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (Geneva)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (Geneva)

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (Madrid)

Official languages: Security Council: five ... of the United Nations ... English, French, Russian and ... Spanish. ... sent to the General ... sent to the Security Council ... and to the Economic and Social Council ... Documents and ... meetings of the General Assembly, the ... Security Council, the Economic and Social ... Council are translated into the six working ... languages: English, Chinese, French, Russian, ... Spanish.

United Nations headquarters: United Nations ... New York, NY, 10017 U.S. U.N. headquarters ... covers a 16-acre site in New York City along ... the East River from 42nd to 48th Streets. It ... consists of the interconnected General ... Assembly, Secretariat and Dag Hammarskjold ... Library buildings. Acquisition of the site was ... made possible by a gift of $8.5 million from ... John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and one-third of that ... amount from New York City. In 1951, the 39-story Secretariat building was completed and ... soon afterward so did the official name of the ... United Nations.

Permanent observers to the U.N. at New York ... headquarters: some who do not have ... diplomatic privileges or immunities unless ... granted by the member nations concerned. They ... do have easy access to the public ... meetings and information of relevant ... organizations.

Intergovernmental and observer organizations: More than 250 organizations ... have observer status at the U.N. Following is a ... representative sample: Caribbean Community, ... Commonwealth of Independent States, Council ... of Europe, International Federation of Red ...

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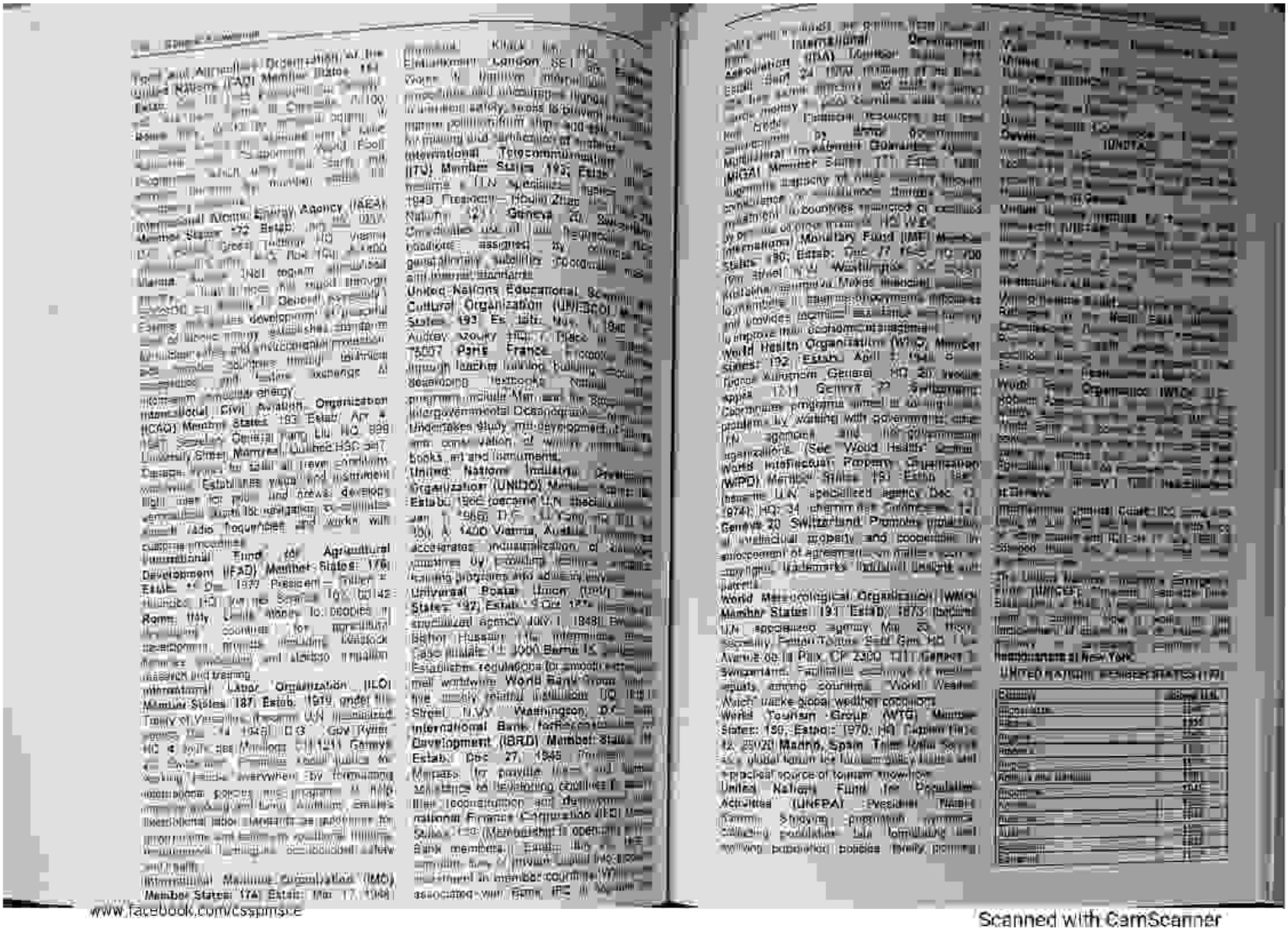

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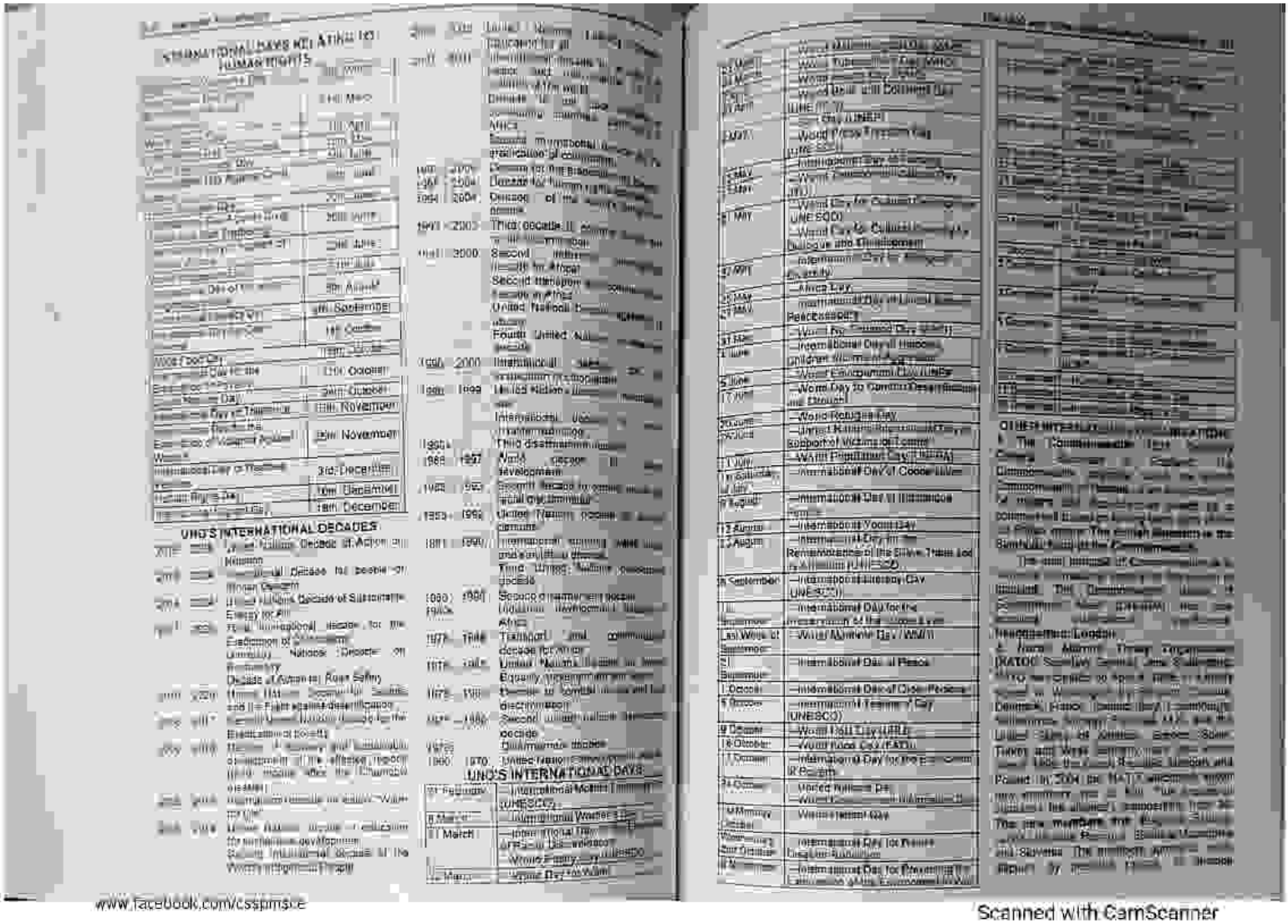

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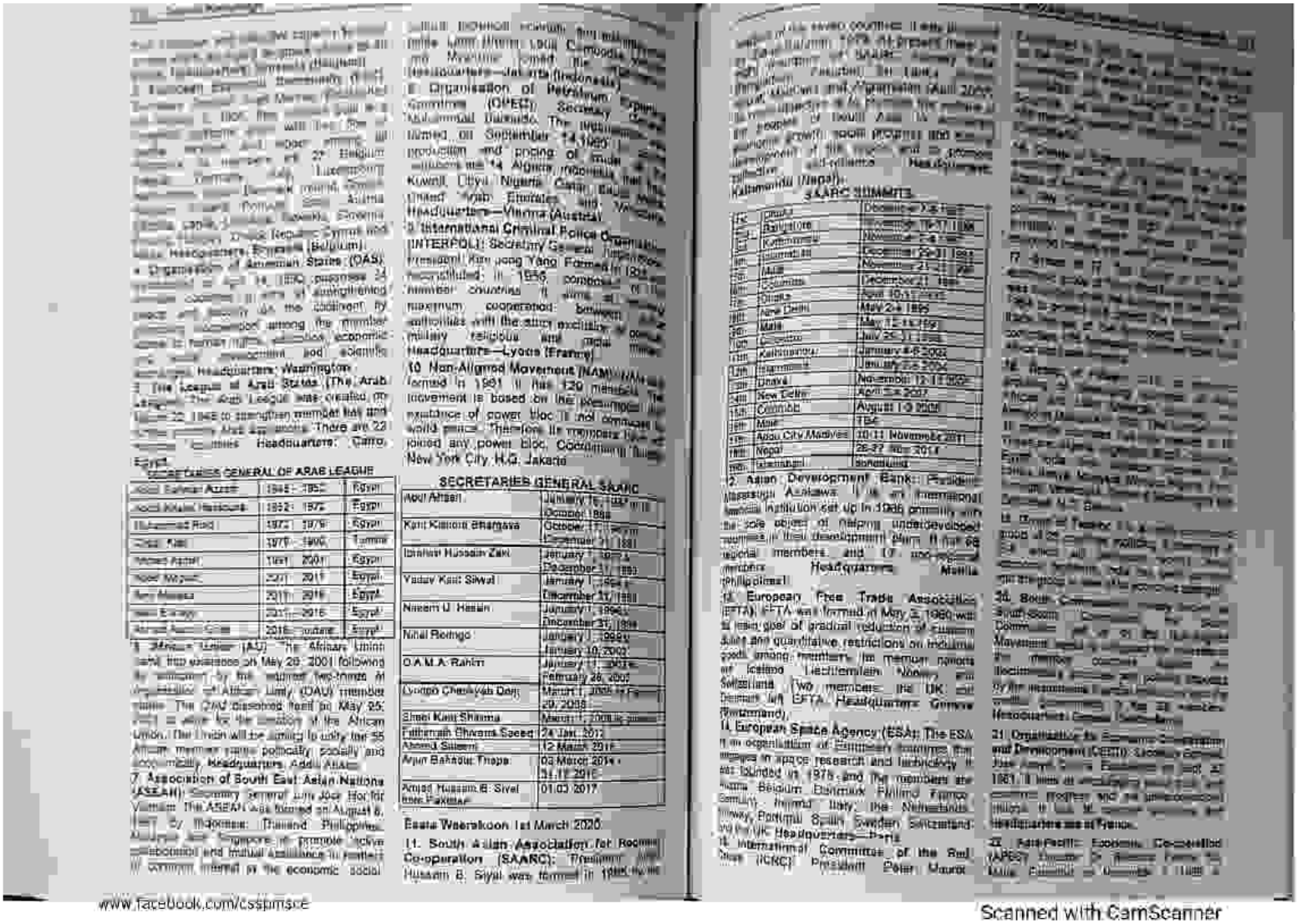

SECRETARIES GENERAL OF ARAB LEAGUE

Abdul Rahman Azzam	1945 - 1952	Egypt
Abdul Khalik Hassouna	1952 - 1972	Egypt
Mohammed Riad	1972 - 1979	Egypt
Chedli Klibi	1979 - 1990	Tunisia
Ahmed Asmat	1991 - 2001	Egypt
Amr Moussa	2001 - 2011	Egypt
Nabil Elaraby	2011 - 2016	Egypt
Ahmed Aboul Gheit	2016 - present	Egypt

SECRETARIES GENERAL SAARC

Abul Ahsan	January 16, 1987 - October 1988
Kant Kishore Bhargava	October 1988 - December 31, 1991
Ishaker Hussain Zaki	January 1, 1992 - December 31, 1993
Yadav Kant Silwal	January 1, 1994 - December 31, 1995
Naeem U. Hasan	January 1, 1996 - December 31, 1997
Nihal Rodrigo	January 1, 1998 - January 10, 2002
O.A.M.A. Rahim	January 11, 2002 - February 28, 2005
Lyonpo Chencyab Dorji	March 1, 2005 - February 29, 2008
Sheel Kant Sharma	March 1, 2008 - present
Fathimath Dhiyana Saeed	24 Jan. 2012
Ahmed Saleem	12 March 2014 - 31.12.2016
Arjun Bahadur Thapa	03 March 2014 - 01.03.2017
Amjad Hussain B. Sial	01.03.2017

Esala Weerakoon 1st March 2020

SAARC SUMMITS

1st	Dhaka	December 7-8 1985
2nd	Bangalore	November 16-17 1986
3rd	Kathmandu	November 2-4 1987
4th	Islamabad	December 29-31 1988
5th	Male	November 21-23 1990
6th	Colombo	December 21 1991
7th	Dhaka	April 10-11 1993
8th	New Delhi	May 2-4 1995
9th	Male	May 12-14 1997
10th	Colombo	July 29-31 1998
11th	Kathmandu	January 4-6 2002
12th	Islamabad	January 2-6 2004
13th	Dhaka	November 12-13 2005
14th	New Delhi	April 3-4 2007
15th	Colombo	August 1-3 2008
16th	Male	TBA
17th	Addu City Maldives	10-11 November 2011
18th	Nepal	26-27 Nov 2014
19th	Islamabad	postponed

Kathmandu (Nepal).

1. Arab League: The Arab League was created on March 22, 1945 to strengthen member ties and coordinate their economic policies. There are 22 member countries. Headquarters: Cairo, Egypt.

2. African Union (AU): The African Union came into existence on May 26, 2001 following the settlement by the required two-thirds of the member states of African Unity (OAU) member states. The OAU dissolved itself on May 25, 2001 in favor of the creation of the African Union. The Union will be similar to only the 55 African member states politically, socially and economically. Headquarters: Addis Ababa.

3. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN): Secretary general Lim Jock Hoi (since January 1, 2013) from Singapore. The ASEAN was formed on August 8, 1967 by Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields, and to provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the aforesaid fields; to collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples; to promote Southeast Asian studies; and to maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves. Headquarters: Jakarta (Indonesia).

4. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Secretary General Mohammad Barkindo. The organization formed on September 14, 1960 to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and ensure the stabilization of oil prices in order to eliminate harmful and unnecessary fluctuations; due regard at all times being given to the interests of the producing nations and to the necessity of securing a steady income to the countries; an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations; and a fair return on their capital to those investing in the petroleum industry. Headquarters: Kuwait, Qatar, Nigeria, Libya, Iraq, Iran, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Headquarters—Vienna (Austria).

5. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL): Secretary General Jurgen Stock, President Kim Jong Yang. Formed in 1923 as reconstituted in 1956, comprises 194 member countries. It aims at ensuring maximum cooperation between all criminal police authorities within the strict excluding any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious and racial character. Headquarters—Lyons (France).

6. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): NAM was formed in 1961. It has 120 members. The movement is based on the presumption of the existence of power bloc in and dominance of world politics. Therefore its members have not joined any power bloc. Coordinating Bureau, New York City, H.Q. Jakarta.

7. Asian Development Bank: President Masatsugu Asakawa. It is an international financial institution set up in 1966 primarily with the sole object of helping underdeveloped countries in their development plans. It has 68 regional members and 19 non-regional members. Headquarters: Manila (Philippines).

8. European Free Trade Association (EFTA): EFTA was formed on May 3, 1960 with a long goal of gradual reduction of customs duties and quantitative restrictions on industrial goods among members. Its member nations are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Two members, the UK and Denmark left EFTA. Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland).

9. European Space Agency (ESA): The ESA is an organization of European countries that engages in space research and technology. It was founded in 1975 and the members are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. Headquarters—Paris.

10. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): President Peter Maurer.

11. South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC): President Amjad Hussain B. Sial was formed in 1985 by the seven countries. It was its [illegible] SAFTA [illegible] and promotion [illegible] Headquarters: Kathmandu (Nepal).

12. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Secretary General Jose Angel Gurria. Established on [illegible] 1961. It aims at [illegible] economic progress and [illegible] Headquarters are at France.

13. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC): [illegible]

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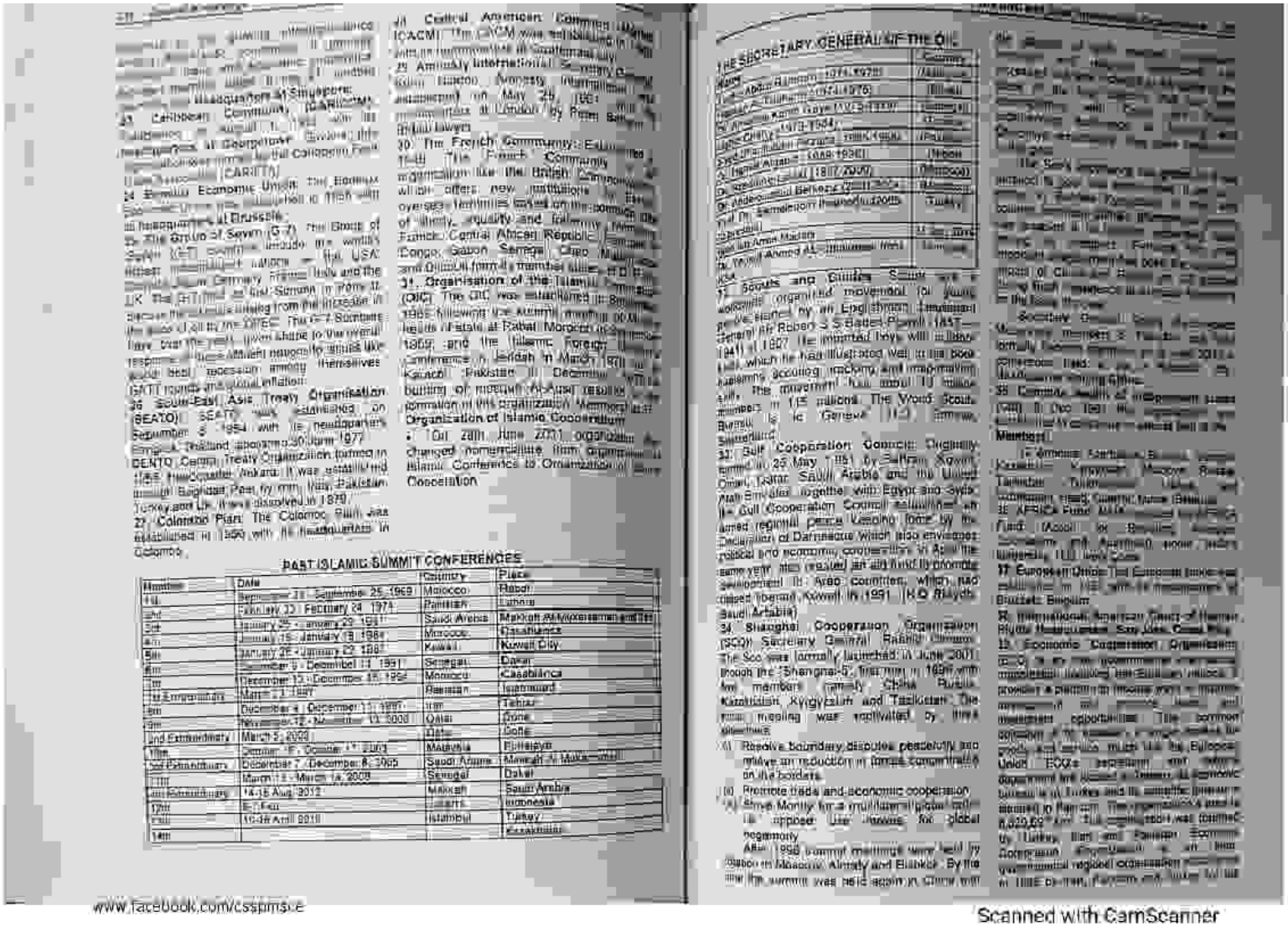

PAST ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCES

Number	Date	Country	Place
1st	September 22 - September 25, 1969	Morocco	Rabat
2nd	February 22 - February 24, 1974	Pakistan	Lahore
3rd	January 25 - January 29, 1981	Saudi Arabia	Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif
4th	January 15 - January 19, 1984	Morocco	Casablanca
5th	January 26 - January 29, 1987	Kuwait	Kuwait City
6th	December 5 - December 11, 1991	Senegal	Dakar
7th	December 13 - December 15, 1994	Morocco	Casablanca
1st Extraordinary	March 1 - 1 day	Pakistan	Islamabad
8th	December 4 - December 11, 1997	Iran	Tehran
9th	November 12 - November 13, 2000	Qatar	Doha
2nd Extraordinary	March 5, 2003	Qatar	Doha
10th	January 16 - January 17, 2003	Malaysia	Putrajaya
3rd Extraordinary	December 7 - December 8, 2005	Saudi Arabia	Makkah Al-Mukarramah
11th	March 13 - March 14, 2008	Senegal	Dakar
4th Extraordinary	14-15 Aug 2012	Makkah	Saudi Arabia
12th	[illegible]	Jakarta	Indonesia
13th	10-14 April 2016	Istanbul	Turkey
14th			Kazakhstan

THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OIC

Name	Country
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu (2005-2014)	Turkey
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

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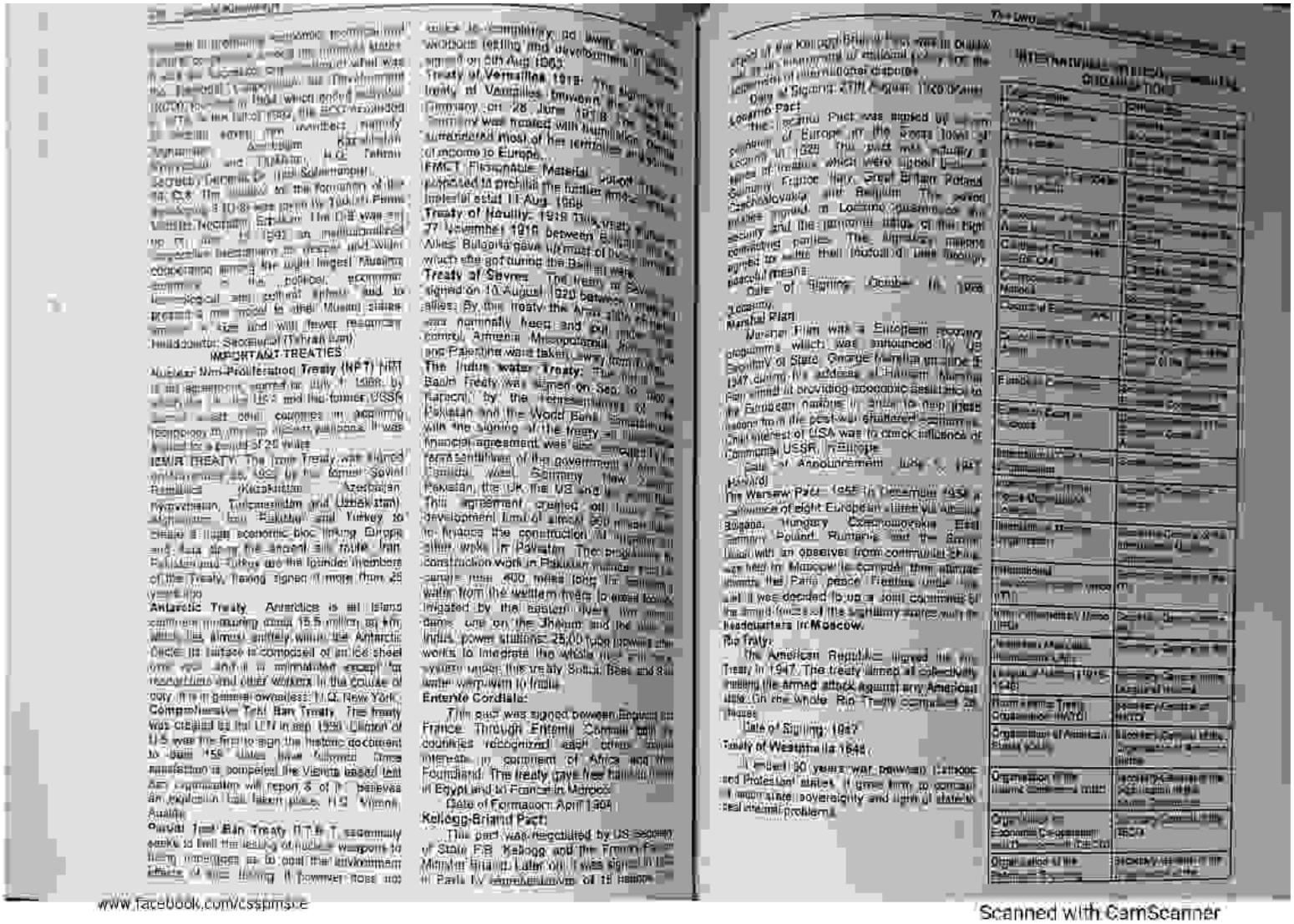

IMPORTANT TREATIES

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): NPT is an agreement signed in July 1968 by the US and the former USSR and other countries on acquiring technology in nuclear weapons. It was limited to a period of 25 years.

ECIUR TREATY: The Ecsc Treaty was signed on 1951 by the former Soviet Republics (Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey to create a trade economic bloc linking Europe and Asia along the ancient silk route. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are the founder members of the Treaty, having signed it more than 25 years ago.

Antarctic Treaty: Antarctica is an island continent measuring about 15.5 million sq km, which lies almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle. Its surface is composed of an ice sheet one mile thick in minimum except for mountains and other workers in the course of duty. It is in general ownerless. U.Q. New York.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: This treaty was created as the CTV in sep 1996. Clinton of U.S was the first to sign the historic document to ban 158 states have followed. Since ratification is compelled the Vienna based Test Ban organization will report 3 of it believes an explosion has taken place. H.Q. Vienna, Austria.

Partial Test Ban Treaty: P.T.B.T essentially seeks to limit the testing of nuclear weapons to those undertaken so as avoid the environmental effects of test firing. It however does not [illegible] completely as well as [illegible] testing and development [illegible] signed on 5th Aug 1963.

Treaty of Versailles 1919: The signing of Treaty of Versailles between the Allies and Germany on 28 June 1919 by the latter country was treated with humiliation. Germany lost all of its colonies in Africa and 13% of income to Europe.

FMCT Fissionable Material: [illegible] proposed to prohibit the further production of material for [illegible] Aug 1998.

Treaty of Neuilly: 1919 This treaty signed on 27 November 1919 between Bulgaria and the Allies. Bulgaria gave up most of the territory which she got during the Balkan wars.

Treaty of Sevres: The treaty of Sevres was signed on 10 August 1920 between Turkey and the allies. By the treaty the Arab state of Hejaz was nominally freed and put under the control. Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Transjordan and Palestine were taken away from Turkey.

The Indus water Treaty: The Indus water Basin Treaty was signed on Sep. to 1960 at Karachi by the representatives of India, Pakistan and the World Bank. Simultaneously with the signing of the treaty an [illegible] financial agreement was also executed by the representatives of the government of India, West Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, the UK, the US and Australia. This agreement created an [illegible] development fund of almost $80 million [illegible] to finance the construction of [illegible] other works in Pakistan. The programme of construction work in Pakistan mainly [illegible] canals more than 400 miles long. The canals [illegible] water from the western rivers to areas [illegible] irrigated by the eastern rivers. Two [illegible] dams, one on the Jhelum and the other on the Indus, power stations, 25,00 tube [illegible] other works to integrate the whole [illegible] system under this treaty Sutlej, Beas and Ravi [illegible] water were given to India.

Entente Cordiale:

This pact was signed between England and France. Through Entente Cordiale both the countries recognized each other's [illegible] interests in pursuit of Africa and Newfoundland. The treaty gave free hand to France in Egypt and to France in Morocco.

Date of Formation: April 1904

Kellogg-Briand Pact:

This pact was negotiated by US secretary of State F.B. Kellogg and the French Foreign Minister Briand. Later on it was signed in the city of Paris by representatives of 15 nations [illegible] of the Kellogg-Briand Pact was in [illegible] of all [illegible] disputes [illegible] of international disputes.

Date of Signing: 27th August 1928 Drawn

Locarno Pact:

The Locarno Pact was signed by [illegible] of Europe at the Swiss town of Locarno in 1925. This pact was actually a series of treaties which were signed between Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. The seven treaties signed at Locarno [illegible] on the principles of [illegible] and the [illegible] security and the [illegible] status of the [illegible] contracting parties. The signatory powers agreed to settle their mutual disputes through peaceful means.

Date of Signing: October 16, 1925

Truman Plan:

Marshal Plan was a European recovery programme which was announced by US Secretary of State George Marshall on June 5, 1947 during his address at Harvard. Marshal Plan aimed at providing economic assistance to the European nations in order to help these nations in the post-war shattered economy in the interest of USA was to check influence of Communist USSR. [illegible]

Date of Announcement: June 5, 1947

Warsaw Pact:

The Warsaw Pact (WP) in December 1955 a [illegible] of eight European states viz. Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Rumania and the Soviet Union with an observer from communist China was held in Moscow to consider three alternatives towards the Paris peace treaties under the [illegible] it was decided to unite joint command of the armed forces of the signatory states with its headquarters in Moscow.

Rio Treaty:

The American Republics signed the Rio Treaty in 1947. The treaty aimed at collectively meeting the armed attack against any American state. On the whole Rio Treaty comprised 26 [illegible]

Date of Signing: 1947

Treaty of Westphalia 1648:

It ended 30 years war between Catholic and Protestant states. It gives him to consider [illegible] sovereignty and right of state to [illegible] internal problems.

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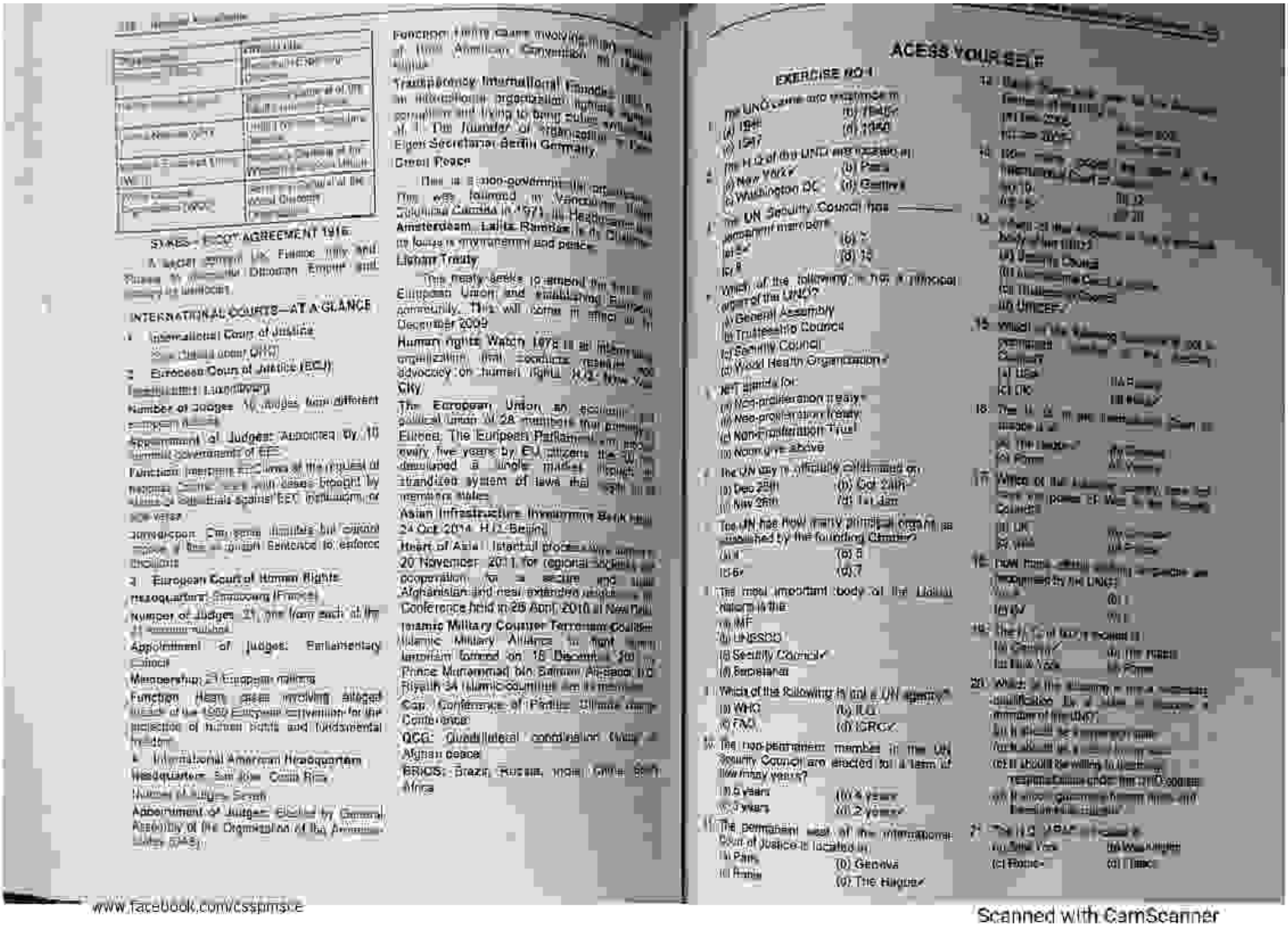

STAMP – ECCP AGREEMENT 1916:

A secret pact between UK, France, Italy and Russia to dismember Ottoman Empire and divide its territories.

INTERNATIONAL COURTS—AT A GLANCE

1. International Court of Justice
Also Called World Court (WC)
2. European Court of Justice (ECJ)
Headquarters: Luxembourg
Number of judges: 15 judges from different European States
Appointment of Judges: Appointed by 15 member governments of EU
Function: Interprets EU laws at the request of national courts and also hears cases brought by states or individuals against EU institutions or vice versa
Jurisdiction: Can issue fines but cannot make a state send someone to prison
3. European Court of Human Rights
Headquarters: Strasbourg (France)
Number of Judges: 21, one from each of its 21 member nations
Appointment of Judges: Parliamentary Council
Membership: 21 European nations
Function: Hears cases involving alleged breach of the 1950 European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedom
4. International American Headquarters
Headquarters: San Jose, Costa Rica
Number of Judges: Seven
Appointment of Judges: Elected by General Assembly of the Organization of the American States (OAS)
Function: Hears cases involving alleged breach of the American Convention on Human Rights

Trade Diplomacy International Friendship: An international organization fighting against corruption and trying to bring culprits to justice. Founder: Peter Eigen, Secretary: Berlin Germany

Great Peace

This is a non-governmental organization. This was formed in Vancouver, Canada in 1971 by Heather Amsterdam, Lalita Ramdas is its Chairman. Its focus is environment and peace.

Lisbon Treaty

This treaty seeks to amend the treaty of European Union and establishing European community. This will come in effect on 1st December 2009.

Human rights Watch: 1978 is an international organization that conducts research and advocacy on human rights. HQ: New York City.

The European Union: an economic and political union of 28 member that primarily in Europe. The European Parliament is elected every five years by EU citizens the EU developed a single market through a standardized system of laws that apply in all member states.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: HQ: 24 Oct 2014, HQ: Beijing

Heart of Asia: Istanbul process was formed on 20 November 2011 for regional security and cooperation for a secure and stable Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. Conference held in 26 April 2016 at New Delhi.

Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition: Islamic Military Alliance to fight against terrorism formed on 15 December '15 by Prince Mohammad bin Salman Al-Saud in Riyadh. 34 Islamic countries are its members.

COP: Conference of Parties: Climate change Conference.

QCG: Quadrilateral coordination Group of Afghan peace.

BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

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ACESS YOUR SELF

EXERCISE NO 1

1. The UNO came into existence in
(a) 1941 (b) 1945✓
(c) 1947 (d) 1950
2. The H.Q of the UNO are located at
(a) New York✓ (b) Paris
(c) Washington DC (d) Geneva
3. The UN Security Council has ____ permanent members
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 10
4. Which of the following is not a principal organ of the UNO?
(a) General Assembly
(b) Trusteeship Council
(c) Security Council
(d) World Health Organization✓
5. NPT stands for:
(a) Non-proliferation treaty
(b) Neo-proliferation treaty
(c) Non-proliferation Trust
(d) None of the above
6. The UN day is officially celebrated on
(a) Dec 25th (b) Oct 24th✓
(c) Nov 26th (d) Jan 1st
7. The UN has how many principal organs as established by the founding Charter?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6✓ (d) 7
8. The most important body of the United Nations is the
(a) IMF
(b) UNESCO
(c) Security Council✓
(d) Secretariat
9. Which of the following is not a UN agency?
(a) WHO (b) ILO
(c) FAO (d) ICRC✓
10. The non-permanent members in the UN Security Council are elected for a term of how many years?
(a) 5 years (b) 4 years
(c) 3 years (d) 2 years✓
11. The permanent seat of the International Court of Justice is located in
(a) Paris (b) Geneva
(c) Rome (d) The Hague✓

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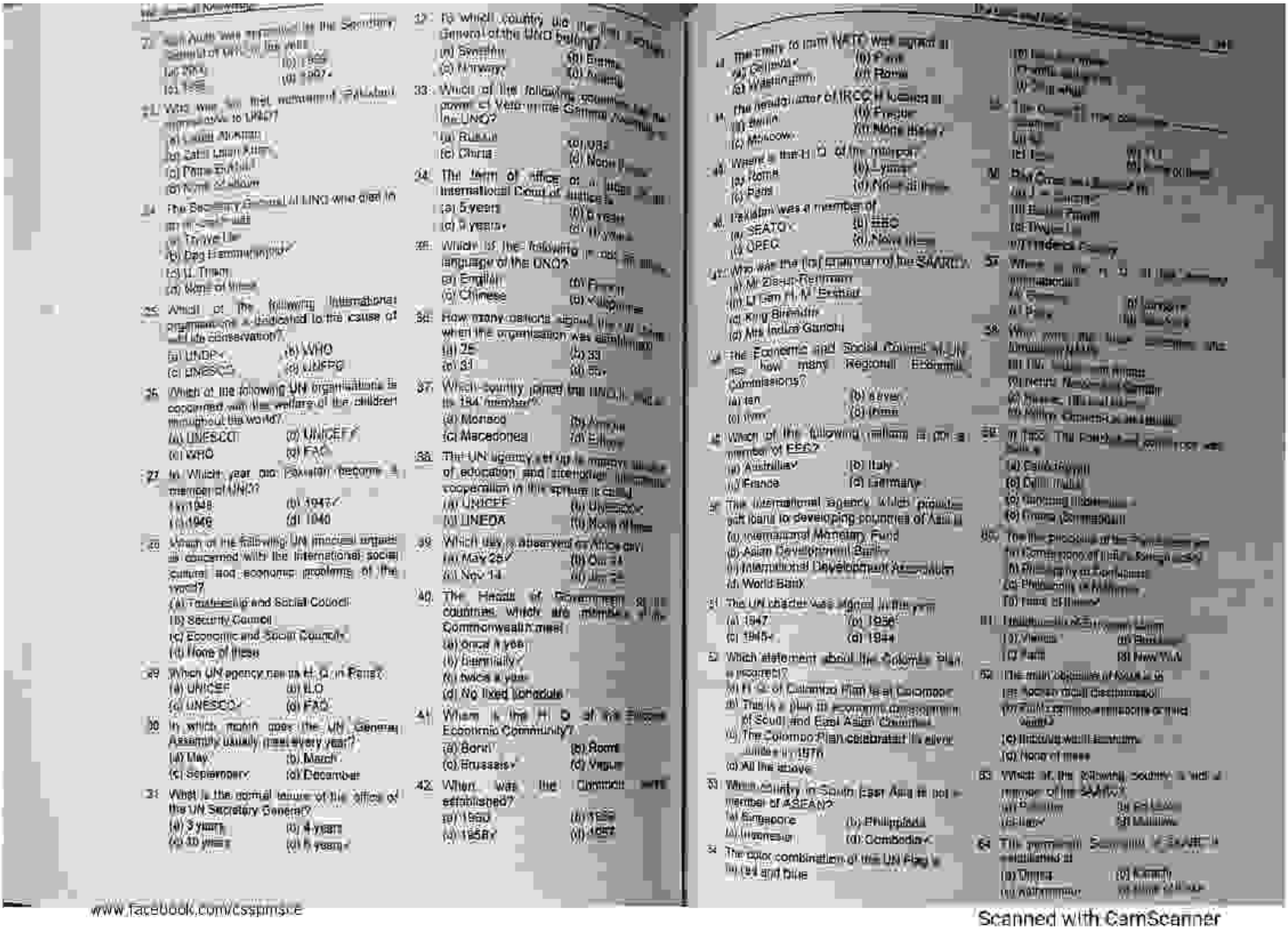

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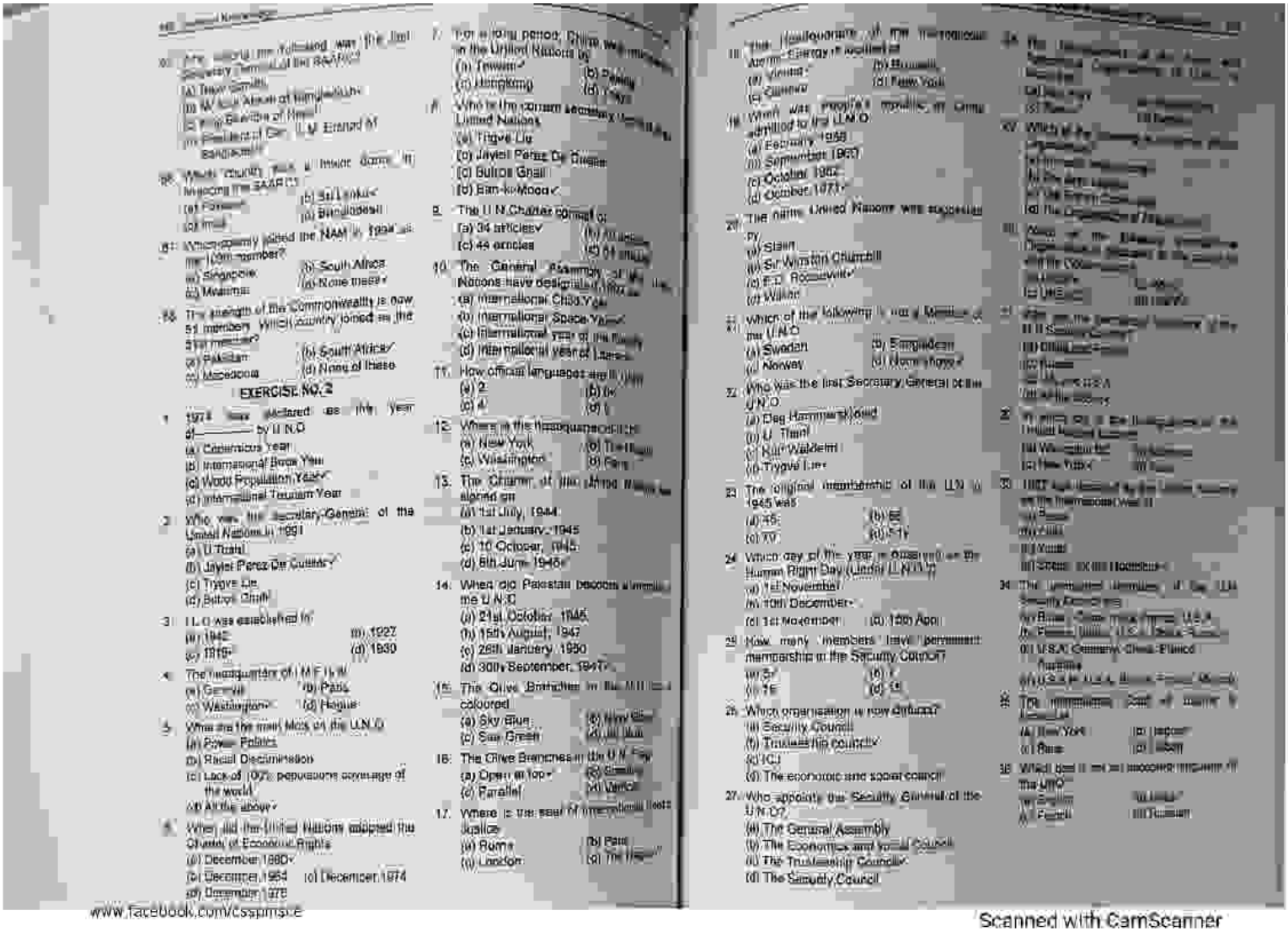

EXERCISE NO. 2

1. 1974 was declared as the year of _____ by U.N.O
(a) Copernicus Year
(b) International Book Year
(c) World Population Year✓
(d) International Tourism Year

2. Who was the Secretary General of the United Nations in 1991
(a) U Thant
(b) Javier Perez De Cuellar✓
(c) Trygve Lie
(d) Boutros Ghali

3. I.L.O was established in
(a) 1945 (b) 1927
(c) 1919✓ (d) 1930

4. The headquarter of I.M.F is at
(a) Geneva (b) Paris
(c) Washington✓ (d) Hague

5. What are the main aims of the U.N.O
(a) Power Politics
(b) Racial Discrimination
(c) Lack of 100% peaceful coverage of the world
(d) All the above✓

6. When did the United Nations adopted the Charter of Economic Rights
(a) December 1980✓
(b) December, 1954 (c) December, 1974
(d) December, 1978

7. For a long period, China was ... in the United Nations by
(a) Taiwan✓ (b) ...
(c) Hongkong (d) ...

8. Who is the current secretary ... United Nations
(a) Trygve Lie
(b) Javier Perez De Cuellar
(c) Boutros Ghali
(d) Ban-ki-Moon✓

9. The U.N.Charter consist of:
(a) 34 articles✓ (b) ...
(c) 44 articles (d) ...

10. The General Assembly of ... Nations have designated ...
(a) International Child Year
(b) International Space Year✓
(c) International year of the Family
(d) International year of Liberty

11. How official languages are in ...
(a) 2 (b) 6✓
(c) 4 (d) 1

12. Where is the headquarter of ...
(a) New York (b) Tokyo
(c) Washington (d) Paris

13. The Charter of the United Nations ... signed on
(a) 1st July, 1944
(b) 1st January, 1945
(c) 10 October, 1945
(d) 8th June, 1945✓

14. When did Pakistan become a member of U.N.O
(a) 21st October, 1946
(b) 15th August, 1947
(c) 28th January, 1950
(d) 30th September, 1947✓

15. The Olive Branches in the U.N. Flag coloured
(a) Sky Blue (b) ...
(c) Sea Green (d) ...

16. The Olive Branches in the U.N. Flag
(a) Open ...✓ (b) ...
(c) Parallel (d) ...

17. Where is the seat of International Court of Justice
(a) Rome (b) Paris
(c) London (d) The Hague✓

18. The headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency is at
(a) Vienna✓ (b) Brussels
(c) Geneva (d) New York

19. Which was people's republic of China admitted to the U.N.O
(a) February 1958
(b) September 1963
(c) October 1962
(d) October 1971✓

20. The name United Nations was suggested by
(a) Stalin
(b) Sir Winston Churchill
(c) F.D. Roosevelt✓
(d) Wilson

21. Which of the following is not a Member of the U.N.O
(a) Sweden (b) Bangladesh
(c) Norway (d) None of these✓

22. Who was the first Secretary General of the U.N.O
(a) Dag Hammarskjold
(b) U. Thant
(c) Kurt Waldeim
(d) Trygve Lie✓

23. The original membership of the U.N. in 1945 was
(a) 45 (b) 55
(c) 99 (d) 51✓

24. Which day of the year is observed as the Human Right Day (under U.N.O.)?
(a) 1st November
(b) 10th December✓
(c) 1st November (d) 15th April

25. How many members have permanent membership in the Security Council?
(a) 5✓ (b) ...
(c) 15 (d) ...

26. Which organisation is now defunct?
(a) Security Council
(b) Trusteeship council✓
(c) ICJ
(d) The economic and social council

27. Who appoints the Security General of the U.N.O?
(a) The General Assembly
(b) The Economics and ... Council
(c) The Trusteeship Council✓
(d) The Security Council

28. The ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

29. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

30. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

31. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

32. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

33. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

34. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

35. ... of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

36. ... of the U.N.O
(a) New York (b) Japan
(c) Paris (d) Delhi

37. Which one is not an economic organ of the U.N.O
(a) ...
(b) ...
(c) ...
(d) ...

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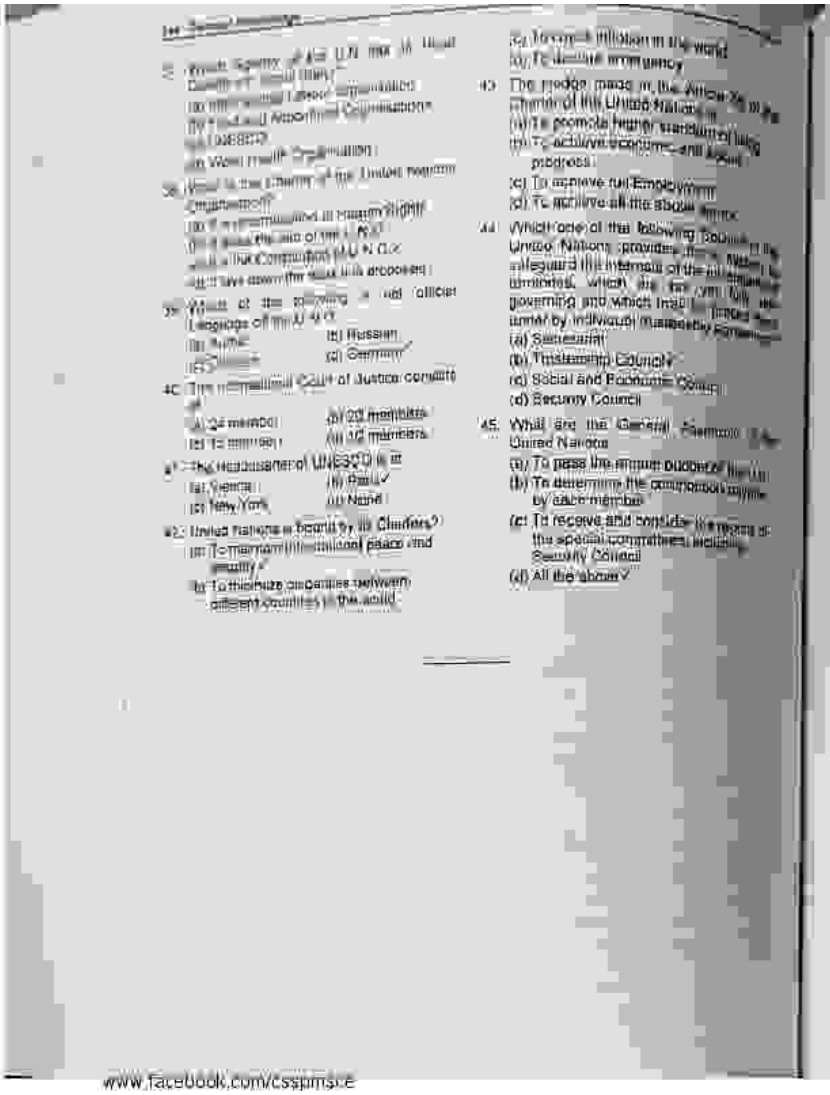


(b) Russian
(c) Germany ✓

(a) 24 members
(b) 20 members
(c) 18 members ✓
(d) 16 members

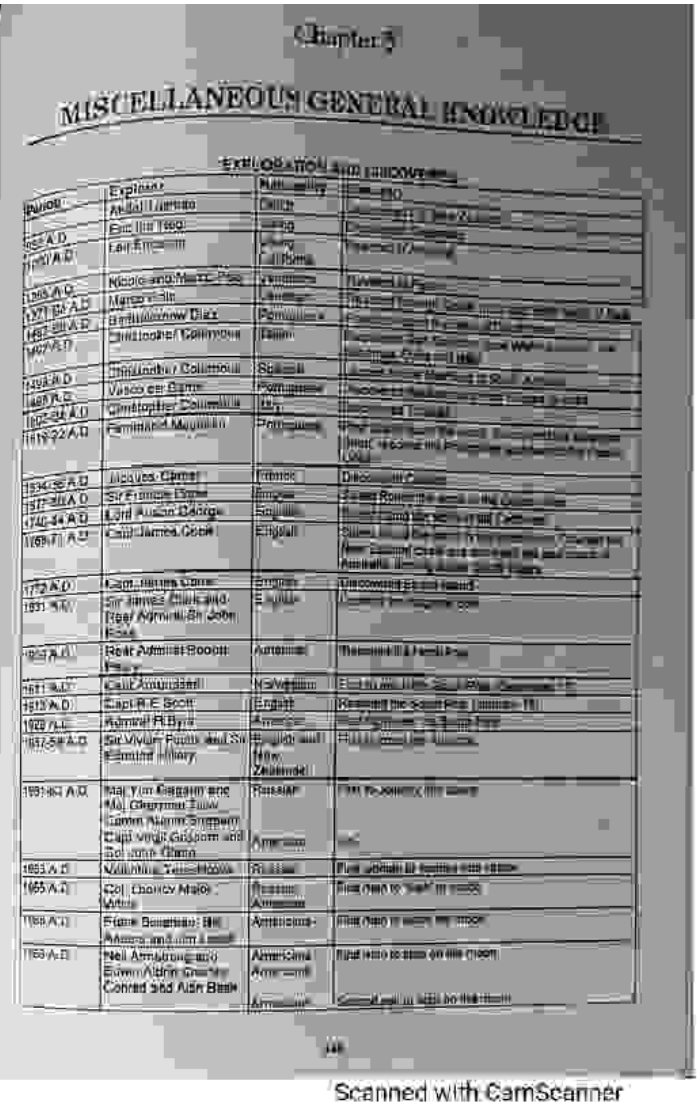
(b) Paris ✓
(c) Rome
(d) New York

(a) To maintain international peace and security ✓
(b) To minimize disparities between different countries of the world
(c) To promote tolerance
(d) To eliminate immunity

(a) To promote higher standards of living
(b) To achieve economic and social progress
(c) To achieve full Employment
(d) To achieve all the above ✓

(a) Secretariat
(b) Trusteeship Council ✓
(c) Social and Economic Council
(d) Security Council

(a) To pass the annual budget of the UN
(b) To determine the contribution to be paid by each member
(c) To receive and consider reports of the special committees including Security Council
(d) All the above ✓



Chapter 3

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERIES

Period	Explorer	Nationality	Discovery
1000 A.D	Abdul Hamid	Dutch	[illegible]
1002 A.D	Eric the Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
1003 A.D	Leif Ericsson	Viking Celtic	[illegible]
1265 A.D	Nicolo and Maffeo Polo	[illegible]	[illegible]
1271-95 A.D	Marco Polo	[illegible]	[illegible]
1487-88 A.D	Bartholomew Diaz	Portuguese	[illegible]
1492-1504 A.D	Christopher Columbus	Italian	[illegible]
1498 A.D	Christopher Columbus	Spanish	[illegible]
1498 A.D	Vasco de Gama	Portuguese	[illegible]
1497 A.D	Christopher Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
1497-98 A.D	Christopher Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
1519-22 A.D	Ferdinand Magellan	Portuguese	[illegible]
1534-35 A.D	Jacques Cartier	French	[illegible]
1577-80 A.D	Sir Francis Drake	English	[illegible]
1740-44 A.D	Lord Anson George	Scottish	[illegible]
1768-71 A.D	Capt James Cook	English	[illegible]
1772 A.D	Capt. James Cook	English	[illegible]
1831 A.D	Sir James Clark and Capt Admiral Sir John Ross	English	[illegible]
1838 A.D	Rear Admiral Booom Ross	American	[illegible]
1841 A.D	Capt Amundsen	Norwegian	[illegible]
1910 A.D	Capt R.F. Scott	English	[illegible]
1926 A.D	Admiral R.E. Byrd	American	[illegible]
1957-58 A.D	Sir Vivian Fuchs and Sir Edmund Hillary	English and New Zealander	[illegible]
1961-62 A.D	Maj Yuri Gagarin and Maj Gherman Titov (Lunar Atomic Support) Capt Virgil Grissom and Scott Carpenter	Russian American	[illegible]
1962 A.D	Valentina Tereshkova	Russian	[illegible]
1965 A.D	Col. Charles Major White	Russian American	[illegible]
1966 A.D	Frank Borman, Bill Anders and Jim Lovell	American	[illegible]
1969 A.D	Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Charles Conrad and Alan Bean	American American American	[illegible]

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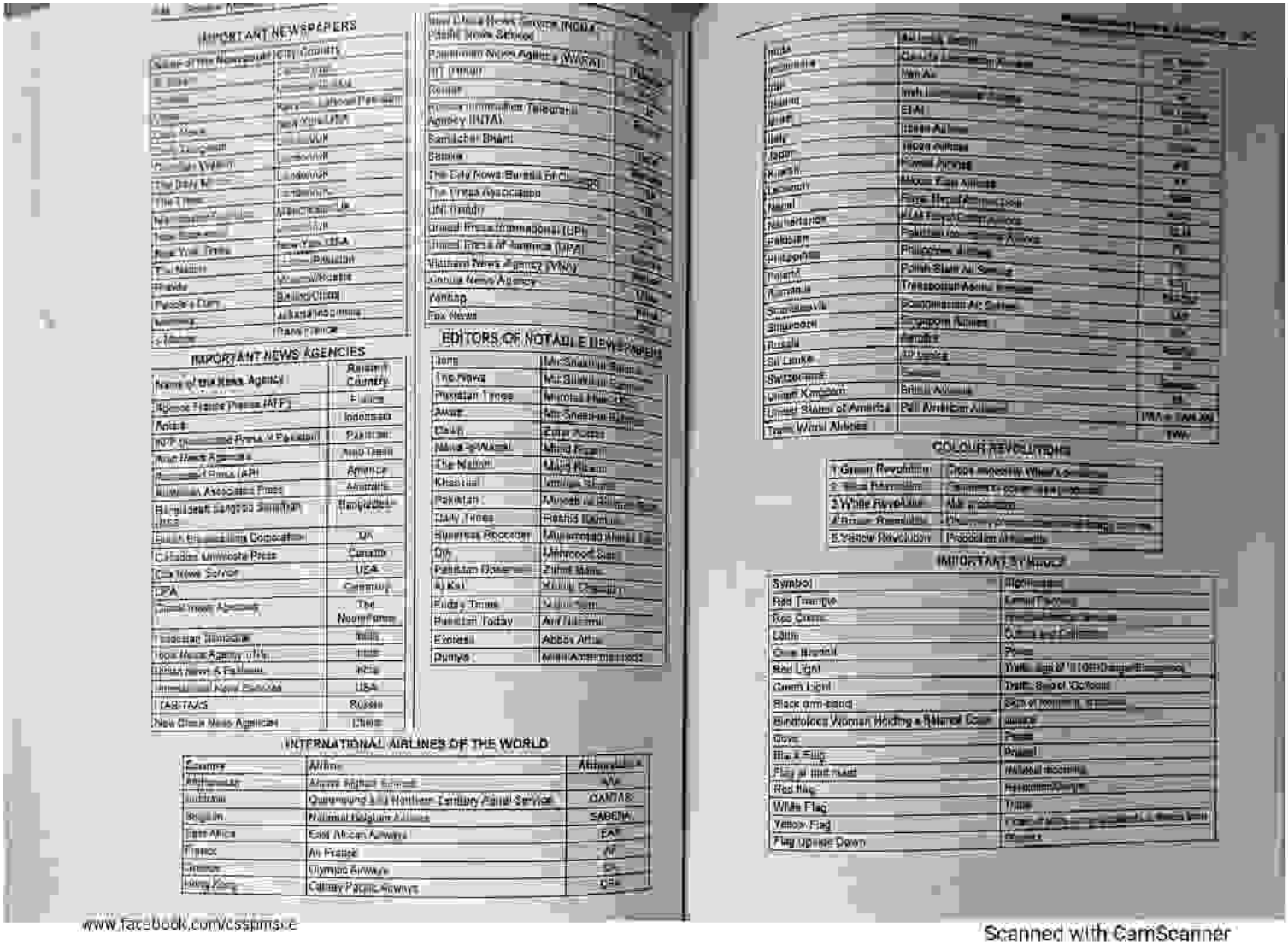

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS

Name of the Newspaper	City/Country
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTANT NEWS AGENCIES

Name of the News Agency	Present Country
Agence France Presse (AFP)	France
Antara	Indonesia
APP (Associated Press of Pakistan)	Pakistan
Arab News Agency	Arab Team
Associated Press (AP)	America
Australian Associated Press	Australia
Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS)	Bangladesh
British Broadcasting Corporation	UK
Canadian Universal Press	Canada
Cox News Service	USA
DPA	Germany
[illegible]	The Netherlands
[illegible]	India
[illegible]	India
[illegible]	India
[illegible]	USA
TASS/TANS	Russia
New China News Agencies	China

New China News Service (NCNA) (Public News Service)	
Pakistan News Agency (PAKA)	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	
Russian Information Telegraph Agency (INTA)	
Samachar Bharti	
Satora	
The City News Bureau of Ch[illegible]	
The Press Association	
UNI (India)	
United Press International (UPI)	
United Press of America (UPA)	
Vishwa News Agency (VNA)	
Xinhua News Agency	
Xinhua	
Yon Hap	

EDITORS OF NOTABLE NEWSPAPERS

Dawn	[illegible]
The News	[illegible]
Pakistan Times	[illegible]
Jasarat	[illegible]
Dawn	[illegible]
Nawa-i-Waqt	[illegible]
The Nation	[illegible]
Khabrain	[illegible]
Pakistan	[illegible]
Daily Times	[illegible]
Business Recorder	[illegible]
Dn	[illegible]
Pakistan Observer	[illegible]
Al Akhbar	[illegible]
Friday Times	[illegible]
Pakistan Today	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]
Dunya	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF THE WORLD

Country	Airline	Abbreviation
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Service	QANTAS
Belgium	National Belgium Airlines	SABENA
East Africa	East African Airways	EAT
France	Air France	AF
Greece	Olympic Airways	[illegible]
Hong Kong	Cathay Pacific Airways	[illegible]

India	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iran	Iran Air	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iraq	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	Japan Airlines	[illegible]
Kuwait	Kuwait Airways	[illegible]
Lebanon	Middle East Airlines	[illegible]
Nepal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pakistan	Pakistan International Airlines	PIA
Philippines	Philippine Airlines	[illegible]
Poland	Polish State Air Service	[illegible]
Romania	Transporturi Aeriene Romane	[illegible]
Scandinavia	Scandinavian Air Service	[illegible]
Singapore	Singapore Airlines	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sri Lanka	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Kingdom	British Airways	[illegible]
United States of America	Pan American Airways	PAA or PANAM
Trans World Airlines		TWA

COLOUR REVOLUTIONS

1.Green Revolution	[illegible]
2.[illegible]	[illegible]
3.White Revolution	[illegible]
4.[illegible]	[illegible]
5.Yellow Revolution	[illegible]

IMPORTANT SYMBOLS

Symbol	[illegible]
Red Triangle	[illegible]
Red Cross	[illegible]
Lamp	[illegible]
One Hundred	[illegible]
Red Light	[illegible]
Green Light	[illegible]
Black arm-band	[illegible]
Bindrolace Woman Holding a Natural Coin	[illegible]
Dove	[illegible]
Black Flag	[illegible]
Flag at half mast	[illegible]
Red flag	[illegible]
White Flag	[illegible]
Yellow Flag	[illegible]
Flag Upside Down	[illegible]

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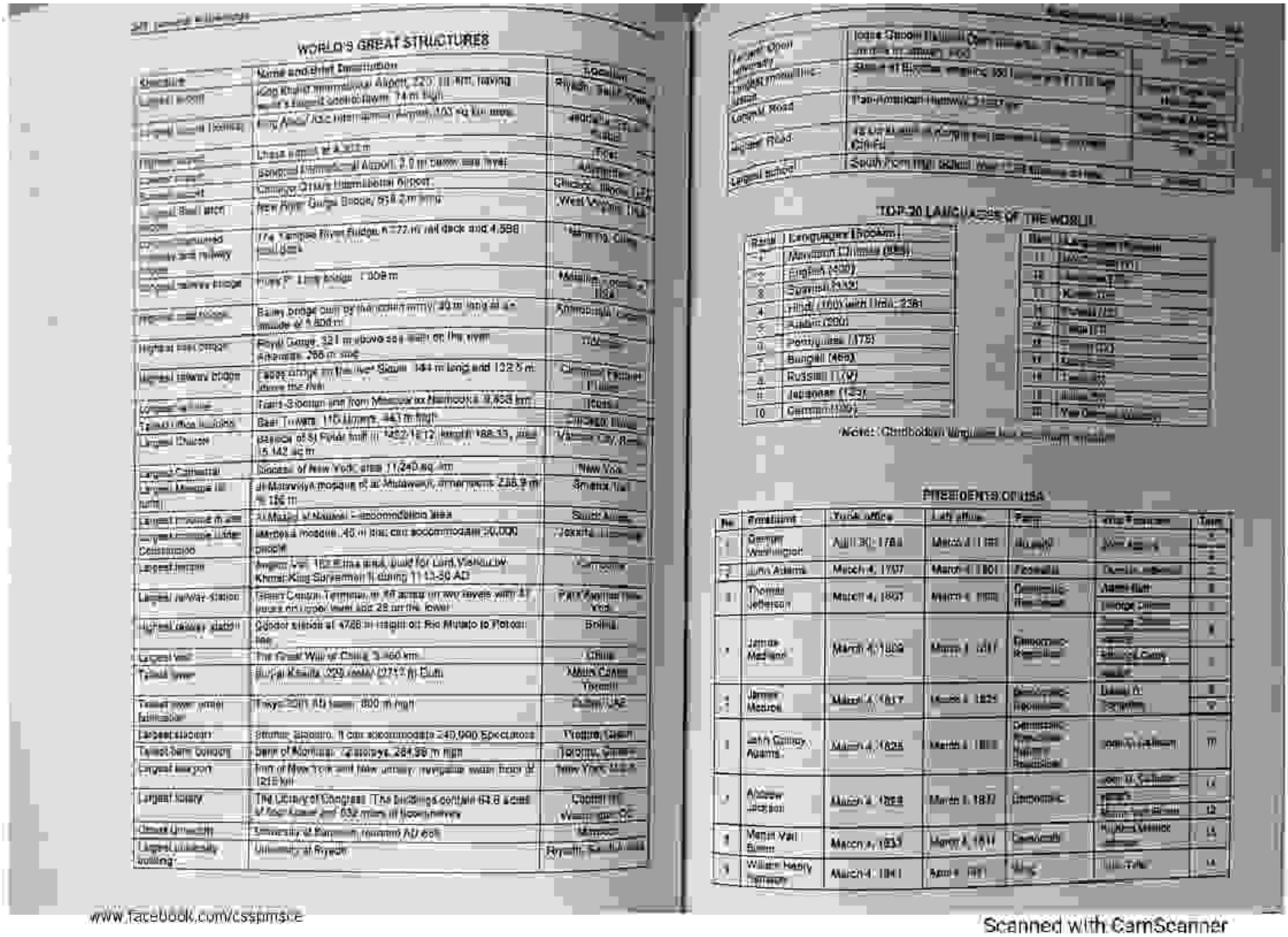

WORLD'S GREAT STRUCTURES

Name and brief Description	Location
King Khalid International Airport, 225 sq km, having world's largest control tower, 74 m high	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
King Abdul Aziz International Airport, 105 sq km area	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
Lhasa Airport at 3,570 m	Tibet
Benazir International Airport, 2.0 km below sea level	Karachi
Carnegie Cities International Airport	Chicago, Illinois, USA
New Port Cargo Berth, 958.2 m long	West Virginia, USA
The Tampere River Bridge, 1,772 m rail deck and 4,586 road deck	Tampere, Finland
Rail and Highway Bridge	Mississippi River, USA
Bailey bridge built by the Indian army, 30 m long at an altitude of 4,600 m	Khardungla, India
Royal Gorge, 321 m above sea level on the river Arkansas, 266 m wide	USA
Lepse bridge on the river Sava, 144 m long and 102.5 m above the river	Obrenovac, Serbia
Fehmarn-Sjaelland link from Missunde to Nienbrook, 9,958 km	Denmark
Bell Towers, 110 storeys, 442 m high	Chicago, Illinois, USA
Palace of St Peter and St Paul, 1,252,1212, length 188.33, area 15,142 sq m	Vatican City, Rome
Diocese of New York, area 11,240 sq km	New York
Al Mosaviya mosque or al Mustawsh, dimensions 236.9 m × 156 m	Smeina, Iraq
Al Masjid al Nabawi, accommodation less	Saudi Arabia
Mezquita mosque, 40 m tall, can accommodate 20,000 people	Jakarta, Indonesia
Angkor Wat, 162.6 ms area, built for Lord Vishnu by Khmer King Suryavarman II, during 1113-50 AD	Cambodia
Grand Central Terminal, in 48 acres on two levels with 67 tracks on upper level and 26 on the lower	Park Avenue, New York
Outdoor station at 4708 m height on Rio Mulato to Potosi line	Bolivia
The Great Wall of China, 3,460 km	China
Burj al Khalifa, 829 mtrs (2717 ft) Extn	Main Cores Tower, UAE
Tokyo Skytree, 634 m high, 600 m high	Sumida, Japan
Stromae Stadium, It can accommodate 240,000 Spectators	Trotting, Czech
Bank of Montreal, 72 storeys, 284.99 m high	Toronto, Ontario
Port of New York and New Jersey, navigable water from at 1218 km	New York, USA
The Library of Congress, The buildings contain 64.6 acres of floor space and 838 miles of bookshelves	Capitol Hill, Washington DC
University of Bannoth, founded AD 859	Morocco
University of Riyadh	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

TOP 20 LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Rank	Languages (Speakers)
1	Mandarin Chinese (955)
2	English (430)
3	Spanish (330)
4	Hindi (160) with Urdu (236)
5	Arabic (200)
6	Portuguese (175)
7	Bengali (468)
8	Russian (170)
9	Japanese (123)
10	German (100)

PRESIDENTS OF USA

No.	President	Took office	Left office	Party	Vice President	Term
1	George Washington	April 30, 1789	March 4, 1797	None	John Adams	2
2	John Adams	March 4, 1797	March 4, 1801	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson	1
3	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801	March 4, 1809	Democratic-Republican	Aaron Burr, George Clinton	2
4	James Madison	March 4, 1809	March 4, 1817	Democratic-Republican	George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry	2
5	James Monroe	March 4, 1817	March 4, 1825	Democratic-Republican	Daniel D. Tompkins	2
6	John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825	March 4, 1829	Democratic-Republican, National Republican	John C. Calhoun	1
7	Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829	March 4, 1837	Democratic	John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren	2
8	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837	March 4, 1841	Democratic	Richard Mentor Johnson	1
9	William Henry Harrison	March 4, 1841	April 4, 1841	Whig	John Tyler	1

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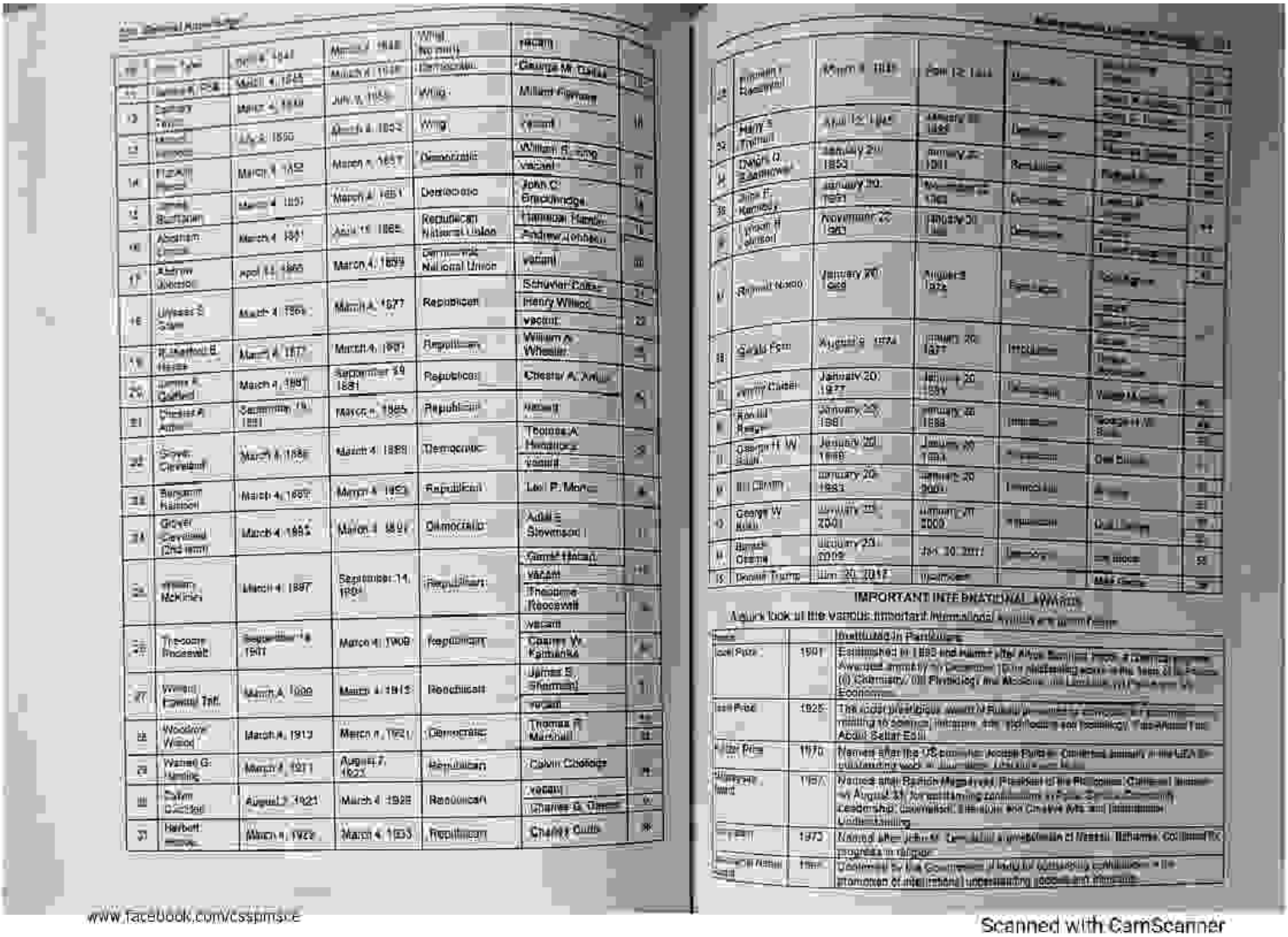

19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whig	vacant	
20	[illegible]	March 4, 1849	March 4, 1850	Democratic	George M. Dallas	12
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	July 9, 1850	Whig	Millard Fillmore	
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whig	vacant	13
14	[illegible]	March 4, 1853	March 4, 1857	Democratic	William R. King	14
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	March 4, 1861	Democratic	John C. Breckinridge	15
16	Abraham [illegible]	March 4, 1861	April 15, 1865	Republican National Union	Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson	16
17	Andrew [illegible]	April 15, 1865	March 4, 1869	Democratic National Union	vacant	17
18	Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869	March 4, 1877	Republican	Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson vacant	18 19 20
19	R. Hayes	March 4, 1877	March 4, 1881	Republican	William A. Wheeler	21
20	James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881	September 19, 1881	Republican	Chester A. Arthur	22
21	Chester A. Arthur	September 19, 1881	March 4, 1885	Republican	vacant	
22	Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1885	March 4, 1889	Democratic	Thomas A. Hendricks vacant	23
23	Benjamin Harrison	March 4, 1889	March 4, 1893	Republican	Levi P. Morton	24
24	Grover Cleveland (2nd term)	March 4, 1893	March 4, 1897	Democratic	Adlai E. Stevenson I	25
25	William McKinley	March 4, 1897	September 14, 1901	Republican	Garret Hobart vacant Theodore Roosevelt	26
26	Theodore Roosevelt	September 14, 1901	March 4, 1909	Republican	vacant Charles W. Fairbanks	27
27	William Howard Taft	March 4, 1909	March 4, 1913	Republican	James S. Sherman vacant	28
28	Woodrow Wilson	March 4, 1913	March 4, 1921	Democratic	Thomas R. Marshall	29
29	Warren G. Harding	March 4, 1921	August 2, 1923	Republican	Calvin Coolidge	30
30	Calvin Coolidge	August 3, 1923	March 4, 1929	Republican	vacant Charles G. Dawes	31
31	Herbert [illegible]	March 4, 1929	March 4, 1933	Republican	Charles Curtis	32

32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	March 4, 1933	April 12, 1945	Democratic	John N. Garner Henry A. Wallace Harry S. Truman	33
33	Harry S. Truman	April 12, 1945	January 20, 1953	Democratic	vacant Alben W. Barkley	34
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	January 20, 1953	January 20, 1961	Republican	Richard M. Nixon	35
35	John F. Kennedy	January 20, 1961	November 22, 1963	Democratic	Lyndon B. Johnson	36
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	November 22, 1963	January 20, 1969	Democratic	vacant Hubert H. Humphrey	37
37	Richard Nixon	January 20, 1969	August 9, 1974	Republican	Spiro T. Agnew vacant Gerald R. Ford	38
38	Gerald Ford	August 9, 1974	January 20, 1977	Republican	vacant Nelson A. Rockefeller	39
39	Jimmy Carter	January 20, 1977	January 20, 1981	Democratic	Walter F. Mondale	40
40	Ronald Reagan	January 20, 1981	January 20, 1989	Republican	George H. W. Bush	41
41	George H. W. Bush	January 20, 1989	January 20, 1993	Republican	Dan Quayle	42
42	Bill Clinton	January 20, 1993	January 20, 2001	Democratic	Al Gore	43
43	George W. Bush	January 20, 2001	January 20, 2009	Republican	Dick Cheney	44
44	Barack Obama	January 20, 2009	Jan. 20, 2017	Democratic	Joe Biden	45
45	Donald Trump	Jan. 20, 2017	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mike Pence	46

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

A quick look at the various important international awards and their winners

Award	Year	Instituted in Particulars
[illegible] Prize	1901	Established in 1895 and named after Alfred Nobel, it is awarded annually in Literature, Peace, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine, and Economics.
[illegible] Prize	1925	The most prestigious award in Russian literature, it is awarded for outstanding work in literature.
[illegible] Prize	1970	Named after the US economist Joseph Pulitzer, it is awarded annually in the USA for outstanding work in journalism, literature and music.
[illegible] Award	1957	Named after Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, it is awarded annually on August 31 for outstanding contributions in Public Service, Community Leadership, Journalism, Literature and Creative Arts, and International Understanding.
[illegible] Prize	1973	Named after John F. Kennedy, it is awarded annually by the Government of Nassau, Bahamas, for outstanding contributions in the field of [illegible].
[illegible] Award	1988	Conferred by the Government of India for outstanding contributions in the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship.

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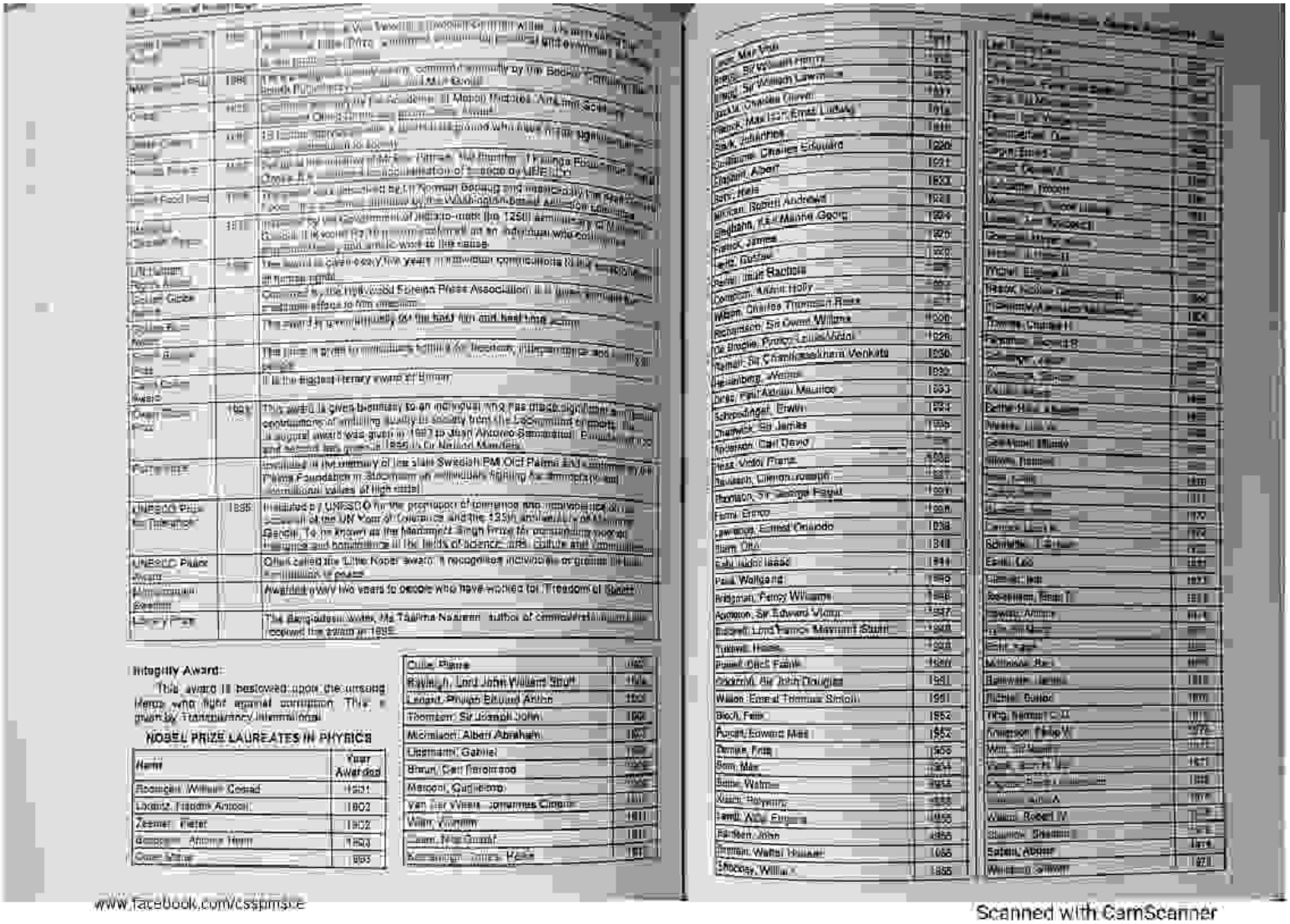

Integrity Award:

This award is bestowed upon the unsung Heros who fight against corruption. This is given by Transparency International

NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATES IN PHYSICS

Name	Year Awarded
Roentgen, Wilhelm Conrad	1901
Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon	1902
Zeeman, Pieter	1902
Becquerel, Antoine Henri	1903
Curie, Pierre	1903
Curie, Pierre	1903
Rayleigh, Lord John William Strutt	1904
Lenard, Philipp Eduard Anton	1905
Thomson, Sir Joseph John	1906
Michelson, Albert Abraham	1907
Lippmann, Gabriel	1908
Braun, Carl Ferdinand	1909
Marconi, Guglielmo	1909
Van Der Waals, Johannes Diderik	1910
Wien, Wilhelm	1911
Dirac, Paul Adrien	1933
Anderson, Carl David	1936
Hess, Victor Franz	1936
Heisenberg, Werner	1932
Schrodinger, Erwin	1933
Chadwick, Sir James	1935
Fermi, Enrico	1938
Lawrence, Ernest Orlando	1939
Stern, Otto	1943
Rabi, Isador Isaac	1944
Pauli, Wolfgang	1945
Bridgman, Percy Williams	1946
Appleton, Sir Edward Victor	1947
Blackett, Lord Patrick Maynard Stuart	1948
Yukawa, Hideki	1949
Powell, Cecil Frank	1950
Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas	1951
Walton, Ernest Thomas Sinton	1951
Bloch, Felix	1952
Purcell, Edward Mills	1952
Zernike, Frits	1953
Born, Max	1954
Bothe, Walther	1954
Kusch, Polycarp	1955
Lamb, Willis Eugene	1955
Bardeen, John	1956
Brattain, Walter Houser	1956
Shockley, William	1956

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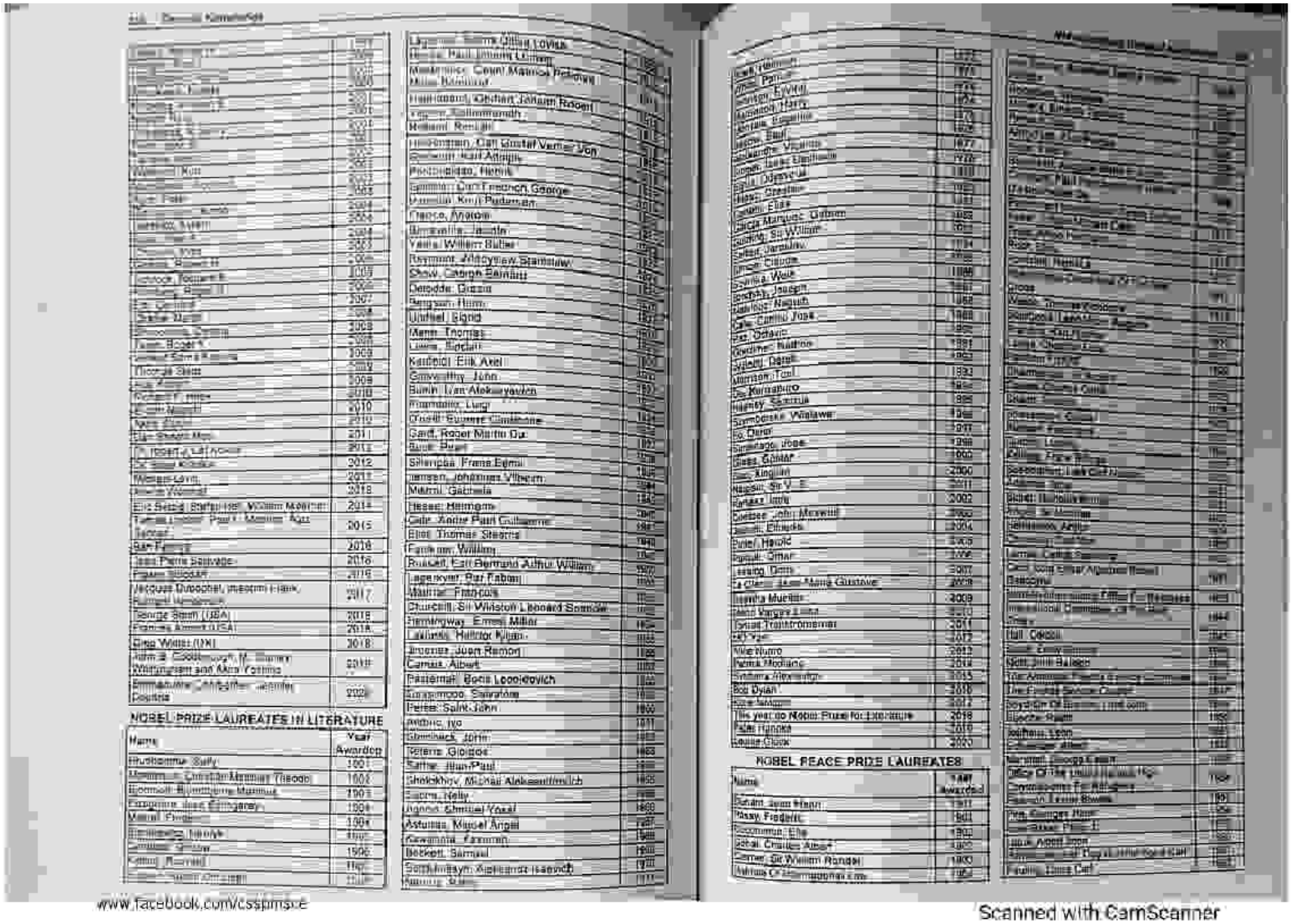

NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATES IN LITERATURE

Name	Year Awarded
Hudtssmm, Sully	1901
Mommsen, Christian Matthias Theodor	1902
Boemstl Bjoernstjerne Martinius	1903
Echegaray, Jose Echegaray	1904
Mistral, Frederic	1904
Sienkiewicz, Henryk	1905
Carducci, Giosue	1906
Kipling, Rudyard	1907

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATES

Name	Year Awarded
Buttam, Jean Henri	1901
Passy, Frederic	1901
Ducommun, Elie	1902
Gobat, Charles Albert	1902
Cremer, Sir William Randal	1903

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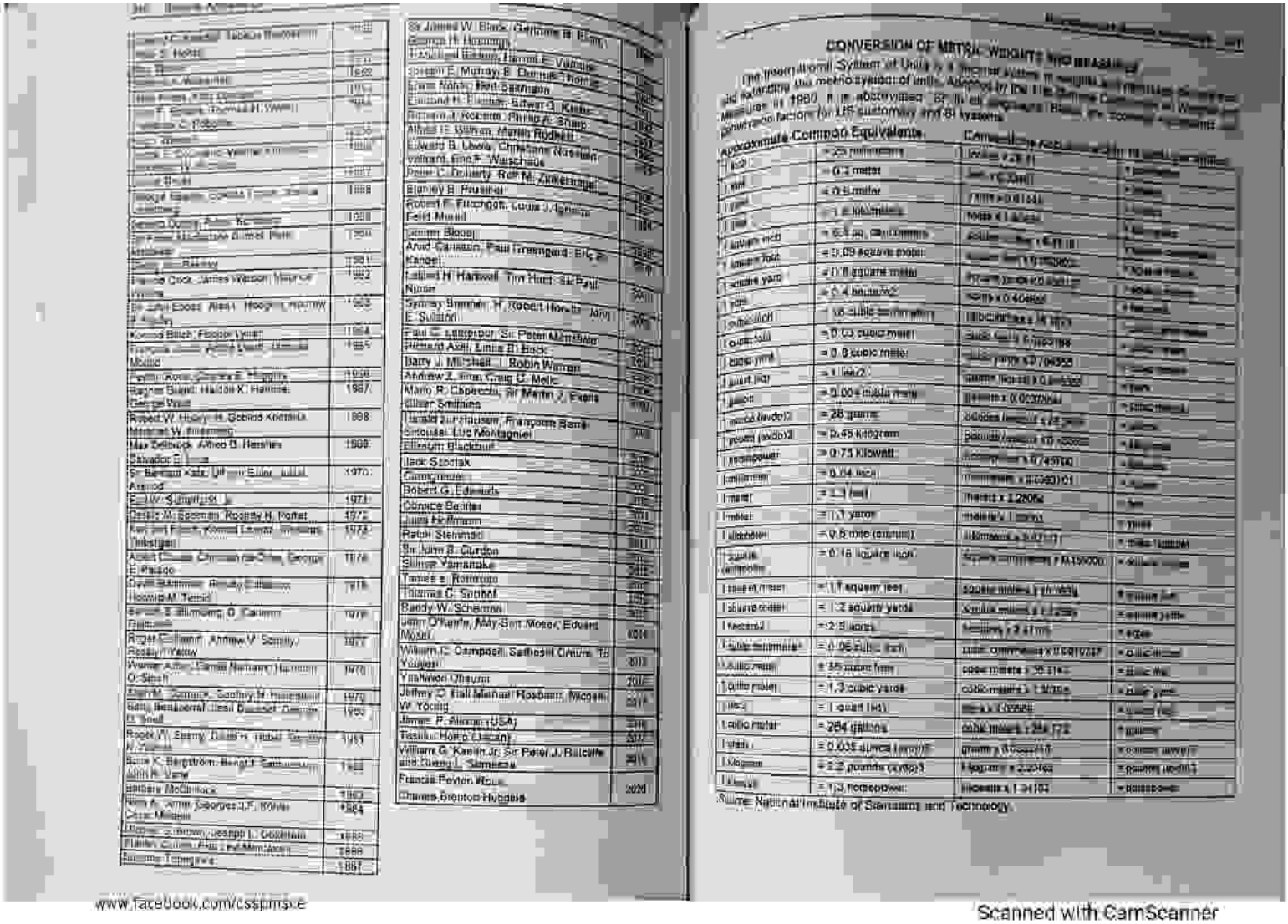

CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Approximate Common Equivalents	Conversion Factors
1 inch = 25 millimeters	1 inch = 25.4 millimeters
1 foot = 0.3 meter	1 foot = 0.305 meter
1 yard = 0.9 meter	1 yard = 0.9144 meter
1 mile = 1.6 kilometers	1 mile = 1.6093 kilometers
1 square inch = 6.5 sq. centimeters	1 square inch = 6.45 sq. centimeters
1 square foot = 0.09 square meter	1 square foot = 0.093 square meter
1 square yard = 0.8 square meter	1 square yard = 0.836 square meter
1 square mile = 2.6 square kilometers	1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometers
1 acre = 0.4 hectare	1 acre = 0.4046 hectare
1 cubic inch = 16 cubic centimeters	1 cubic inch = 16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic foot = 0.03 cubic meter	1 cubic foot = 0.0283 cubic meter
1 cubic yard = 0.8 cubic meter	1 cubic yard = 0.7646 cubic meter
1 quart (liq) = 1 liter	1 quart (liq) = 0.946 liter
1 gallon = 3.8 cubic decimeters	1 gallon = 3.7853 cubic decimeters
1 ounce (avdp) = 28 grams	1 ounce (avdp) = 28.35 grams
1 pound (avdp) = 0.45 kilogram	1 pound (avdp) = 0.4536 kilogram
1 horsepower = 0.75 kilowatt	1 horsepower = 0.7457 kilowatt
1 millimeter = 0.04 inch	1 millimeter = 0.0394 inch
1 meter = 3.3 feet	1 meter = 3.2808 feet
1 meter = 1.1 yards	1 meter = 1.0936 yards
1 kilometer = 0.6 mile (approx.)	1 kilometer = 0.6214 mile
1 square centimeter = 0.16 square inch	1 square centimeter = 0.155 square inch
1 square meter = 11 square feet	1 square meter = 10.764 square feet
1 square meter = 1.2 square yards	1 square meter = 1.196 square yards
1 hectare = 2.5 acres	1 hectare = 2.471 acres
1 cubic centimeter = 0.06 cubic inch	1 cubic centimeter = 0.0610237 cubic inch
1 cubic meter = 35 cubic feet	1 cubic meter = 35.314 cubic feet
1 cubic meter = 1.3 cubic yards	1 cubic meter = 1.3079 cubic yards
1 liter = 1 quart (liq)	1 liter = 1.0567 quart (liq)
1 cubic meter = 264 gallons	1 cubic meter = 264.172 gallons
1 gram = 0.035 ounce (avdp)	1 gram = 0.0353 ounce (avdp)
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds (avdp)	1 kilogram = 2.2046 pounds (avdp)
1 kilowatt = 1.3 horsepower	1 kilowatt = 1.3404 horsepower

Source: National Institute of Standards and Technology.

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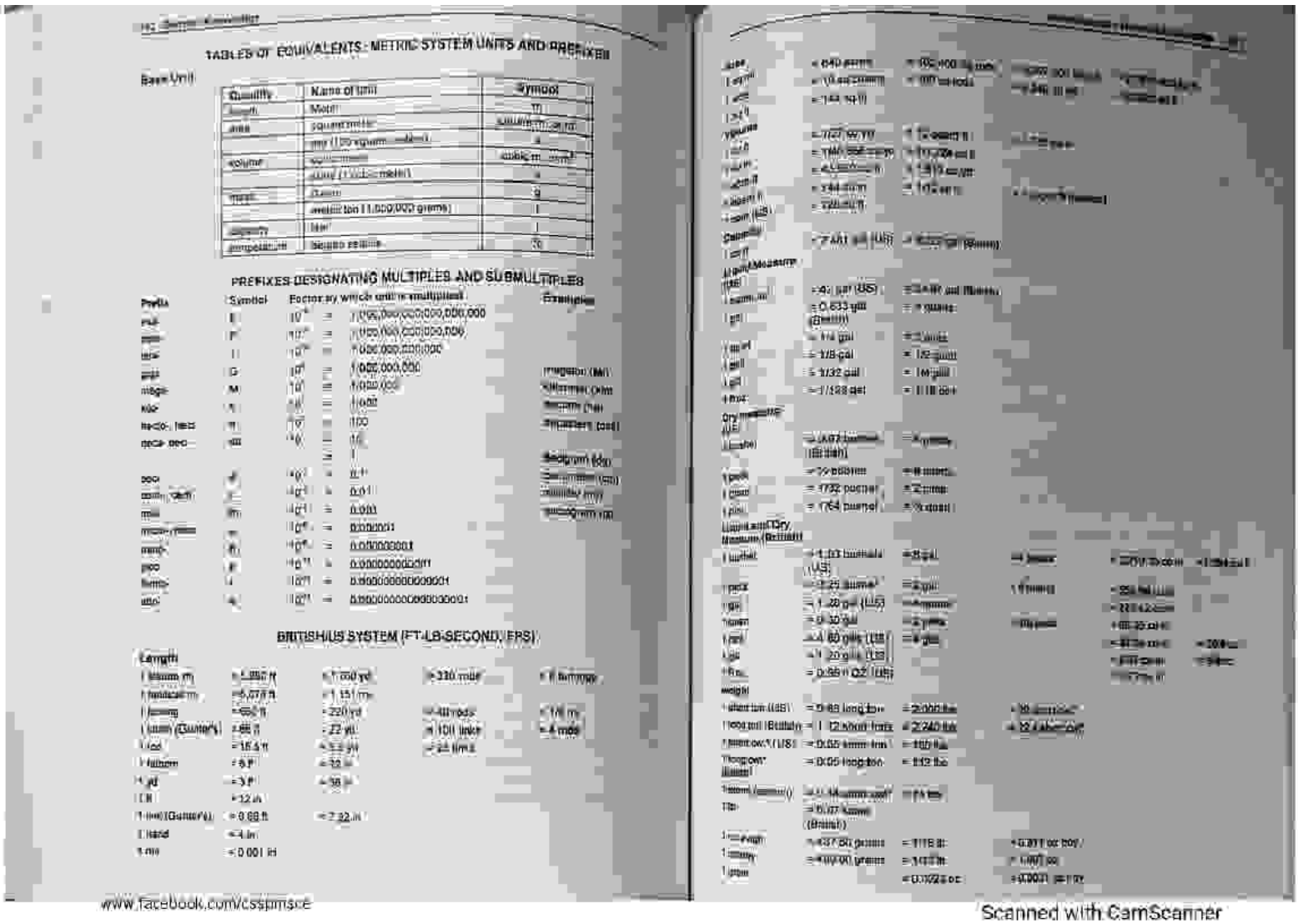

TABLES OF EQUIVALENTS - METRIC SYSTEM UNITS AND PREFIXES

Base Units

Quantity	Name of Unit	Symbol
length	Meter	m
area	square meter	square m or m²
	are (100 square meters)	a
volume	cubic meter	cubic m or m³
	liter (1/1000 cubic meter)	l
mass	Gram	g
	metric ton (1,000,000 grams)	t
capacity	liter	l
temperature	degree celsius	°C

PREFIXES DESIGNATING MULTIPLES AND SUBMULTIPLES

Prefix	Symbol	Factor by which unit is multiplied	Examples
exa	E	10^{18} = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000	
peta	P	10^{15} = 1,000,000,000,000,000	
tera	T	10^{12} = 1,000,000,000,000	
giga	G	10^{9} = 1,000,000,000	megabyte (MB)
mega	M	10^{6} = 1,000,000	kilometer, Ohm
kilo	k	10^{3} = 1,000	kilogram (kg)
hecto- (rare)	h	10^{2} = 100	hectare (ha)
deca- (rare)	da	10^{1} = 10	dekameter (rare)
		= 1	
deci	d	10^{-1} = 0.1	decigram (dg)
centi- (rare)	c	10^{-2} = 0.01	centimeter (cm)
milli	m	10^{-3} = 0.001	milligram (mg)
micro- (rare)	μ	10^{-6} = 0.000001	
nano-	n	10^{-9} = 0.000000001	
pico	p	10^{-12} = 0.000000000001	
femto-	f	10^{-15} = 0.000000000000001	
atto-	a	10^{-18} = 0.000000000000000001	

BRITISH/US SYSTEM (FT-LB-SECOND, EPS)

Length

1 statute mi	= 5,280 ft	= 1,760 yd	= 320 rods	= 8 furlongs
1 nautical mi	= 6,076 ft	= 1,151 mi		
1 league	= 15,840 ft	= 220 yd	= 40 rods	= 1/3 mi
1 chain (Gunter's)	= 66 ft	= 22 yd	= 100 links	= 4 rods
1 rod	= 16.5 ft	= 5.5 yd	= 25 links	
1 fathom	= 6 ft	= 2 yd		
1 yd	= 3 ft	= 36 in		
1 ft	= 12 in			
1 link (Gunter's)	= 0.66 ft	= 7.92 in		
1 hand	= 4 in			
1 mil	= 0.001 in			

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MILLION, BILLION, TRILLION

Number of Zeros	Amount	US	Other Countries
3	1000	thousand	thousand
6	1000000	million	million
9	1000000000	billion	1000 millions
12	1000000000000	trillion	billion

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

(1) The Pyramids of Egypt: These were the royal tombs built more than 4000 years ago for the Egyptian [illegible] and house their mummified bodies surrounded by their treasures and personal belongings. They are about 70 in number and represent 1200 years of the [illegible] Egyptian history.

(2) Hagia Sophia: Also called the Church of St. Sophia, it was built at Constantinople (Istanbul) as a Christian Cathedral by the Roman Emperor Justinian in 532-538 AD. The Hagia Sophia was designed in the form of a Greek cross (80.7 m / 32.9 m) with a [illegible] dome set in a cluster of cupolas and minarets. The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed II turned it into a [illegible] in 1453 AD.

(3) The Porcelain Tower of Nanking: This is located in Nanking, the ancient capital of South China. The octagonal eight-storey tower 80.5 m in height. It was built in the early part of the 15th century. The Taiping revolutionists destroyed it in 1853.

(4) Catacombs in Rome: These have sepulchres of early Christian era, laid out in more than 40 groups of subterranean labyrinths of galleries and chambers covering 250 hectares, of [illegible] descending to five storeys (24 m) below the surface of ground.

(5) The Alhambra: This is located in Granada in southern Spain, and was built by conquering Arab moors. The Alhambra consists of fortress called Kafari where the walls and towers are all in redstone.

(6) The Colosseum at Rome: One of the largest amphitheatres in the world, construction of this three-storey structure was begun by emperor Vespasian and completed by emperor Domitian in 82 AD. In 250 AD, a fourth storey was added. The colosseum had a capacity of about 70,000 persons. The cost of Construction was 10,000,000 crowns and 12,000 slaves from Jerusalem were employed to build it.

(7) The Sphinx: The Sphinx, a large wingless, [illegible] hewn out of solid stone, measuring 152.4 m in width and 20.1 m in height. It is located in Gizeh in Egypt and was built during the time of fourth dynasty about 3780 BC. Between the two extended [illegible] found a granite slab with inscriptions.

SEVEN WONRDER OF THE MODERN WORLD

Chichen Itza

At the mouth of the well of [illegible] is a large pre-Columbian archaeological [illegible] by the Maya civilization located in the [illegible] center of the Yucatan Peninsula, in the Yucatan state, present-day Mexico.

The ruins of Chichen Itza are federal property, and the site's stewardship is maintained by Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (National Institute of Anthropology and History, INAH). The land under the monuments, however, is [illegible] owned by the Barbachano family.

Christ the Redeemer (statue)

Christ the Redeemer (Portuguese: Cristo Redentor) is a statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The statue [illegible] (98 ft) wide, and 38 metres (120 ft) tall with [illegible] pedestal. It weighs 635 tons [illegible] and is located at the peak of the 700-metre (2,300 ft) Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city. It is one of the tallest of its kind in the world.

Colosseum

The Colosseum or Roman Coliseum, originally the Flavian Amphitheatre (Latin: Amphitheatrum Flavium; Italian: Anfiteatro Flavio or Colosseo), is an elliptical amphitheatre in the center of the city of Rome, Italy, the largest ever built in the Roman Empire. Capable of seating 50,000 spectators, it is one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering.

Occupying a site just east of the Roman Forum, its construction started between 70 and 72 AD under the emperor Vespasian and was completed in 80 AD under Titus, with further modifications being made during Domitian's reign (81–96).

It has been estimated that about 500,000 people and over a million wild animals died in the Colosseum games.

Although in the 21st century it stays partially ruined due to damage caused by devastating earthquakes, it is one of Rome's most popular tourist attractions.

Great Wall of China

It is a series of stone and earthen fortifications in northern China, built, rebuilt, and maintained between the 5th century BC and the 16th century to protect the northern borders of the Chinese Empire from Xiongnu attacks during various successive dynasties. Since the 5th century BC.

The Great Wall currently stretches over approximately 6,400 km (4,000 miles). A more recent archaeological survey using advanced technologies points out that the entire Great Wall, with all of its branches, stretches for 8,851.8 km (5,500.3 mi).

Machu Picchu

It is a pre-Columbian Inca site located 2,430 metres (8,000 ft) above sea level, [illegible] around AD 1430. It is situated on a mountain ridge above the Urubamba Valley in Peru, which is 80 kilometres (50 mi) northwest of Cusco and through which the Urubamba [illegible] [illegible]. Often referred to as "The Lost City of the Incas", Machu Picchu is one of the most familiar symbols of the Inca Empire.

Petra

It is an archaeological site in the Arabah, Ma'an Governorate, Jordan, lying on the slope of Mount Hor in a basin among the mountains which form the eastern flank of Arabah (Wadi Araba), the large valley running from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wonders of all time. The Nabataeans [illegible] in the [illegible] BC.

(iv) Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal, titled the [illegible] considered the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Indian, and Islamic architectural styles. Building began around 1632 and was completed around 1653. In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was cited as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage."

While the white domed marble mausoleum is its most familiar component, the Taj Mahal is actually an integrated complex of structures.

Wonder	Date Started	Date finished	Location
Channel Tunnel	December 1, 1987	May 6, 1994	Strait of Dover, between the United Kingdom and France
CN Tower	February 6, 1973	June 26, 1976 tallest free-standing structure in the world 1976-2007	Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Empire State Building	January 22, 1930	May 1, 1931, Tallest structure in the world 1931 to 1967. First building with 100+ stories	New York, NY, USA
Golden Gate Bridge	January 5, 1933	May 27, 1937	Golden Gate Strait, north of San Francisco, California, U.S.
Itaipu Dam	January 1970	May 5, 1984	Paraná River, between Brazil and Paraguay
Delta Works / Zuiderzee Works	1920	May 10, 1997	Netherlands
Panama Canal	January 1, 1880	January 7, 1914	Isthmus of Panama
Burj Khalifa	21 Sep 2004	1 Oct. 2009 Tallest standing structure	Dubai

Wonder	Date of construction	Location
Great Wall of China	5th century BCE – 16th century CE	China
Petra	c. 100 BCE	Jordan
Christ the Redeemer	Opened 12 October 1931	Brazil
Machu Picchu	c. 1450 CE	Peru
Chichen Itza	c. 600 CE	Mexico
Colosseum	Completed 80 CE	Italy
Taj Mahal	Completed c. 1648 CE	India
Great Pyramid of Giza (Honorary Candidate)	Completed c. 2560 BCE	Egypt

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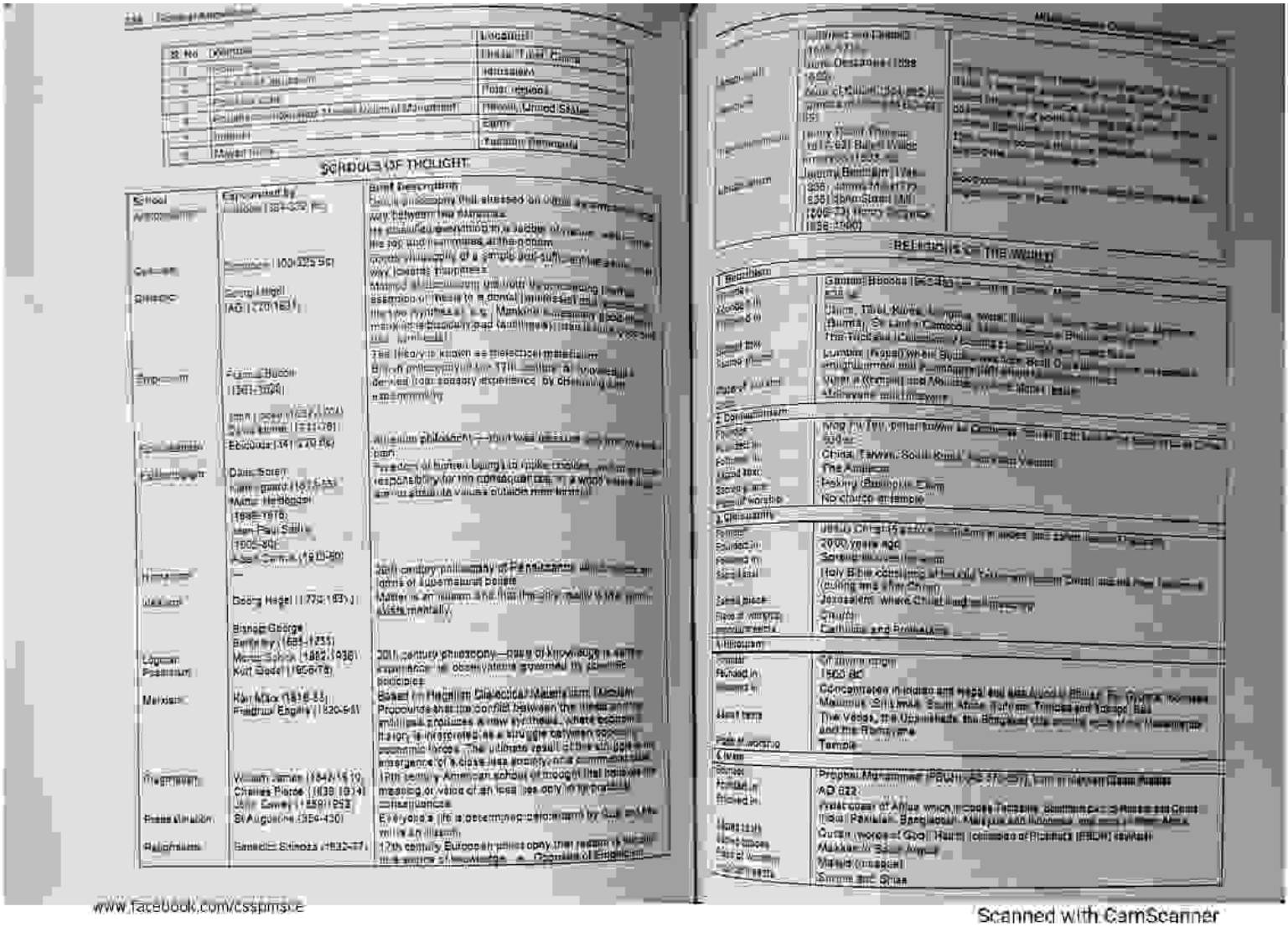

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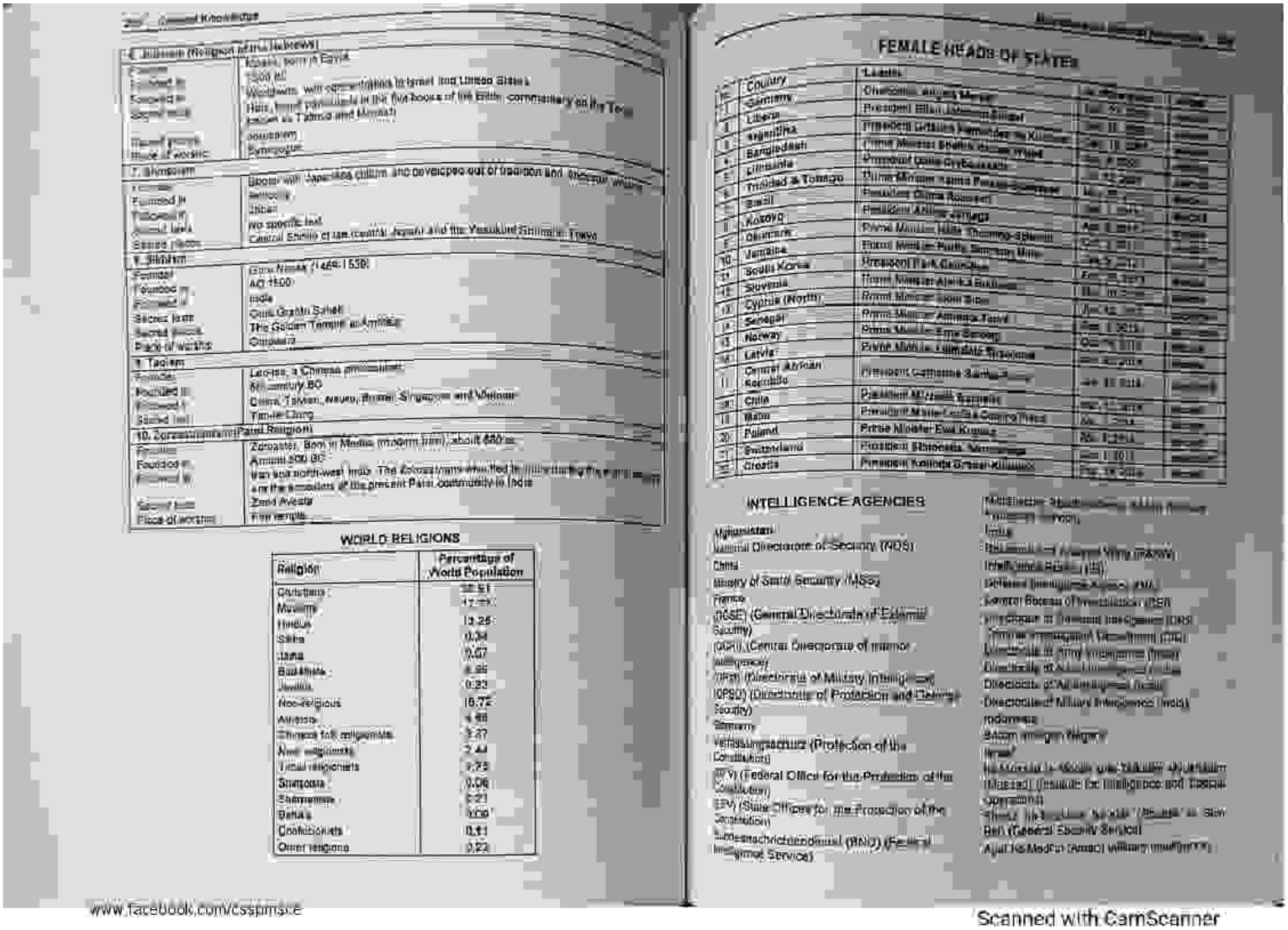

WORLD RELIGIONS

Religion	Percentage of World Population
Christians	32.91
Muslims	17.74
Hindus	13.25
Sikhs	0.34
Jains	0.07
Buddhists	6.96
Jewish	0.23
Non-religious	16.72
Atheists	4.66
Chinese folk religionists	3.27
New religionists	2.44
Tribal religionists	1.75
Shintoists	0.06
Taoists	0.21
Baha'is	0.09
Confucianists	0.11
Other religions	0.22

FEMALE HEADS OF STATES

No.	Country	Leader	Term	Notes
1	Sri Lanka	Chandrika Kumaratunga	1994–2005	
2	Germany	Angela Merkel	2005–present	
3	Liberia	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	2006–present	
4	Argentina	Cristina Fernández de Kirchner	2007–present	
5	Bangladesh	Khaleda Zia	1991–1996, 2001–2006	
6	Lithuania	Dalia Grybauskaitė	2009–present	
7	Trinidad & Tobago	Kamla Persad-Bissessar	2010–present	
8	Brazil	Dilma Rousseff	2011–present	
9	Kosovo	Atifete Jahjaga	2011–present	
10	Denmark	Helle Thorning-Schmidt	2011–present	
11	Jamaica	Portia Simpson Miller	2012–present	
12	South Korea	Park Geun-hye	2013–present	
13	Slovenia	Alenka Bratušek	2013–present	
14	Cyprus (North)	Sibel Siber	2013–present	
15	Senegal	Aminata Touré	2013–present	
16	Norway	Erna Solberg	2013–present	
17	Latvia	Laimdota Straujuma	2014–present	
18	Central African Republic	Catherine Samba-Panza	2014–present	
19	Chile	Michelle Bachelet	2014–present	
20	Malta	Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca	2014–present	
21	Poland	Ewa Kopacz	2014–present	
22	Switzerland	Simonetta Sommaruga	2015–present	
23	Croatia	Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović	2015–present	

INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

Afghanistan
National Directorate of Security (NDS)

China
Ministry of State Security (MSS)

France
(DGSE) (General Directorate of External Security)
(DGSI) (Central Directorate of Interior Intelligence)
(DRM) (Directorate of Military Intelligence)
(DPSD) (Directorate of Protection and Defense Security)

Germany
Verfassungsschutz (Protection of the Constitution)
(BfV) (Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution)
(LfV) (State Offices for the Protection of the Constitution)
Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) (Federal Intelligence Service)

India
Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW)
Intelligence Bureau (IB)
Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA)
Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
Directorate of General Intelligence (DGI)
Central Investigation Department (CID)
Directorate of Army Intelligence (DAI)
Directorate of Air Intelligence (DAI)
Directorate of Naval Intelligence (DNI)
Directorate of Military Intelligence (India)
[illegible]
Assam Rifles Intelligence Wing
Israel
[illegible]
Mossad (Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations)
[illegible]
Shin Bet (General Security Service)
Aman (Military Intelligence Directorate)

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[illegible]
[illegible] Bureau (IB)
[illegible] Intelligence (MI)
Naval Intelligence [illegible]
Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)
[illegible] Investigation Agency (CIA)
[illegible]
Special Branch (SB)

Russian Federation:
[illegible] (FSB) [illegible] Federal Security Service, is active within the country and deals with national security and [illegible]
[illegible] (FSO) Federal [illegible] Service [illegible] important [illegible]
[illegible] (FAPSI) Federal Agency of [illegible] Communications and Information [illegible]
Glavnoye Razvedyvatelnoye Upravlenie (GRU) [illegible] Main Intelligence Directorate of [illegible] Staff — external military intelligence service subordinate to the Army
[illegible] (SVR) Foreign Intelligence Service — external non-military intelligence service, subordinate to President [illegible]

United Kingdom:
[illegible]
Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC)
National Agencies
Secret Intelligence Service (SIS or colloquially MI6)
Security Service (colloquially MI5)

[illegible] Communications Headquarters (GCHQ)
Military all source analysis and briefing
Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS)

United States
Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Independent Agencies
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
[illegible] Intelligence Agency (DIA)
United States Department of Defense
Air Force Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance Agency (AF ISR) [illegible]
Military Intelligence
Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
Marine Corps Intelligence Activity
National Geospatial Intelligence Agency [illegible]
National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)
National Security Agency (NSA)
Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI)
United States Department of Energy
Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence
United States Department of Homeland Security
United States Secret Service
Coast Guard Intelligence
Office of Intelligence and Analysis
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation [illegible] Directorate of Intelligence
Drug Enforcement Administration [illegible]
National Security Intelligence (DEA)
United States Department of State
Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR)
United States Department of the Treasury
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence

- [illegible] is published in Russia
- Daily Telegraph is published in London
- Antara is a news Agency of Indonesia
- AP is news agency of America
- DPA is a news agency of Germany
- [illegible] Tass is news agency of Russia
- WAFA is news agency of Palestine
- [illegible] is news agency of [illegible]
- [illegible] is news agency of India

ASIS Australia — Australian Secret Intelligence Service
DGSE — France
Directorate General of External Security
CIA USA
MI 6 UK
FSS — Russia
Federal Security Service
BND — Germany
MSS — China
Ministry of State Security
Mossad — Israel

Chapter 11

THE UNIVERSE

Universe is the totality of known or supposed objects and phenomena throughout all space including earth, sun, planets, satellites and all the objects on them. The universe is vast, and the earth is only one of the billions and billions stars and planets [illegible] in the universe. The universe consists [illegible] hundred billion (10^{11}) clusters of stars called galaxies, and each galaxy contains about 10^{11} stars. Thus, universe contains about $10^{11} \times 10^{11} = 10^{22}$ stars. The astronomers have estimated the time of birth of our universe about 15 billion years (1.5 × 10^{10} years) ago.

[illegible] 1609 Galileo of Italy turned the first astronomical telescope on the heavens. Galileo's early telescopes were good enough to show that the Milky Way was not merely a [illegible] band across the sky but consisted of a vast number of stars, far more than the [illegible] visible with the naked eye. His observations also disproved the old idea of crystal spheres. People began to speculate about astronomical entities beyond the [illegible] of stars. Not until 1924 were telescopes sufficiently powerful to show that many cloudy patches in the sky consisted of millions of stars far away from the Milky Way. This discovery led to the recognition of the enormous complexity and diversity of the universe.

Position in solar system	Center
Mean distance from Earth	92,960,000 mi (149,600,000 km)
Distance from center of Milky Way galaxy	[illegible] light-years
Period of rotation	25.45 days at [illegible] longitude
[illegible] (relative to Earth's orbit)	7.25°
Equatorial diameter	865,000 mi (1,392,000 km)
Diameter (relative to Earth)	109 times
Mass	2.[illegible] tons ([illegible] kg)
Mass converted to energy each second	[illegible] million pounds (4,300 million kg)
Surface gravity (relative to Earth's)	28 times

Temperature [illegible]	[illegible]
Density [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hydrogen and helium
[illegible]	[illegible] years
Expected [illegible]	[illegible] years

STARS AND THE UNIVERSE

Big Bang: The accepted theory of how the universe began is known as the Big Bang theory, which proposes that the universe began [illegible] that caused [illegible] universe [illegible] [illegible] the discovery of cosmic background radiation [illegible] Cosmic background [illegible] exploding.

Binary stars: Almost half the stars in the visible universe are [illegible] each other. [illegible] some stars [illegible] recognize [illegible] the Sirius [illegible] on the other star.

Black holes: When a body [illegible] for its size that not even light can escape the powerful [illegible] it [illegible] black hole. [illegible] as 1783 by John Michell and invoked later by [illegible] astronomers and physicists [illegible] Black holes have been observed at the center of many galaxies, including our own Milky Way. Several smaller black holes, thought to be remains of supernova [illegible].

Brown dwarfs are bodies too small to be stars but too large to be planets. They glow dimly as a result of energy [illegible] gravitational contraction. A brown dwarf must be between [illegible] and 80 times the mass of Jupiter. The first brown dwarf [illegible] established [illegible] Gliese 229. Although [illegible]

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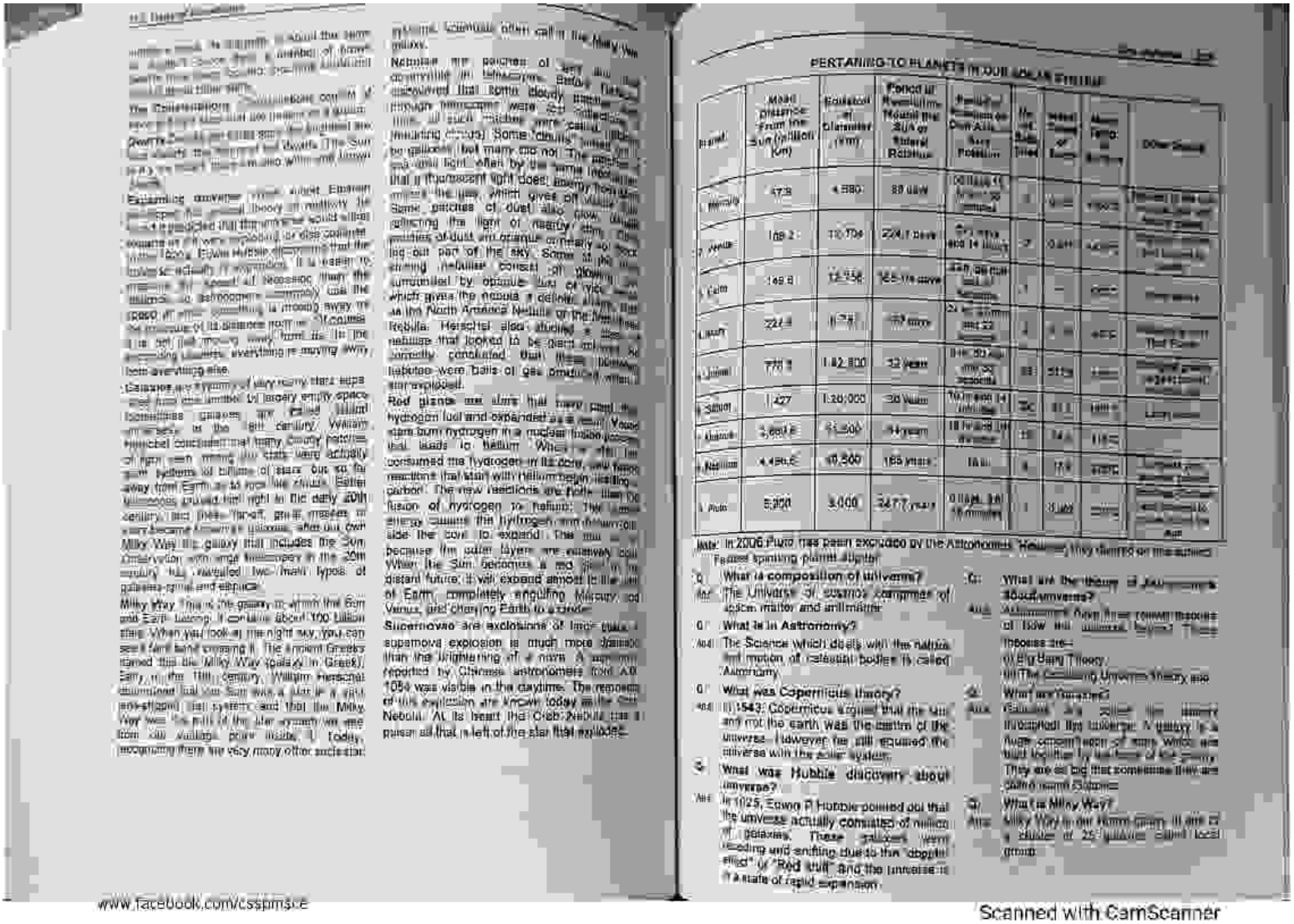

PERTAINING TO PLANETS IN OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

planet	Mean distance from the Sun (million km)	Equatorial diameter (km)	Period of Revolution around the Sun or Sidereal Rotation	Period of Rotation on Own Axis Axial Rotation	No. of Satellites	Mean Density of Earth	Mean Temp. in Centigrade	Other Details
Mercury	57.9	4,880	88 days					
Venus	108.2	12,756	224.7 days					
Earth	149.6	12,756	365.26 days		1			
Mars	227.9	6,794	687 days		2			
Jupiter	778.3	142,800	12 years		63			
Saturn	1,427	120,000	30 Years		30			
Uranus	2,869.6	51,800	84 years		15			
Neptune	4,496.6	49,500	165 years		8			
Pluto	5,900	3,000	247.7 years		1			

Note: In 2006 Pluto has been excluded by the Astronomers Meeting they denied as the actual Features spinning planet slighter

Q. What is composition of universe?
Ans. The Universe or cosmos comprises of atom matter and antimatter

Q. What is in Astronomy?
Ans. The Science which deals with the nature and motion of celestial bodies is called Astronomy

Q. What was Copernicus theory?
Ans. In 1543, Copernicus argued that the Sun and not the earth was the centre of the universe. However he still equated the universe with the solar system.

Q. What was Hubble discovery about universe?
Ans. In 1925, Edwin P. Hubble pointed out that the universe actually consisted of million of galaxies. These galaxies were receding and drifting due to the "doppler effect" or "Red shift" and the universe is in a state of rapid expansion.

Q. What are the theory of [illegible] about universe?
Ans. [illegible] three [illegible] theories of how the universe began. These theories are–
(i) Big Bang Theory
(ii) The [illegible] Universe Theory and

Q. What are galaxies?
Ans. Galaxies are [illegible] that [illegible] the universe. A galaxy is a huge collection of stars which are held together by gravity of the galaxy. They are so big that sometimes they are called island Universes

Q. What is Milky Way?
Ans. Milky Way is our home galaxy. It are of a cluster of 25 galaxies called local group.

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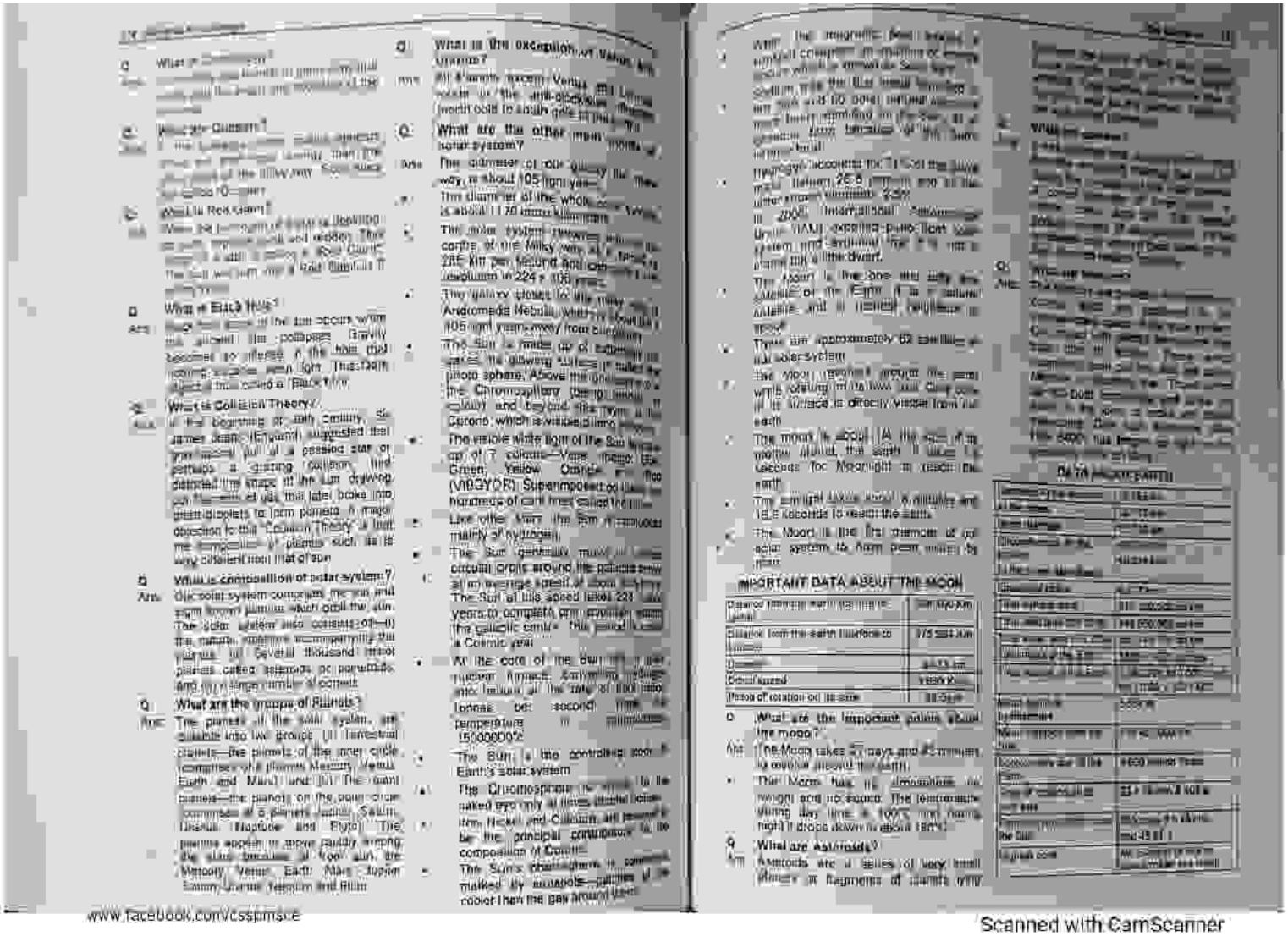

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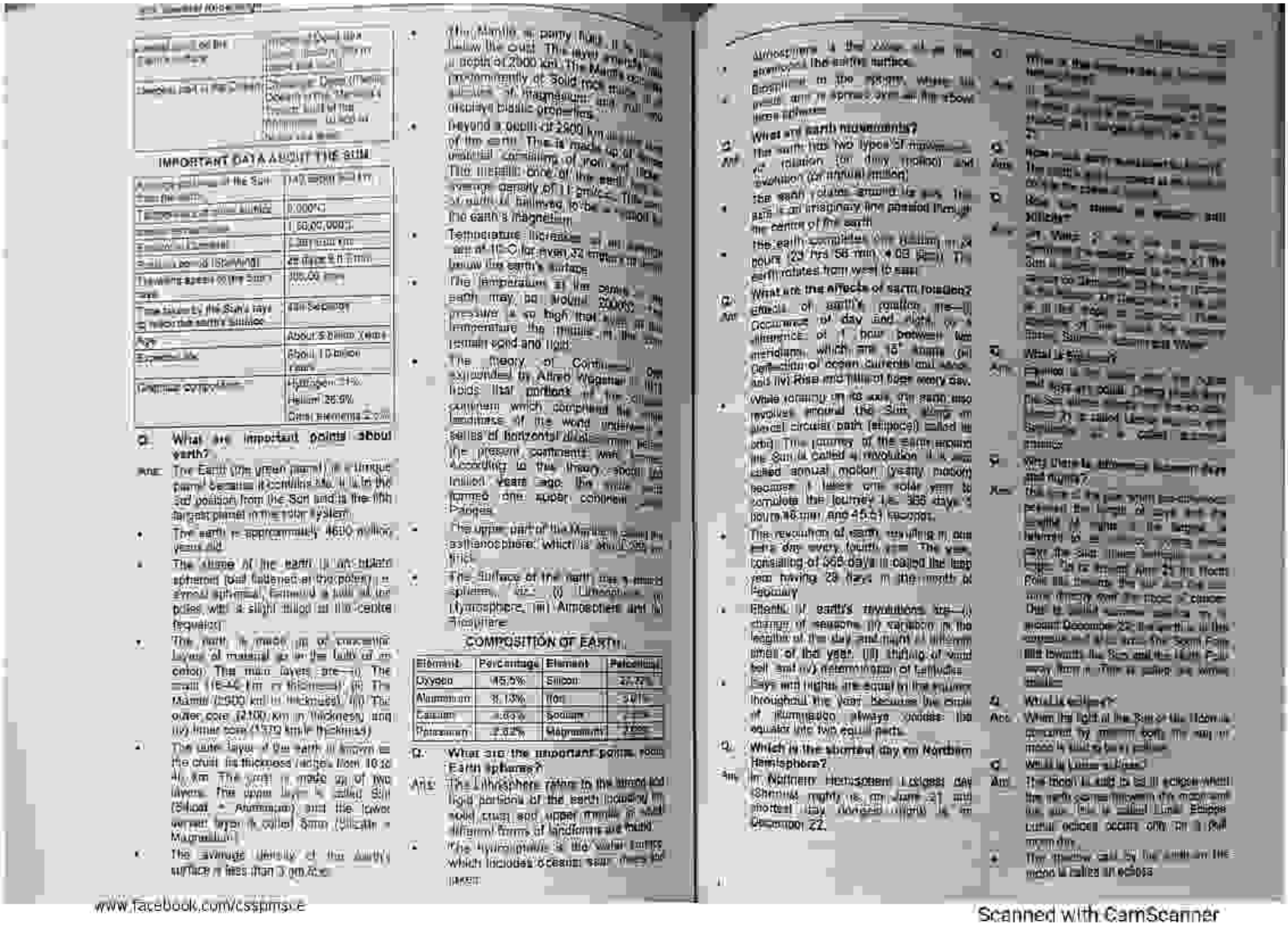

IMPORTANT DATA ABOUT THE SUN

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	0,000°C
[illegible]	1,50,00,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	25 days 6 h 9 min
[illegible]	395.00 kms
Time taken by the Sun's rays to reach the earth's surface	498 Seconds
Age	About 5 billion years
Expected life	About 10 billion years
Chemical composition	Hydrogen 71% Helium 26.9% Other elements 2.1%

Q. What are important points about earth?

Ans: The Earth (the green planet) is a unique planet because it combines the ideal position from the Sun and is the fifth largest planet in the solar system.

- The earth is approximately 4610 million years old.
- The shape of the earth is an oblate spheroid (but flattened at the poles) i.e. almost spherical, flattened a bit at the poles with a slight bulge at the centre (equator).
- The earth is made up of concentric layers of material as in the bulb of an onion. The main layers are—(i) The crust (16-40 km in thickness), (ii) The Mantle (2900 km in thickness) and (iii) The outer core (2100 km in thickness) and (iv) Inner core (1370 kms in thickness).
- The outer layer of the earth is known as the crust its thickness ranges from 16 to 40 km. The crust is made up of two layers. The upper layer is called Sial (Silicon + Aluminium) and the lower layer is called Sima (Silicon + Magnesium).
- The average density of the earth's surface is less than 3 gm/c.c.
- The Mantle is partly fluid. It is found below the crust. This layer extends to a depth of 2900 km. The Mantle consists predominantly of solid rock made up of silicates of magnesium and iron and possesses plastic properties.
- Beyond a depth of 2900 km is the core of the earth. The is made up of material consisting of iron and nickel. This metallic core of the earth has an average density of 11 gm/c.c. The core of earth is believed to be the source of the earth's magnetism.
- Temperature increases at an average rate of 10°C for every 32 metres as we go below the earth's surface.
- The temperature at the centre of the earth may be around 2000°C. The pressure is so high that even at this temperature the matter in the core remain solid and rigid.
- The theory of Continental Drift was propounded by Alfred Wegener in 1912. It says that portions of the continents which comprised the single landmass of the world underwent a series of horizontal drifts from their the present continents with time. According to this theory about 50 million years ago the world was formed one super continent called Pangea.
- The upper part of the Mantle is called the asthenosphere, which is about 200 km thick.
- The surface of the earth has 4 world spheres, viz., (i) Lithosphere, (ii) Hydrosphere, (iii) Atmosphere and (iv) Biosphere.

COMPOSITION OF EARTH

Element	Percentage	Element	Percentage
Oxygen	46.5%	Silicon	27.72%
Aluminium	8.13%	Iron	5.01%
Calcium	3.63%	Sodium	2.83%
Potassium	2.59%	Magnesium	2.09%

Q. What are the important points about Earth spheres?

Ans: The Lithosphere refers to the stony and rigid portions of the earth including its solid crust and upper mantle. It has different forms of landforms and relief.

- The Hydrosphere is the water portion which includes oceans, seas, rivers and lakes.
- Atmosphere is the layer of air that envelopes the entire surface.
- Biosphere is the sphere where life exists and is spread over all the above three spheres.

Q. What are earth movements?

Ans: The earth has two types of movements viz. rotation (or daily motion) and revolution (or annual motion).

- The earth rotates around its axis. This axis is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth.
- The earth completes one rotation in 24 hours (23 hrs 56 min. 4.09 sec.). The earth rotates from west to east.

Q. What are the effects of earth rotation?

Ans: Effects of earth's rotation are—(i) occurrence of day and night, (ii) difference of 1 hour between two meridians, which are 15° apart, (iii) deflection of ocean currents and winds, and (iv) Rise and fall of tides every day.

- While rotating on its axis, the earth also revolves around the Sun, along an elliptical circular path (ellipse)) called its orbit. The journey of the earth around the Sun is called a revolution. It is also called annual motion (yearly motion) because it takes one solar year to complete the journey i.e. 365 days, 5 hours, 48 min. and 45.51 seconds.
- The revolution of earth resulting in one extra day every fourth year. The year, consisting of 366 days is called the leap year having 29 days in the month of February.
- Effects of earth's revolutions are—(i) change of seasons, (ii) variation in the length of the day and night in different areas of the year, (iii) shifting of wind belt and (iv) determination of latitudes.
- Days and nights are equal in the entire world throughout the year because the circle of illumination always divides the equator into two equal parts.

Q. Which is the shortest day on Northern Hemisphere?

Ans: In Northern Hemisphere Longest day (Shortest night) is on June 21 and shortest day (longest night) is on December 22.

Q. What is eclipse?

Ans: When the light of the Sun or the Moon is obscured by another body the ray of moon is said to be eclipse.

Q. What is Lunar eclipse?

Ans: The moon is said to be in eclipse when the earth comes between the moon and the sun. This is called Lunar Eclipse. Lunar eclipse occurs only on a full moon day.

- The shadow cast by the earth on the moon is called an eclipse.

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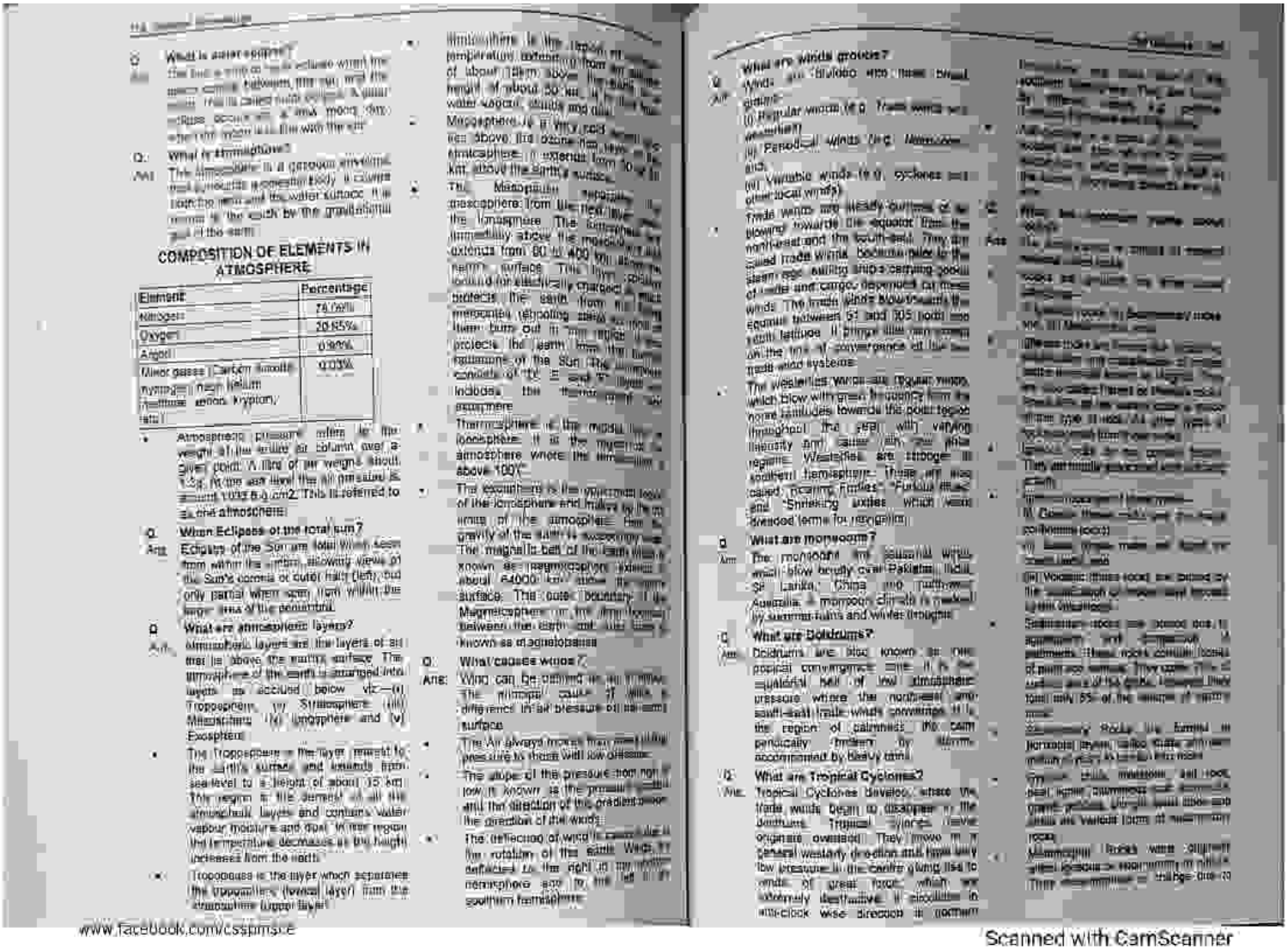

COMPOSITION OF ELEMENTS IN ATMOSPHERE

Element	Percentage
Nitrogen	78.09%
Oxygen	20.95%
Argon	0.93%
Other gases (Carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, methane, xenon, krypton, etc.)	0.03%

Q. What is Eclipse of the total sun?
Ans: Eclipse of the Sun are total when seen from within the umbra, showing views of the Sun's corona or outer halo (left), but only partial when seen from within the larger area of the penumbra.

Q. What are atmospheric layers?
Ans: Atmospheric layers are the layers of air that is above the earth's surface. The atmosphere of the earth is arranged into layers as accused below viz—(i) Troposphere, (ii) Stratosphere, (iii) Mesosphere, (iv) Ionosphere and (v) Exosphere.

Q. What causes winds?
Ans: Wind can be defined as air in motion. The principal cause of wind is difference in air pressure at different surface.

Q. What are winds grouped?
Ans: Winds are divided into three broad groups:
(i) Regular winds (e.g. Trade winds and westerlies)
(ii) Periodical winds (e.g. Monsoon and),
(iii) Variable winds (e.g. cyclones and local winds)

Q. What are monsoons?
Ans: The monsoons are seasonal winds, which blow mostly over Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, China and northern Australia. The monsoon climate is marked by summer rains and winter droughts.

Q. What are Doldrums?
Ans: Doldrums are also known as intertropical convergence zone. It is the equatorial belt of low atmospheric pressure where the northeast and south-east trade winds converge. It is the region of calmness. Its calm periodically broken by storms accompanied by heavy rains.

Q. What are Tropical Cyclones?
Ans: Tropical Cyclones develop, where the trade winds begin to disappear in the doldrums. Tropical cyclones have originate overland. They move in a general westerly direction and have very low pressure in the centre giving rise to winds of great force, which are extremely destructive. It circulates in anti-clock wise direction in northern

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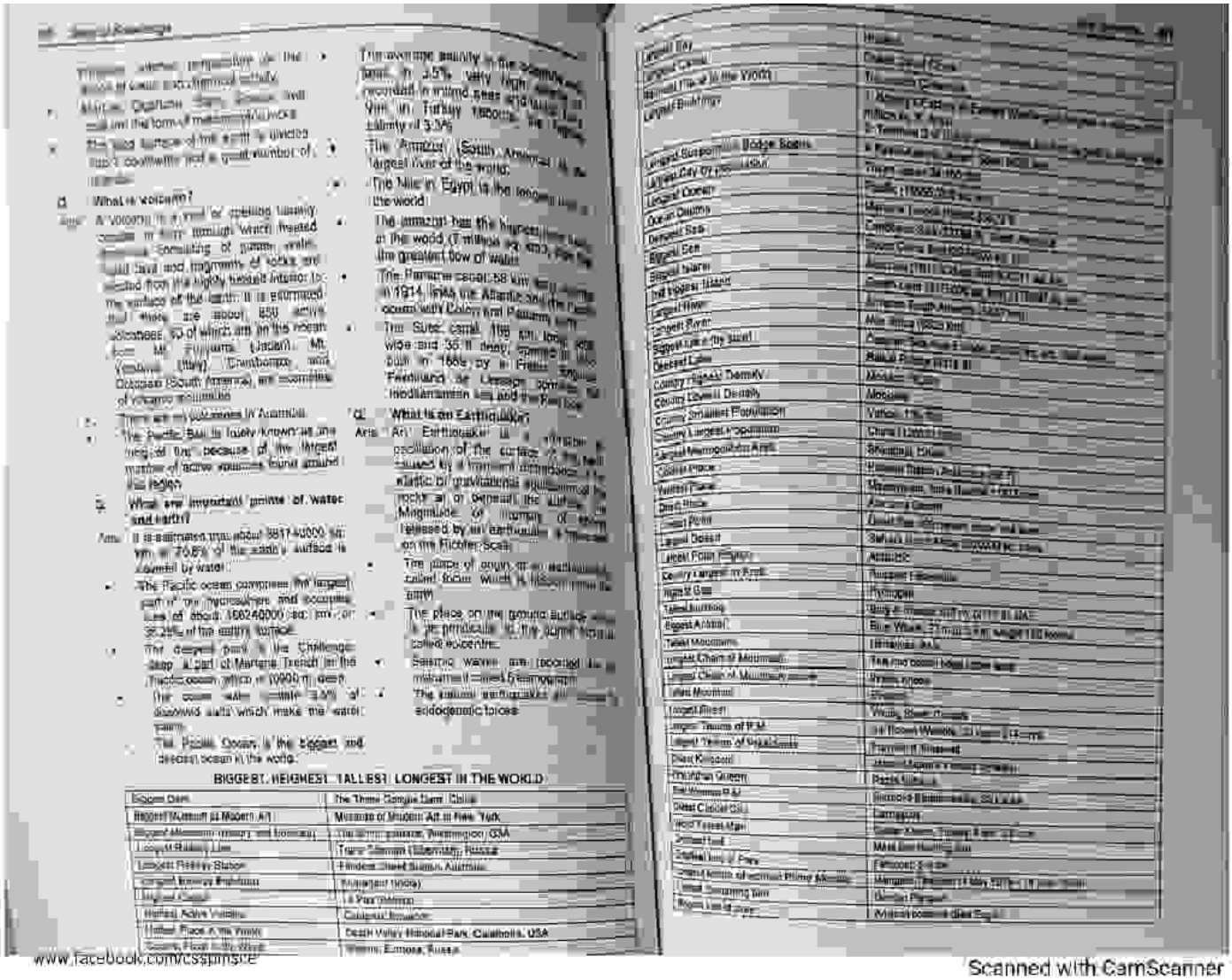

Q. What is volcano?

Ans. A volcano is a rupture or opening usually found in the earth through which heated gases, fragments of rocks and lava and magmas of rocks are emitted from the highly heated interior to the surface of the earth. It is estimated that there are about 850 active volcanoes, 50 of which are on the ocean floor. Mt. Fujiyama (Japan), Mt. Vesuvius (Italy), Erembongo and Cotopaxi (South America) are examples of volcano eruptions.

There are no volcanoes in Australia.

The Pacific Belt is widely known as the ring of fire because of the largest number of active volcanoes found around this region.

Q. What are important points of water and earth?

Ans. It is estimated that about 3617 x1000 sq. km or 70.8% of the earth's surface is covered by water.

The Pacific ocean comprises the largest part of the hydrosphere and occupies area of about 166240000 sq. km. or 32.25% of the entire surface.

The deepest point is the Challenger deep at part of Mariana Trench in the Pacific ocean which is 10924 m deep.

The ocean water contains 3.5% of dissolved salts which make the water saline.

The Pacific Ocean is the biggest and deepest ocean in the world.

The average salinity in the Dead Sea is 25% very high as recorded in inland seas and lakes. Van in Turkey records the highest salinity of 330‰.

The Amazon (South America) is the largest river of the world.

The Nile in Egypt is the longest river in the world.

The amazon has the highest flow rate in the world (3 million cu. sec), hence the greatest flow of water.

The Panama canal 58 km long was built in 1914, links the Atlantic and the Pacific ocean with Colon and Panama city.

The Suez canal 168 km long, 300 feet wide and 35 ft deep, opened in 1869 was built in 1869 by a French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps connecting the Mediterranean sea and the Red Sea.

Q. What is an Earthquake?

Ans. An Earthquake is a violent oscillation of the surface of the earth caused by a sudden disturbance in the elastic or gravitational equilibrium of the rocks at or beneath the surface. Magnitude of energy of shock released by an earthquake is measured on the Richter scale.

The place of origin of an earthquake is called focus which is below the earth.

The place on the ground surface which is perpendicular to the source is called epicentre.

Seismic waves are recorded in a instrument called seismograph.

The volcanic earthquakes are associated with volcanoes.

BIGGEST, HEIGHEST, TALLEST, LONGEST IN THE WORLD

Biggest Dam	The Three Gorges Dam, China
Biggest Museum of Modern Art	Museum of Modern Art in New York
Biggest Museum (History and Economy)	The Smithsonian, Washington, USA
Longest Railway Line	Trans Siberian Railway, Russia
Largest Railway Station	Frederic Ebert Station, Australia
Largest Known Explosion	Krakatoa (1883)
Largest Desert	Sahara Desert
Highest Active Volcano	Cotopaxi, Ecuador
Hottest Place in the World	Death Valley National Park, California, USA
Country Most in the World	Russia, Europe, Russia

Largest Bay	Hudson
Largest Canal	Grand Canal, China
Highest Tide in the World	Tidal Bore, China
Largest Building	Pentagon, USA
Largest Suspension Bridge Spans	Akashi Kaikyo Bridge, Japan, 1991 km
Largest City of the World	Tokyo, Japan, 28,700,000
Largest Ocean	Pacific, 179,000,000 sq. km
Ocean Deepest	Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean, 36,198 m
Deepest Sea	Caribbean Sea, 7,680 m
Biggest Sea	South China Sea, 2,974,600 sq. km
Biggest Island	Australia, 7,682,300 sq. km
2nd biggest Island	Greenland, 2,175,600 sq. km
Largest River	Amazon, South America, 6,437 km
Biggest River	Nile River, Africa, 6,695 km
Biggest Lake of the world	Caspian Sea, 424,000 sq. km
Deepest Lake	Baikal, Russia, 1,620 m
Country Highest Density	Monaco, 16,923
County Lowest Density	Mongolia, 1.7
County Smallest Population	Vatican City, 800
County Largest Population	China, 1,339,000,000
Largest Metropolitan Area	Shanghai, China
Coldest Place	Vostok Station, Antarctica, -89.2 C
Hottest Place	Dallol, Ethiopia, 34 C
Driest Place	Atacama Desert
Highest Point	Mount Everest, Nepal and Tibet
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean, 179,000,000 sq. km
Largest Polar Region	Antarctic
Country Largest in Area	Russian Federation
Lightest Gas	Hydrogen
Tallest Building	Burj Khalifa, Dubai, UAE, 828 m
Biggest Animal	Blue Whale, 33 m, 181 tonnes
Tallest Mountain	Himalayas, Asia
Longest Chain of Mountains	The mid ocean ridge, 64,000 km
Longest Chain of Mountains on land	Andes, 7,000 km
Tallest Mountain	Everest
Longest River	Nile, 6,695 km
Largest Country of U.S.	50 States, Washington, D.C., 9,826,675 sq. km
Largest Country of United States	Territory of Hawaii
Driest Continent	Antarctica, Australia's Great Victoria Desert
Christian Queen	Bessie Coleman
Tallest Woman in U.S.	Sandra Ellen Lindsay, 6ft 11 inch
Oldest Coastal City	Carthage
World Tallest Man	Sultan Kosen, Turkey, 8 ft 2 in
Tallest Tree	Mendocino Tree, California, 112.7 m
Highest Peak of Paris	Eiffel Tower, 324 m
Longest tennis set without Rising Moment	Mahesh Bhupathi and Max Mirnyi, 2 hours 31 minutes
Longest Swimming Man	Dimitar Peykov
Biggest Land Animal	African bush elephant, 6 tons

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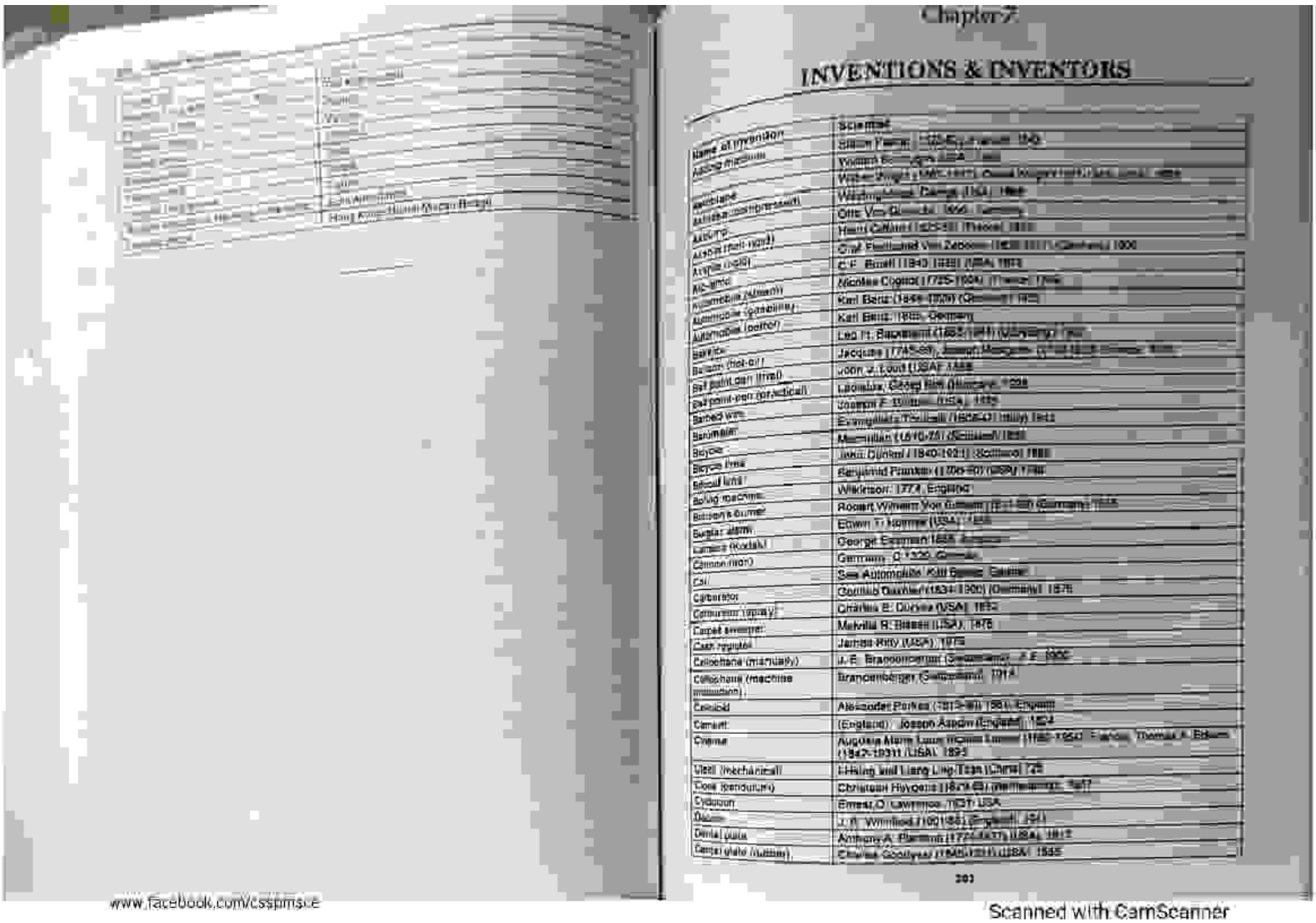

Chapter 7

INVENTIONS & INVENTORS

Name of invention	Scientist
Adding machine	Blaise Pascal (1623-62), France (1642)
Aeroplane	Wilbur Wright (1867-1912), Orville Wright (1871-1948), USA (1903)
Airbrake (compressed)	Westinghouse George (1846) USA
Airbrake	Otto Von Guericke (1650) Germany
Airpump	Henri Giffard (1825-82) France (1852)
Airship (hot-air)	Count Ferdinand Von Zeppelin (1838-1917) Germany (1900)
Airship (petrol)	C.F. Bissell (1843-1888) USA (1872)
Alternator	Nicolas Cugnot (1725-1804) France (1769)
Automobile (steam)	Karl Benz (1844-1929) Germany (1885)
Automobile (gasoline)	Karl Benz (1844, Germany)
Automobile (petrol)	Leo H. Baekeland (1863-1944) Germany (1907)
Barrage	Jacques (1745-94), Joseph Montgolfier (1740-1810) France (1783)
Balloon (hot-air)	John J. Loud (USA) (1888)
Ball point pen (fine)	Lazslao, Czech (1899) Hungary (1938)
Ball point-pen (practical)	Joseph F. Gillis (USA) (1888)
Barbed wire	Evangelista Torricelli (1608-47) Italy (1643)
Barometer	Macmillan (1810-78) (Scotland) (1839)
Bicycle	John Dunlop (1840-1921) (Scotland) (1888)
Bicycle tire	Benjamin Franklin (1706-90) USA (1748)
Blood lens	Wilkinson (1774, England)
Boring machine	Robert Wilhelm Von Bunsen (1811-99) Germany (1854)
Bunsen's burner	Edwin T. Holmes (USA) (1858)
Burglar alarm	George Eastman (1854, America)
Camera (Kodak)	Germany (1520) Germany
Cannon (iron)	See Automobile, Karl Benz, Daimler
Car	Gottlob Daimler (1834-1900) (Germany) (1875)
Carburetor	Charles E. Duryea (USA) (1893)
Carburetor (spray)	Melville R. Bissell (USA) (1876)
Carpet sweeper	James Prity (USA) (1876)
Cash register	J. E. Brandenberger (Switzerland) (1908)
Celluphane (manually)	Brandenberger (Switzerland) (1914)
Cellophane (machine production)	Alexander Parkes (1813-90) (1861) England
Celluloid	(England) Joseph Aspdin (England) (1824)
Cement	Augustin Marie Louis Nicolas Lenoir (1822-1904) France, Thomas A. Edison (1847-1931) (USA) (1895)
Chimney	I Hsing and Liang Ling-Tsan (China) (725)
Clock (pendulum)	Christian Huygens (1629-95) (Germany) (1657)
Cyclotron	Ernest O. Lawrence (1931) USA
Dam	J. R. Wimfield (1901-85) England (1941)
Dental plate	Anthony A. Plemmin (1771-1837) (USA) (1817)
Dental plate (rubber)	Charles Goodyear (1800-1911) (USA) (1839)

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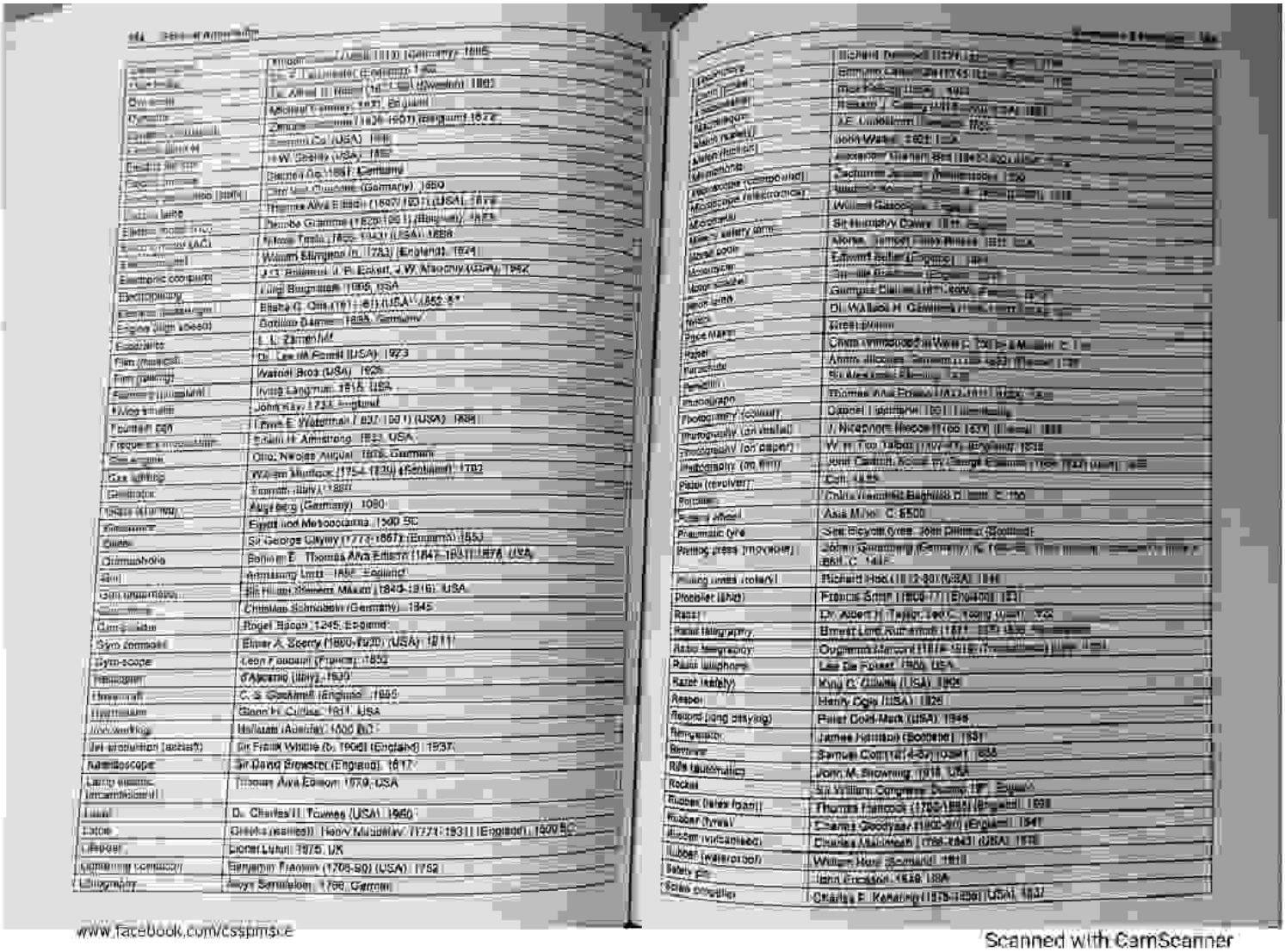

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[illegible]	[illegible] (France) 1811
Sewing machine	[illegible] machine invented by Isaac M. Singer (1811-?) 1830
[illegible]	Ell[illegible] c. 400 BC
[illegible]	[illegible] (1742-1819) (France) 1776
[illegible]	Charles Parsons (1854-1931) (England) 1884
[illegible]	[illegible] (England) 1904
[illegible]	[illegible] machine [illegible] by China. c. 50 BC
[illegible]	1500
Spinning frame	Richard Arkwright (1732-92) (England) 1769
Steam engine	Thomas Savery (1650-1715) (England) 1698
Steam engine (piston)	Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) (England) 1712
Steam engine (condenser)	James Watt (1736-1819) (Scotland) 1765
Steam hammer	James Nasmyth, Scottish
Steam turbine	Sir Charles Algernon Parsons
Steel production	Henry Bessemer (1813-98) (England) 1855
Steel (stainless)	Harry Brearley (England) 1913
[illegible]	[illegible] William Stokes (1884-?) (England) 1837
[illegible]	[illegible] Alsace 1550
[illegible]	E. Werner Von Siemens (1816-92) (Germany) 1879
Submarine	David Bushnell (USA) 1776
Tank (military)	Sir Ernest Swinton (1868-1951) (England) 1914
Telegraph	Sir William Cooke (1806-79) (England) Wheatstone (1802-75) 1837
Telegraph (magnetic)	Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872) (USA) 1837
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) (USA) 1876
Telescope (refracting)	Hans Lippershey (Netherlands) 1608
Telescope (astronomical)	Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) (Italy) 1609
Television	John Logie Baird (1888-1946) (Scotland) 1926
Thermometer	Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) (Italy) 1593
Tractor (gasoline)	John Froelich (USA) 1892
Tractor (caterpillar)	Benjamin Holt (USA) 1900
Tramway	John Francis (USA) 1888
Transformer	William Stanley (USA) 1886
Transistor	John Bardeen, William Shockley and Walter Brattain 1948 USA
Typewriter	Mitterhofer (Austria) 1864
Variable wing	Dr. Barnes Wallis (England) 1953
Vulcanising rubber	Charles Goodyear USA
Washing machine (electric)	Hurley Machine Co. (USA) 1907
Watch (self-winding)	Abraham-Louis Breguet (France) 1791
Welder (electric)	Elihu Thomson (1853-1937) (USA) 1877
Wheel	Sumerian civilisation 3500 BC
Wireless	Heinrich Hertz 1886 German
Wireless (telegraph)	Marconi (1874-1937) Italy
Writing	Sumerian civilisation 3400 BC
Xerography	Chester Carlson (USA) 1938
X-ray	Wilhelm Von Roentgen (Germany) 1895
Zeppelin	See Airship (rigid)
[illegible]	[illegible] civilisation 3000 BC
Zip fastener	Whitcomb L. Judson (USA) 1891

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Chapter 11

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

WHAT ARE IMPORTANT FACTS OF HUMAN BODY

- There are 206 bones in the skeletal system of an adult. A new born baby has 300 bones, out of which 94 bones fuse together [illegible].
- Bones of hands and feet alone constitute 50% of the total bones in the human body. Bones account for about [illegible] of the body's total weight.
- The largest bone of human body is the femur in the thigh which constitutes about 27% of a person's stature. The average length of this bone is about 50 cm.
- The smallest bone in the human body is stapes or stirrup bone in the middle ear.
- Skull bones are also known as cranium. There are 8 bones forming the skull: one frontal (forehead), two parietals (side of the head), one occipital, two temporal, one sphenoid and one ethmoid.
- Facial bones comprise 14 individual bones, e.g. 2 lachrymals, 2 Os-Nasale or zygomaticum (Nasal bones), 1 [illegible] bones, 1 Vomer, 2 spongy bones, 2 [illegible] bones, 2 superior maxillary (Maxilla) and 1 mandible (lower jaw).
- Each leg consists of 30 bones, viz. —(i) Femur (The thigh bone: The longest bone of the human body) 1, (ii) Tibia (Shin bone) 1, (iii) Fibula (Calf bone), (iv) Patella (knee cap), (v) Tarsus (ankle bones) 7, and (vi) Phalanges 14 (toe bones).
- There are 27 small bones in a hand.
- There are 26 bones in a foot.
- Human has 24 ribs, in 12 pairs.
- There are about 630 important muscles in the human body which normally account for 40% of the body weight.
- Water constitutes about 70% of human body tissues (45 litres).
- The bulkiest (largest) muscle in the body is Gluteus Maximum or buttock muscles.
- Strongest muscles are [illegible] muscle.

- The longest [illegible]
- The [illegible] 0.127 [illegible]
- A [illegible]
- The average weight of the brain [illegible]
- [illegible]
- In a normal, healthy [illegible] about 10-18 per minute [illegible]
- Contraction of [illegible] and relaxation is called [illegible].
- The credit of discovering the circulatory system goes to William Harvey (1578-1657).
- The normal human body temperature is [illegible].

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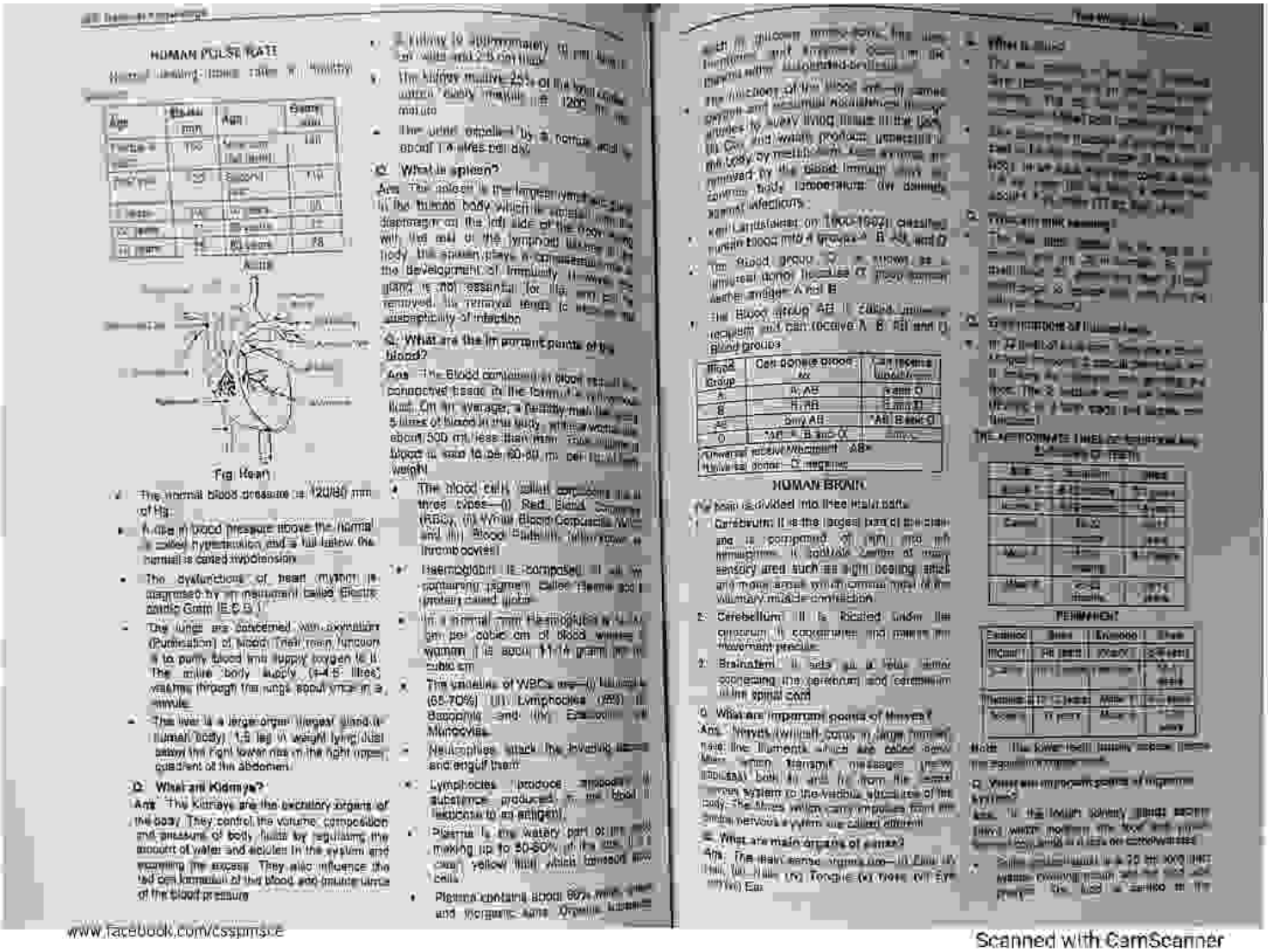

HUMAN PULSE RATE

Age	Pulse rate	Age	Pulse rate
Foetus	140	1 year	130
New born	130	5 years	100
1 year	120	10 years	90
2 years	110	15 years	80
3 years	105	Adult	72

Fig: Heart

- The normal blood pressure is 120/80 mm of Hg.
- A rise in blood pressure above the normal is called hypertension and a fall below the normal is called hypotension.
- The dysfunctions of heart (myocardium) is diagnosed by an instrument called Electrocardiograph (E.C.G.).
- The lungs are concerned with oxygenation (Purification) of blood. Their main function is to purify blood and supply oxygen to it. The entire body supply (4-4.5 litres) washes through the lungs about once in a minute.
- The liver is a large organ (largest gland in human body) 1.5 kg in weight lying just below the right lower rib in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen.

Q. What are Kidneys?

Ans. The kidneys are the excretory organs of the body. They control the volume, composition and pressure of body fluids by regulating the amount of water and ecolites in the system and excreting the excess. They also influence the red cell formation of the blood and maintain tone of the blood pressure.

- The kidney is approximately 10 cm long, 5 cm wide and 2.5 cm thick.
- The kidney makes 25% of the total cardiac output in the body i.e. 1200 ml per minute.
- The urine excreted by a normal adult is about 1.5 litres per day.

Q. What is spleen?

Ans. The spleen is the largest lymphoid organ in the human body which is located in the diaphragm on the left side of the body. Along with the rest of the lymphoid tissues in the body the spleen plays a considerable role in the development of immunity. However, the gland is not essential for life and can be removed. Its removal tends to increase the susceptibility of infection.

Q. What are the important points of the blood?

Ans. The Blood consists of blood cells, a liquid connective tissue in the form of plasma (about 55% by vol.). On an average, a healthy man has about 5 litres of blood in the body, of which about 500 ml. (less than one pint) is lost when blood is said to be 60-80 m. per kg. of body weight.

- The blood cells, called corpuscles, are of three types—(i) Red Blood Corpuscles (RBCs), (ii) White Blood Corpuscles (WBCs) and (iii) Blood Platelets (also known as thrombocytes).
- Haemoglobin is composed of an iron containing pigment called Haeme and a protein called globin.
- In a normal man Haemoglobin is 14.5 gm per cubic cm of blood whereas in a woman it is about 13.5 gm per cubic cm.
- The varieties of WBCs are—(i) Neutrophils (65-70%) (ii) Lymphocytes (25%) (iii) Basophils and (iv) Eosinophils or Monocytes.
- Neutrophils attack the invading germs and engulf them.
- Lymphocytes produce antibodies (a substance produced in the blood in response to an antigen).
- Plasma is the watery part of the blood making up to 50-60% of the total. It is clear, yellow fluid which contains blood cells.
- Plasma contains about 90% water and inorganic ions. Organic substances

Q. What is blood?

Ans. The blood is a specialised tissue consisting of plasma and blood cells. The blood cells are of three types—red blood cells (RBC), white blood cells (WBC) and platelets. The blood cells are produced in the bone marrow. The life span of RBC is about 120 days. The life span of WBC is about 13 days. The life span of platelets is about 5 days.

Q. What are the functions of blood?

Ans. The blood performs the following functions:

- It transports oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and carbon dioxide from the tissues to the lungs.
- It transports digested food from the intestine to the tissues.
- It transports hormones from the endocrine glands to the tissues.
- It transports waste products from the tissues to the excretory organs.
- It helps in maintaining the water balance in the body.
- It helps in maintaining the body temperature.
- It helps in maintaining the pH of the body.
- It helps in clotting of blood.
- It helps in defending the body against infections.

Karl Landsteiner (1900-1902) classified human blood into 4 groups—A, B, AB and O.

- Blood group O is known as universal donor because O blood cannot react with antigen A and B.
- The blood group AB is known as universal recipient and can receive A, B, AB and O blood groups.

Blood Group	Can donate blood to	Can receive blood from
A	A, AB	A and O
B	B, AB	B and O
AB	Only AB	All Blood Groups
O	All + B and O	Only O

Universal recipient: AB+
Universal donor: O negative

HUMAN BRAIN

- The brain is divided into three main parts.
- Cerebrum: It is the largest part of the brain and is composed of two pre hemispheres. It controls various of many sensory area such as sight, hearing, smell and many areas which control parts of the voluntary muscle contraction.
- Cerebellum: It is located under the cerebrum. It coordinates and makes the movement precise.
- Brainstem: It acts as a relay center connecting the cerebrum and cerebellum to the spinal cord.

Q. What are important points of Nerves?

Ans. Nerves (without cells) consist of large number of fine fibres which are called nerves. These fibres transmit messages (nerve impulses) both to and from the central nervous system to the various structures of the body. The fibres which carry impulses from the central nervous system are called efferent.

Q. What are main organs of senses?

Ans. The main sense organs are—(i) Ears (ii) Nose, (iii) Tongue (iv) Skin (v) Eyes (vi) Ear.

Q. What are important points of digestive system?

Ans. In the human body, food which is taken in the mouth, passes through the food pipe (oesophagus) and reaches on stomach.

- Saliva is secreted in a 24 hr. period. Saliva contains mucin and ptyalin. Ptyalin is a ferment in the saliva which helps in the digestion of starch.

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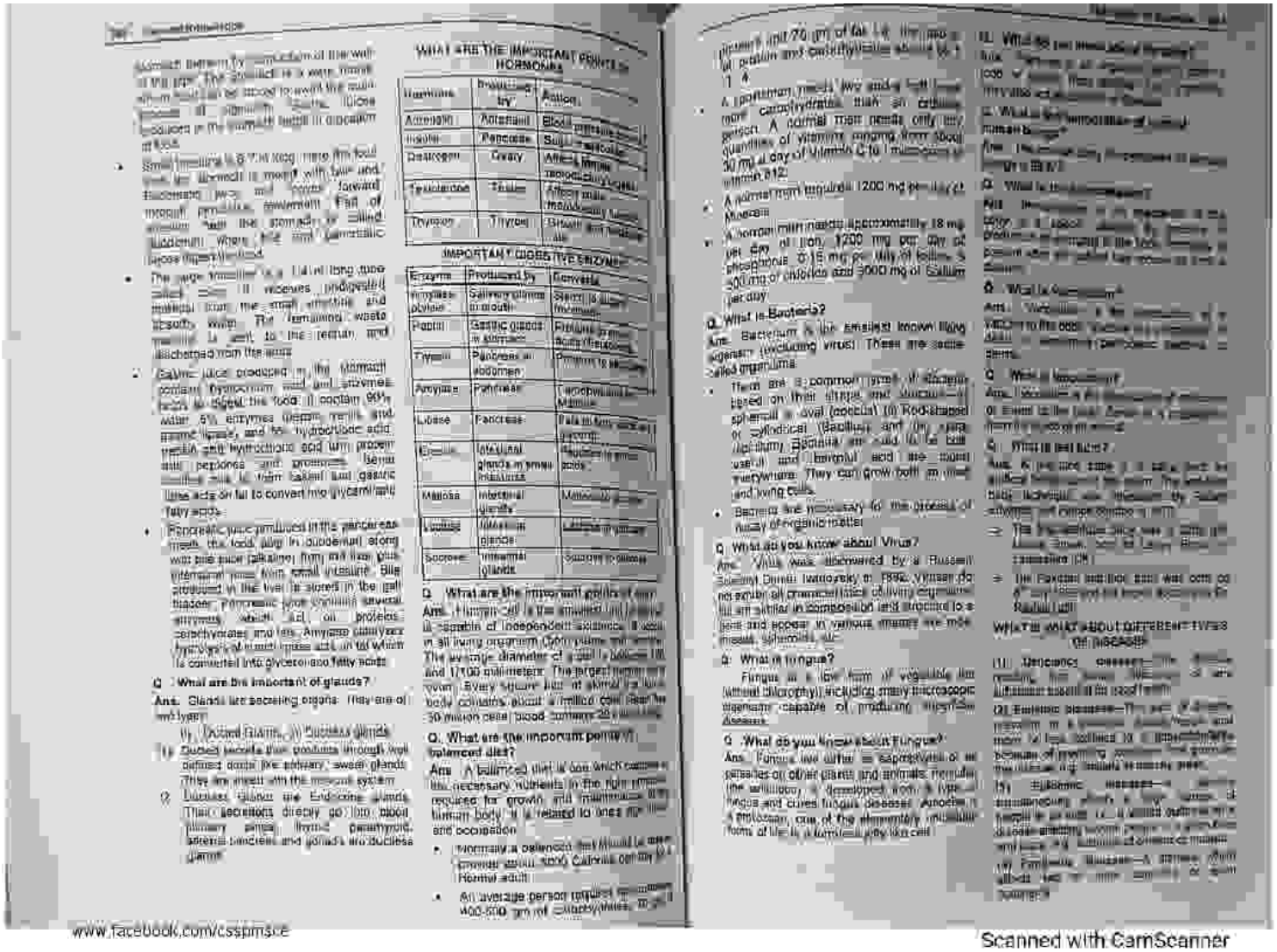

WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT HORMONES

Hormone	Produced by	Action
Adrenalin	Adrenal	Blood pressure
Insulin	Pancreas	Sugar
Oestrogen	Ovary	Affect female reproductive
Testosterone	Testes	Affect male reproductive
Thyroxin	Thyroid	Growth and metabolism

IMPORTANT DIGESTIVE ENZYMES

Enzyme	Produced by	Converts
Amylase-ptyalin	Salivary glands in mouth	Starch to sugar (maltose)
Pepsin	Gastric glands in stomach	Proteins to peptones
Trypsin	Pancreas in abdomen	Proteins to peptones
Amylase	Pancreas	Carbohydrates to Maltose
Lipase	Pancreas	Fats in fatty acids and glycerol
Erepsin	Intestinal glands in small intestines	Peptones to amino acids
Maltase	Intestinal glands	Maltose to glucose
Lactase	Intestinal glands	Lactose to glucose
Sucrase	Intestinal glands	Sucrose to glucose

Q. What are the important parts of body?

Ans. Human body is the smallest unit of life which is capable of independent existence. It exists in all living organism. Other name for cells. The average diameter of cell is between 1/50 and 1/100 millimeters. The largest human cell is ovum. Every square inch of skin of human body contains about a million cell. Red blood 30 million cells, blood contains 25

Q. What are the important parts of balanced diet?

Ans. A balanced diet is one which contains the necessary nutrients in the right proportion required for growth and maintenance of human body. It is related to ones age, sex and occupation.

- Normally a balanced diet should be one
- Normal adult
- An average person requires

Q. What is Bacteria?

Ans. Bacterium is the smallest known living organism (excluding virus). These are some called organisms.

- They are a common group of microbes based on their shape and structure — spherical or oval (coccus) (ii) Rod-shaped or cylindrical (Bacillus) and (iii) curved (Spirillum). Bacteria are said to be both useful and harmful and are found everywhere. They can grow both on dead and living cells.
- Bacteria are necessary for the process of decay of organic matter.

Q. What do you know about Virus?

Ans. Virus was discovered by a Russian Scientist Dimitri Ivanowsky in 1892. Viruses do not contain all chemical constituents of cells but are similar in composition and important to a gene and appear in various shapes are rod-shaped, spherical, etc.

Q. What is fungus?

Fungus is a low form of vegetable life (without chlorophyll) including many microscopic organism capable of producing infectious diseases.

Q. What do you know about Fungus?

Ans. Fungus live either as saprophytes or as parasites on other plants and animals. Penicillin, the antibiotic, is developed from a type of fungus and cures fungus diseases. Amoeba, a protozoan, one of the elementary unicellular forms of life, is a form of very like cell.

Q. What is

Ans.

Q. What is

Ans.

Q. What is

Ans.

Q. What is

Ans.

Q. What is

Ans.

WHAT IS MEANT ABOUT DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISEASE

(1) Deficiency diseases—

(2) Infectious diseases—

(3) Parasitic diseases—

(4) Functional disease—

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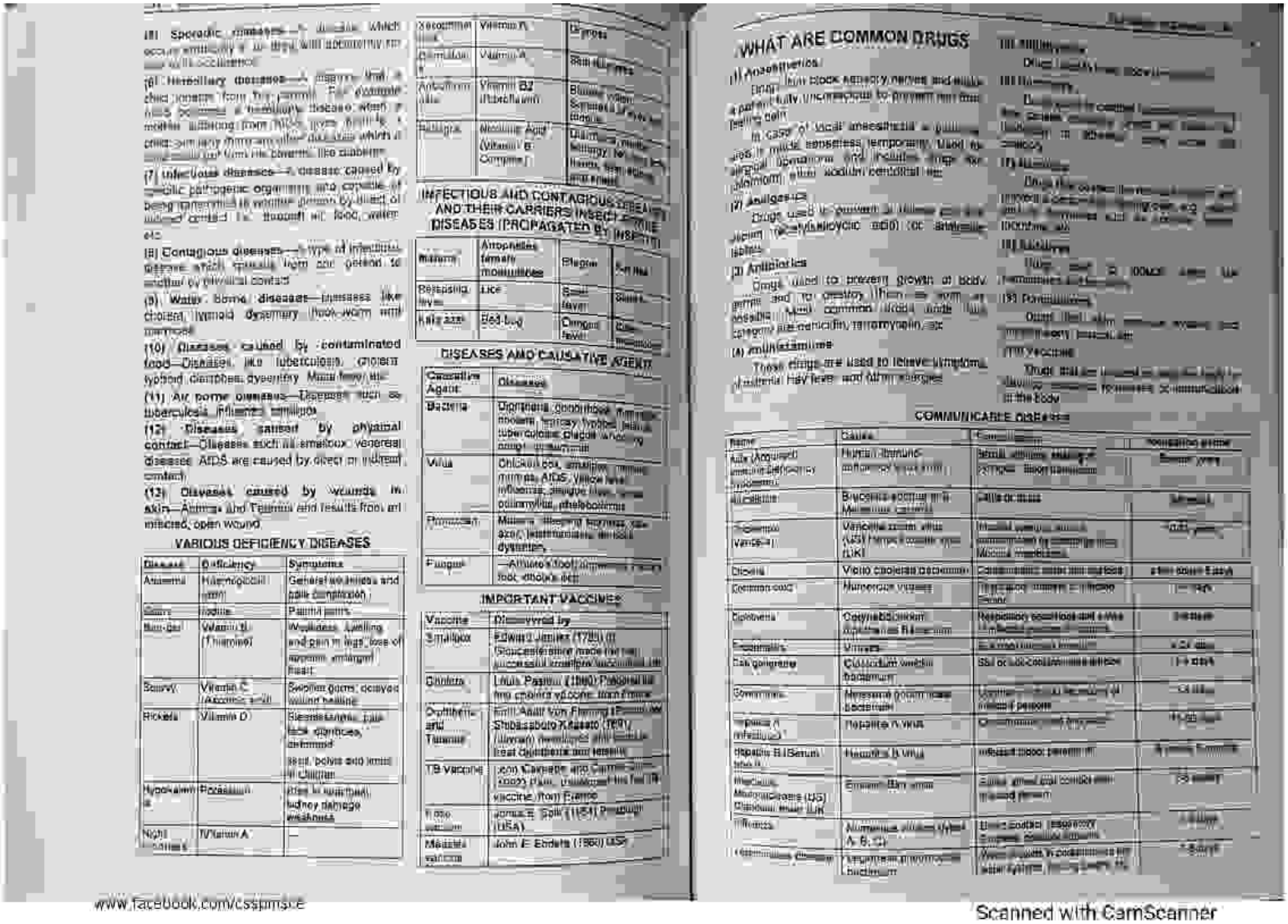

(8) Sporadic diseases—A disease which occurs irregularly and in only a few persons in a locality.

(9) Hereditary diseases—A disease that is transmitted from the parents. For example, a child inherits from his parents. For example, a child becomes a hemophilic disease when a mother suffering from this type gives birth to a child. Some family members also suffer which is called hereditary transmission. like diabetes.

(7) Infectious diseases—A disease caused by specific pathogenic organisms and capable of being transmitted to another person by direct or indirect contact i.e. through air, food, water etc.

(8) Contagious diseases—A type of infectious disease which spreads from one person to another by physical contact

(9) Water borne diseases—diseases like cholera, typhoid dysentery, hook worm and ascariasis

(10) Diseases caused by contaminated food—Diseases like tuberculosis, cholera typhoid diarrhoea dysentery Malaria fever, etc.

(11) Air borne diseases—Diseases such as tuberculosis influenza smallpox

(12) Diseases caused by physical contact—Diseases such as smallpox venereal diseases AIDS are caused by direct or indirect contact

(13) Diseases caused by wounds in skin—Abrasion and Tetanus and results from an infected, open wound.

VARIOUS DEFICIENCY DISEASES

Disease	Deficiency	Symptoms
Anaemia	Haemoglobin iron	General weakness and pale complexion
Goitre	Iodine	Painful joints
Night blindness	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	Weakness, swelling and pain in legs, loss of appetite, enlarged heart
Scurvy	Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid)	Swollen gums, delayed wound healing
Rickets	Vitamin D	Bleeding gums, pale face, dizziness, deformed legs, pelvis and knee in children
Hypokalaemia	Potassium	Pain in muscles, kidney damage weakness
Night blindness	Vitamin A	—

Xerophthalmia	Vitamin A	Dryness
Convulsion	Vitamin A	Skin diseases
Ariboflavinosis	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	Bloody vision, Sensitive to eye tongue
Pellagra	Nicotinic Acid (Vitamin B Complex)	Diarrhoea, mouth, lethargy, to tongue, burning sensation and mouth

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CARRIERS INSECT BORNE DISEASES (PROPAGATED BY INSECTS)

Malaria	Anopheles female mosquitoes	Plague	Rat flea
Relapsing fever	Lice	Scrub fever	Mites
Kala azar	Bed-bug	Dengue fever	Culex mosquito

DISEASES AND CAUSATIVE AGENT

Causative Agent	Diseases
Bacteria	Diphtheria, gonorrhoea, pneumonia, leprosy, typhoid, plague, tuberculosis, cholera, whooping cough, tetanus,
Virus	Chickenpox, smallpox, measles, mumps, AIDS, yellow fever, influenza, dengue fever, rabies, poliomyelitis, phlebotomus
Protozoan	Malaria, sleeping sickness, kala-azar, leishmaniasis, amoebic dysentery,
Fungus	—Athlete's foot, ringworm, foot, mouth, etc.

IMPORTANT VACCINES

Vaccine	Discovered by
Smallpox	Edward Jenner (1796) (i) (Successful vaccine was not successful smallpox vaccine in
Diphtheria	Louis Pasteur (1880) Pasteur first prepared vaccine from
Diphtheria and Tetanus	Emil Adolf von Fleming (1913) Shibasaburo Kitasato (1897) (Japan) developed anti-toxin to treat diphtheria and tetanus
TB vaccine	Jean Calmette and Camille Guerin (1922) (Fr.) (i) vaccine from France
Polio vaccine	Jonas E. Salk (1954) Pittsburgh (USA)
Measles vaccine	John F. Enders (1960) USA

WHAT ARE COMMON DRUGS

(1) Anaesthetics

Drugs which block sensory nerves and make a patient fully unconscious to prevent pain and feeling pain

In case of local anaesthetic a painless area is made senseless temporarily. Used in surgical operations and dentistry. Drugs for anaesthetic action sodium pentothal etc.

(2) Analgesics

Drugs used to prevent pain (Acetylsalicylic acid) (or aspirin) (Paracetamol) etc.

(3) Antibiotics

Drugs used to prevent growth of body germs and to destroy them as well as germs causing diseases. Most common drugs made from penicillin, streptomycin, etc.

(4) Antihistamines

These drugs are used to relieve symptoms of allergy hay fever and other allergies

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Name	Cause	Transmission	Incubation period
Aids (Acquired immune Deficiency Syndrome)	Human Immuno-deficiency virus	Sexual contact, blood transfusion,	Seven years
Anthrax	Bacteria bacillus in ill Mammals animals	Cattle or dogs	3 days
Chickenpox (Varicella)	Varicella zoster virus (US) Herpes zoster virus (UK)	Droplet infection, Direct contact with infected person, Mouth, nose	10-21 days
Cholera	Vibrio cholerae bacterium	Contaminated water and food	a few hours 5 days
Common cold	Numerous viruses	Droplet infection, Direct contact	1 — 3 days
Diphtheria	Corynebacterium diphtheriae Klebs	Respiratory secretions and skin infected persons	2-5 days
Encephalitis	Viruses	Bite of infected insects	5-15 days
Gas gangrene	Clostridium welchii bacterium	Soil or soil-contaminated articles	1-5 days
Gonorrhoea	Neisseria gonorrhoeae bacterium	Direct contact with genital discharge of infected persons	2-10 days
Hepatitis (Jaundice)	Hepatitis A virus	Contaminated food, water	15-50 days
Hepatitis B (Serum hepatitis)	Hepatitis B virus	Infected blood, person to	8 weeks 6 months
Infectious Mononucleosis (US) Glandular fever (UK)	Epstein-Barr virus	Saliva and oral contact with infected person	10 days
Influenza	Numerous viruses — Types A, B, C)	Droplet infection, respiratory	1-3 days
Leprosy (Hansen's disease)	Mycobacterium leprae bacterium	Direct contact with infected person, nasal mucus,	3 years

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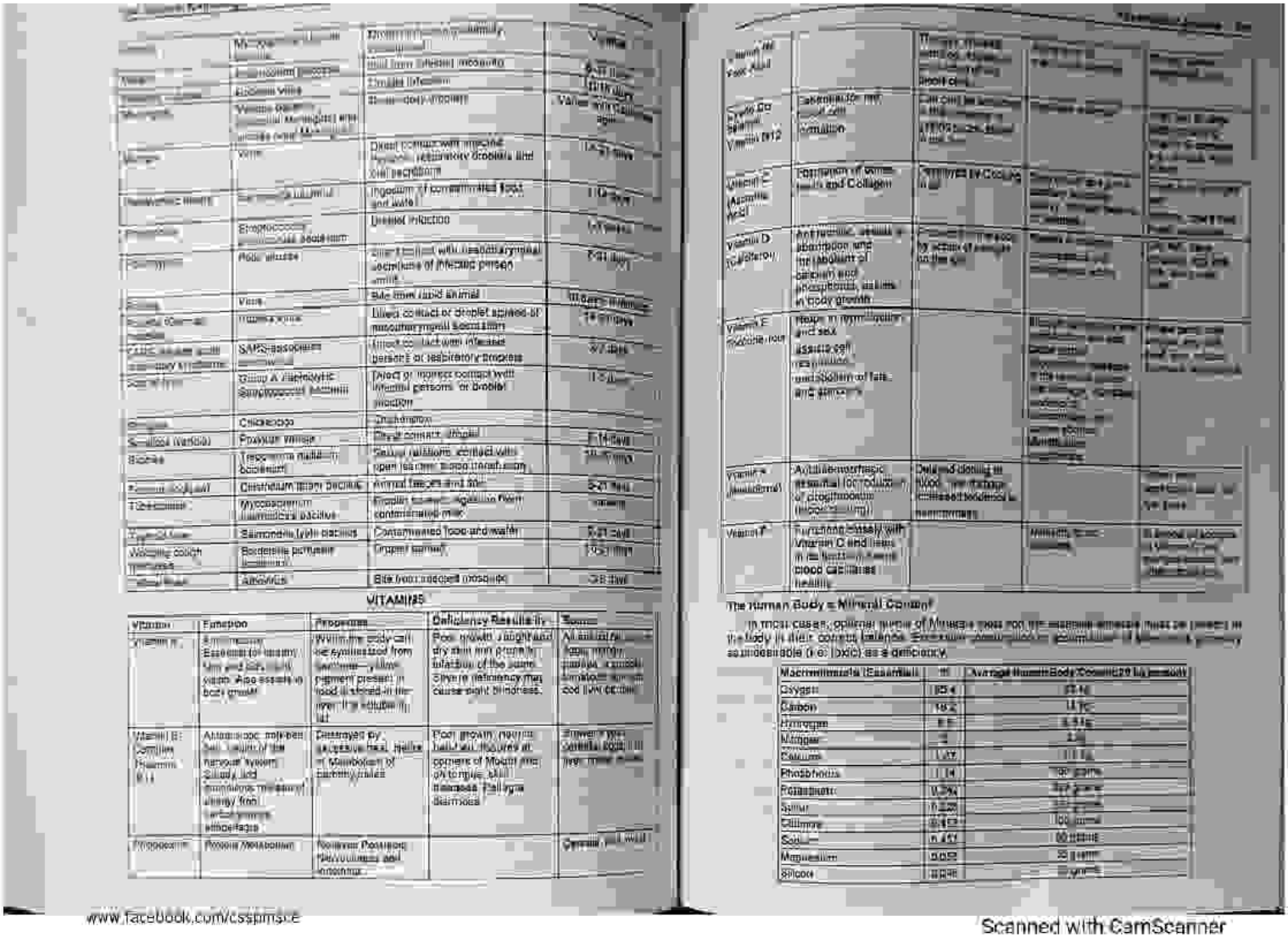

VITAMINS

Vitamin	Function	Sources	Deficiency Results in...	Toxic...
Vitamin A	Essential for healthy skin and hair, night vision. Also assists in bone growth	Yellow/orange body cell synthesized from carotene—yellow pigment present in food is stored in the liver. It is soluble in fat	Poor growth, roughened dry skin and growth, infection of the eyes. Severe deficiency may cause night blindness.	Abnormal bone growth, headache, muscle irritation, enlarged liver, liver damage
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine, Thiamin, B1)	Antidermatitic, polyneuritic. Aids growth of the nervous system. Stimulates the appetite, assists digestion, helps prevent beriberi	Destroyed by prolonged heat, baking or storage/loss of cooking water	Poor growth, nervous troubles, skin lesions, loss of appetite, beriberi, paralysis, dermatosis	Slowed pulse, cerebral edema, liver damage
Thiamine	Protein Metabolism	Nutrient Reactions Neuromuscular and hormone		Cerebral edema

The Human Body's Mineral Content

In most cases, optimal intake of Minerals does not fall between amounts that must be present in the body in their correct balance. Excessive amounts of minerals are as undesirable (i.e. toxic) as a deficiency.

Macrominerals (Essential)	%	Average Human Body Content (70 kg person)
Oxygen	65.4	45 kg
Carbon	18.5	13 kg
Hydrogen	9.5	6.5 kg
Nitrogen	3	2 kg
Calcium	1.97	1.5 kg
Phosphorous	1.14	780 grams
Potassium	0.34	245 grams
Sulfur	0.25	175 grams
Chlorine	0.13	100 grams
Sodium	0.11	80 grams
Magnesium	0.05	35 grams
Silicon	0.03	25 grams

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Element	%	Adult Human Body	Essentiality
			Essential
			Essential
			Probably Essential
			Essential
			Probably Essential
			Essential
			Toxic
			Toxic
			Possibly Essential
			Essential
			Probably Essential
			Essential
			Probably Essential
			Essential
			Toxic
			Possibly Essential
			Essential
			Essential
			Probably Essential
			Probably Essential
			Possibly Essential
			Probably Not Essential
			Probably Not Essential
			Probably Toxic
			Slightly Toxic
			Toxic

EQUIPMENTS OF MEDICAL USE

CAT Scanner: The computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) scanner is a machine for photographing a selected plane of the human body using x-ray. It is a ring-shaped x-ray machine that rotates through 180° around the patient who lies on a motorized table making numerous x-ray measurements at every few degrees. The data is processed by a computer to produce the final image.

Artificial Kidney: A device containing tubes or chambers of a special membrane immersed in a bath of dialysing solution used to remove waste material from the blood of an individual whose kidneys do not work properly.

Bronchiscope: An instrument with a metal tube which is passed down the mouth (windpipe) for examination of the air tubes of the lungs.

Defibrillator: An instrument for regulating rhythmical heartbeat by electrical stimulation in case of fibrillation (rapid uncoordinated heart beating) which is a dangerous condition.

Electrocardiograph (ECG): An instrument to graphically recording from the body surface variations in electrical potential produced by the heart muscle during each heartbeat.

Electroencephalograph (EEG): An instrument for recording the electrical activity of the brain.

Endoscope: Used for examining the interior of a hollow organ by direct vision through a tube or by means of special forms.

Esophoscope: An instrument that uses a sphincter tube passing down the gullet (food tube) to examine the lining of the oesophagus.

Heart-Lung machine: A machine consisting of a system of pumps which takes over the function of the heart during open heart surgery and of the lungs. It receives the blood leaving the body, oxygenates it and pumps it back into the arteries.

Laparoscope: An instrument used for the examination of the abdominal cavity.

Oscilometer: An instrument for taking of blood pressure.

Ophthalmoscope: A device to inspect the inside of the eye and diagnose eye ailments.

Oxygenator: A device for introducing oxygen into blood during circulation outside the body as during open heart surgery.

Rachiometer: An instrument used to measure spinal curvature.

Sphygmomanometer: An instrument used to measure blood pressure.

Thermometer: An instrument used to measure body heat.

SOME OF THE COMMON MEDICAL TECHNIQUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASED ORGANS

Appendectomy: Surgical removal of inflamed appendix from the abdomen.

Cryosurgery: A surgical technique of destroying a tissue by extreme cold. Liquid air or liquid nitrogen is used as the coolant which is circulated through specially designed equipment to destroy tissue that is too difficult to be manipulated with ordinary surgical instruments.

Cystectomy: [illegible]

Dialysis: [illegible]

Enterotomy: [illegible]

Gastrectomy: [illegible]

Hysterectomy: [illegible]

Laparoscopy: Examination of the abdominal cavity by means of a tube with a light source. The instrument is inserted into the abdominal cavity through a small incision in the abdomen.

Lumbar puncture: A technique of obtaining a specimen of cerebrospinal fluid by inserting a long needle between the vertebrae of the lower spine. Used for the diagnosis of meningitis and other diseases affecting the brain or spinal cord.

Nephrectomy: Surgical removal of a diseased kidney.

Oophorectomy: Surgical removal of a diseased ovary or ovaries with surgical cyst.

Venipuncture: The puncturing of a vein or more using a sterile needle and syringe to obtain a blood sample for clinical examination.

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MEDICAL DISCOVERIES

Discovery	Made by	Year
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Austria and [illegible]	1900-1902
[illegible]	[illegible] (Canada)	1928
[illegible]	Robert Koch (Germany)	1877
[illegible]	Klebs & Loffler (Germany)	1883-84
[illegible]	Willem Einthoven (Dutch)	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Gibbon (US)	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Pravaz (France)	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Barnard (South Africa)	1967
[illegible]	Frederick Banting and Charles Best (Canada)	1921
[illegible]	W.J. Kolff (Holland/Netherlands)	1943
[illegible]	[illegible] Laveran (France)	1880
[illegible]	John F. [illegible] (USA)	[illegible]
[illegible]	Godfrey Hounsfield (England)	1972
[illegible]	Roger Bacon (Italy)	13th Century
[illegible]	[illegible] Ross ([illegible])	1898
Stethoscope	Rene Laennec (France)	1819
[illegible]	Steptoe and Edwards (Britain)	1978
[illegible]	Sir Thomas Allbutt (England)	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ian Donald (Glasgow)	1958
Vaccine	Edward Jenner (England)	1796
X-ray	Wilhelm Roentgen (Germany)	1895

MINERALS DEFICIENCY AND DIETARY SOURCE

Mineral	Main symptom of deficiency	Dietary source	Proportion in total body weight (%)
Calcium	Rickets in children; osteomalacia in adults	Milk; butter; cheese; sardines; green leafy vegetables; citrus fruits	1.5
Chromium	Adult-onset diabetes	Brewer's yeast; black pepper; liver; wholemeal bread; beer	[illegible]
Copper	Anaemia; Menkes' syndrome	Green vegetables; fish; oysters; liver	<0.01
Fluorine	Tooth decay; possibly osteoporosis	Fluoridated drinking water; seafood; tea	<0.01
Iodine	Goitre; cretinism in new-born children	Seafood; salt-water fish; seaweed; iodized salt; table salt	<0.01
Iron	Anaemia	Liver; kidney; green leafy vegetables; egg yolk; dried fruit; potatoes; molasses	0.01
Magnesium	Irregular heartbeat; muscular weakness; insomnia	Green leafy vegetables (eaten raw); nuts; whole grains	0.07
Manganese	Not known in humans	Legumes; cereals; green leafy vegetables; tea	<0.01
Molybdenum	Not known in humans	Legumes; cereals; liver; kidney; some dark green vegetables	<0.01
Phosphorus	Muscular weakness; bone pain; loss of appetite	Meat; poultry; fish; dried beans and peas; milk products	1.1

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Not known in humans	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Impaired wound healing; [illegible]	[illegible]

COMMON BODY DISORDERS

Allergy: A special reaction to a certain substance such as pollen (causes hay fever) or certain foods (causes skin rash). Allergy can be from any material, even by colour of clothes and [illegible] etc.

Arthritis: Inflammation of joints.

Asthma: A respiratory disorder caused by narrowing of bronchial tubes. It is caused both by infection and due to allergy to dust, [illegible] atmosphere.

Bronchitis: Inflammation of bronchial tubes caused by bacteria or virus. A [illegible] spread infants and secondary infection [illegible] result.

Cancer: An abnormal growth of body cells, often resulting in a malignant tumour. There are several causes for this dreaded disease and certain cancers are yet incurable.

Diabetes: Excess sugar in the body when the body is not able to control level of blood sugar due to malfunctioning of the pancreas (digestive gland) i.e. when it produces inadequate insulin. A controlled diet (less carbohydrates) and intake of insulin, is the treatment for diabetes.

Epilepsy: Unwarned and periodic loss of consciousness alongwith convulsions due to nervous disorders.

Glandular Fever (Mumps): An acute infection, probably caused by a virus. It occurs particularly in children and young adults, following swelling of the glands of the neck and high fever.

Hepatitis: Any infectious or inflammatory disease of the liver commonly identified by the primary symptoms of jaundice.

Hernia: A weakness of the muscle surrounding an organ allowing it to bulge through; often found in the groin. It is cured by operation.

Jaundice: Excessive bilirubin (pigment in bile juice secreted by liver) in the blood causes yellowing of the skin, eyes and yellowish urine.

Leukemia: Also called blood cancer.

Measles: [illegible]

Migraine: [illegible]

Pellagra: [illegible]

[illegible]

Pleurisy: [illegible]

[illegible]

Ringworm: [illegible]

Scarlet fever: [illegible]

Slipped disc: [illegible] pressure on the nerves [illegible]

Smallpox: [illegible] rash of blisters [illegible]

The WHO launched a [illegible] campaign in the 1960s and 1970s to eradicate smallpox by [illegible] vaccination. [illegible] It was the first disease to be eradicated from the face of the earth.

Thrombosis: Formation of a blood clot in a blood vessel or in the heart which results in death of the patient.

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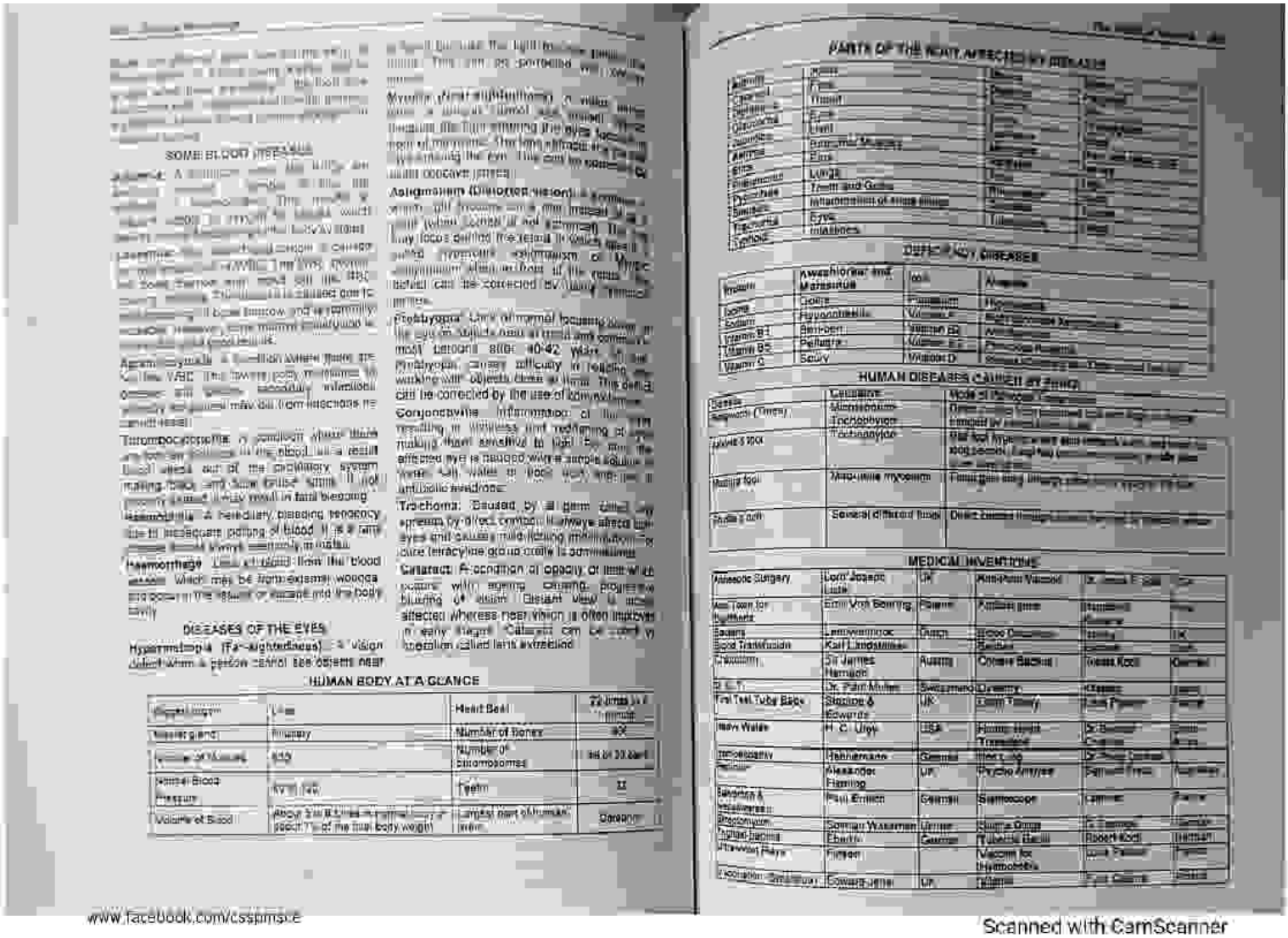

SOME BLOOD DISEASES

DISEASES OF THE EYES

Hypermetropia (Far-sightedness)

Myopia (Near-sightedness)

Astigmatism (Distorted vision)

Presbyopia

Conjunctivitis

Trachoma: Caused by a germ called ... spreads by direct contact. It always affects both eyes and causes misdirected growth of ... cure (tetracycline group orally is administered.

Cataract: A condition of opacity or ... with ageing causing progressive blurring of vision. Distant view is ... affected whereas near vision is often improved in early stages. Cataract can be cured ... operation called lens extraction.

HUMAN BODY AT A GLANCE

Largest organ	Liver	Heart Beat	72 times in a minute
Heaviest gland	Pituitary	Number of Bones	206
Number of blood cells	600	Number of chromosomes	46 in 23 pairs
Normal Blood Pressure	120/80	Teeth	32
Volume of Blood	About 5 to 6 litres in a normal adult. It is 7% of the total body weight	Largest joint of human body	Gleanoid

PARTS OF THE BODY AFFECTED BY DISEASE

Ailment	Face	Measles	Rubella
Chest	Fists	Typhoid	Typhus
Diphtheria	Throat	Pneumonia	Pleurisy
Gonorrhoea	Eyes	Cholera	Typhoid
Jaundice	Liver	Malaria	Yellow Fever
Arthritis	Joints	Rheumatic fever	Gout
Boils	Skin	Leprosy	Ringworm
Inflammation	Lungs	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia
Dysentery	Teeth and Gums	Pyorrhoea	Scurvy
Sinusitis	Inflammation of sinus linings	Rickets	Anaemia
Tetanus	Eyes	Tuberculosis	Leprosy
Typhoid	Intestines	Cholera	Plague

DEFICIENCY DISEASES

Anaemia	Arachidonic and Margaric	Vit. A	Night Blindness
Bones	Calcium	Phosphorus	Rickets
Sodium	Hypochloraemia	Vitamin C	Scurvy (Sailor's Disease)
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Vitamin B2	Anaemia
Vitamin B5	Pellagra	Vitamin B12	Pernicious Anaemia
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Vitamin D	Rickets (Infantile Scurvy)

HUMAN DISEASES CAUSED BY ZOA

Dengue	Carabao	Mode of Transmission
Ringworm (Tinea)	Microsporum	Direct contact or transmitted by fomites
Athlete's foot	Trichophyton	Direct contact or transmitted by fomites
	Trichophyton	Use of infected towels, combs, etc.
Malaria fever	Anopheles mosquito	Through bite of female anopheles mosquito
Filaria worm	Several different kinds	Direct contact through bite of female mosquito

MEDICAL INVENTIONS

Antiseptic Surgery	Lord Joseph Lister	UK	Anti-Rabies Vaccine	Dr. Louis Pasteur	France
Anti-Toxin for Diphtheria	Emil Von Behring	Poland	Antibiotics	Streptomycin	USA
Bacteria	Leeuwenhoek	Dutch	Blood Circulation	Harvey	UK
Blood Transfusion	Karl Landsteiner	Austria	Bacteria	Koch	Germany
Chloroform	Sir James Harrison	Australia	Cholera Bacillus	Robert Koch	Germany
D.N.A.	Dr. Fabri Muller	Switzerland	Dysentery	Kitasato	Japan
First Test Tube Baby	Stepotoe & Edwards	UK	Germ Theory	Louis Pasteur	France
Heavy Water	H. C. Urey	USA	Atomic World Transmitter	Dr. Bennett Cooper	Canada
Homoeopathy	Hahnemann	Germany	Medicine	Dr. Rudolf Diesel	Germany
Penicillin	Alexander Fleming	UK	Polio Vaccine	Salmon Press	Australia
Salvarsan & Neosalvarsan	Paul Ehrlich	Germany	Stethoscope	Laennec	France
Streptomycin	Selman Waksman	Ukraine	Sulpha Drugs	Dr. Domagk	Germany
Typhoid bacteria	Eberth	Germany	Tubercle Bacilli	Robert Koch	Germany
Unsaturated Fats	Hurgen		Vaccine for thymoma	Louis Pasteur	France
Vaccination (Smallpox)	Edward Jenner	UK	Rabies	Louis Pasteur	France

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BLOOD GROUPS AND THEIR POSSIBLE TRANSFUSION

Blood Group	Antigen	Antibody	Can donate Blood to	Can receive Blood from
A	A	anti-B	A, AB	A, O
B	B	anti-A	B, AB	B, O
AB	A, B	none	only AB	Universal acceptor
O	none	anti-A & anti-B	Universal donor	Only O

POSSIBLE/IMPOSSIBLE BLOOD GROUPS OF CHILDREN FROM PARENTS OF VARIOUS BLOOD GROUPS

Blood Group of Parents	Possible Blood Group of Children	Blood group of Children not possible	Blood Group of Parents	Possible Blood Group of Children	Blood Group of Children not possible
A x A	A or O	B or AB	B x AB	A or B	O
A x B	O, A, B, AB	—	B x O	A or O	A, AB
B x AB	A, B, AB	O	AB x AB	A, B, AB	O
B x O	O or B	A or AB	AB x O	A, B	O, AB
B x B	B or O	A, AB	O x O	O	A, B, AB

HUMAN DISEASES CAUSED BY VIRUSES

Disease	Causative Pathogen	Mode of Transmission	Incubation period
Smallpox	Variola virus	Direct contact (droplets), indirectly by infected articles	12 days
Chicken pox	Varicella virus	Direct contact (droplets), indirectly by infected objects	12-16 days
Common cold	Rhinovirus	Contact	2-3 days
Influenza/Flu	Orthomyxo-virus	Contact (Droplets). Virus transmitted through discharge from respiratory tracts of persons infected with disease	1-2 days
Measles	Measles virus (Paramyxo virus)	Direct contact, virus transmitted through air by droplets during talking coughing and sneezing	10-14 days
Mumps	Mumps virus	direct contact, virus in saliva and secretion of nose invades salivary glands	12-21 day
Viral encephalitis	Encephalitis virus (arbovirus)	Some domestic animals reservoir of virus, transmitted by mosquito bite to man	4-21 days
Poliomyelitis	Polio virus	Contact, house flies, fleas, food and water	7-14 days
Rabies (Hydrophobia)	Rabies virus (Rhabdovirus)	Bite a mad (rabid) dog	2-16 days
Dengue fever or break bone fever	Dengue virus (Arbovirus)	Mosquito (Aedes) bite	4-8 days
Herpes simplex	Herpes virus simplex	Contact. Saliva, stools contaminated articles	
Herpes Zoster (Shingles)	Herpes Virus zoster	Contact, droplets	7-14 days
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	Human T cell Leukemia virus (HIV-III) also called LAV (Retrovirus)	Via blood and sperm among homo sexuals heterosexuals, intra-venous drug users, haemo-philiacs, Promiscuous individuals and Prostitutes	

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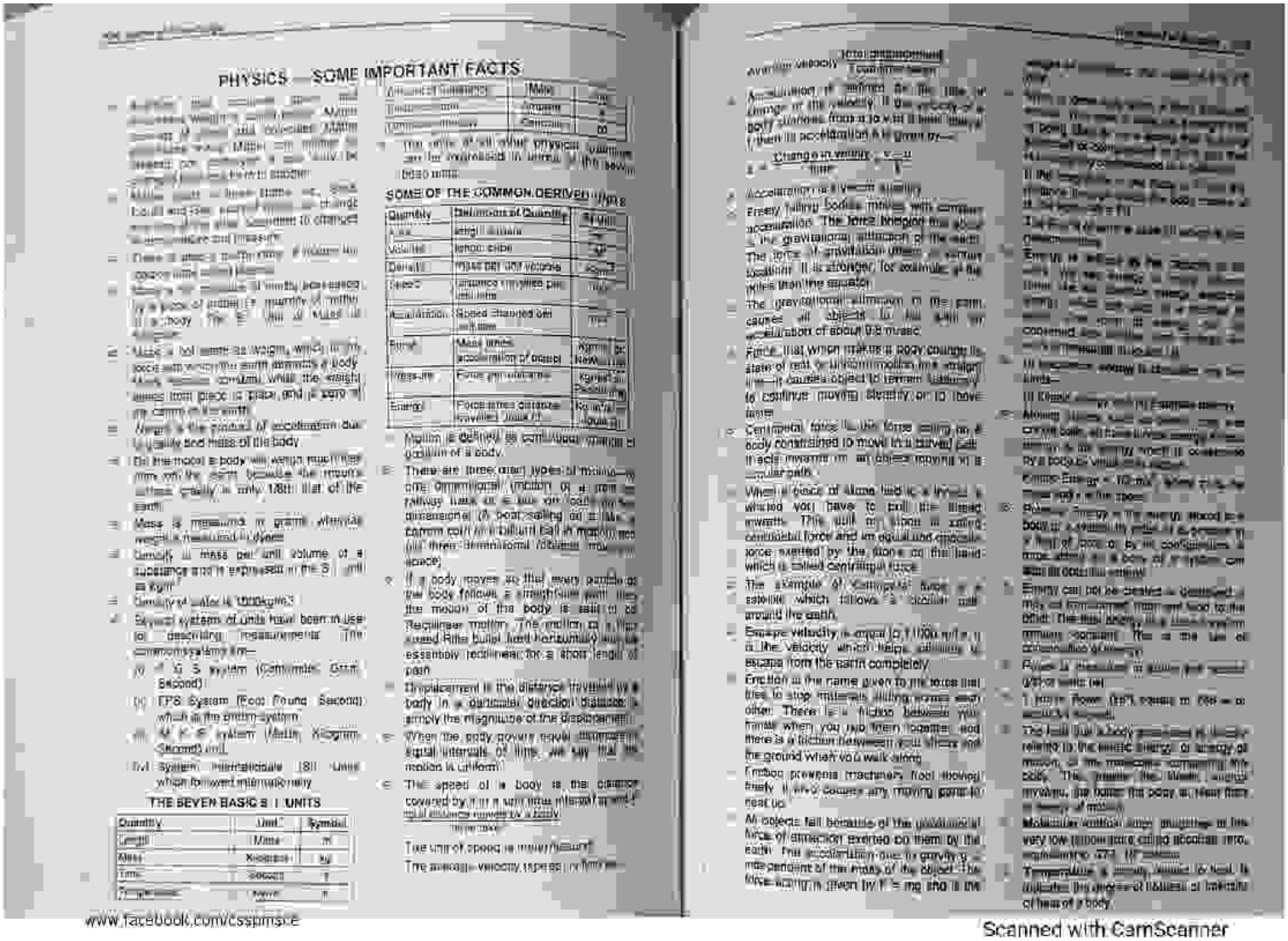

PHYSICS — SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

THE SEVEN BASIC S I UNITS

Quantity	Unit	Symbol
Length	Metre	m
Mass	Kilogram	kg
Time	Second	s
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Amount of substance	Mole	mol
Luminous intensity	Candela	cd

SOME OF THE COMMON DERIVED UNITS

Quantity	Definition of Quantity	SI Unit
Area	Length × breadth	m^2
Volume	length cube	m^3
Density	mass per unit volume	kg/m^3
Speed	distance travelled per unit time	m/s
Acceleration	Speed changed per unit time	m/s^2
Force	Mass times acceleration of object	Kgm/s^2 or Newton
Pressure	Force per unit area	Kgm/s^2/m^2 or Pascal (Pa)
Energy	Force times distance travelled (Work done)	Kgm^2/s^2 or Joule (J)

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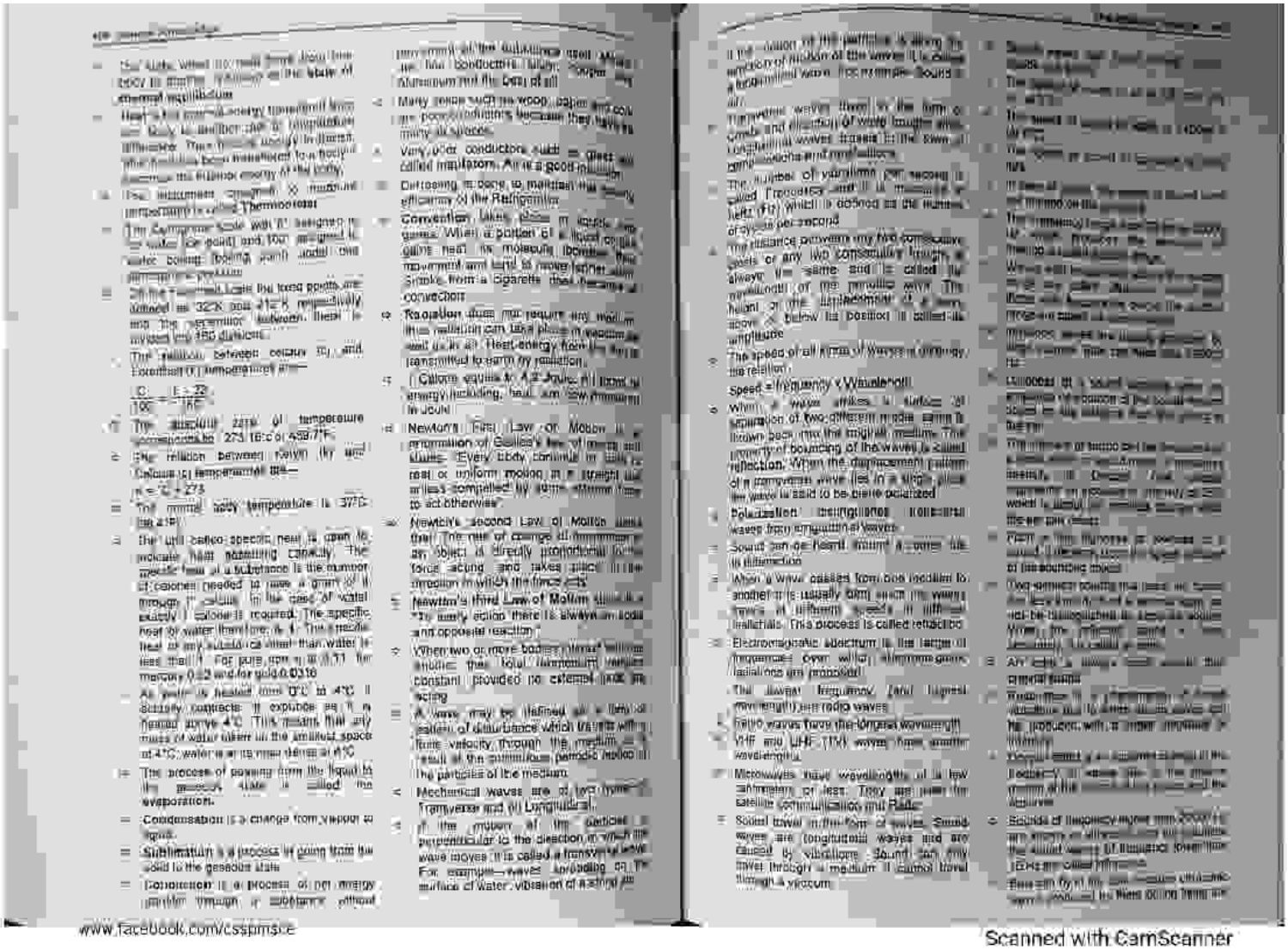

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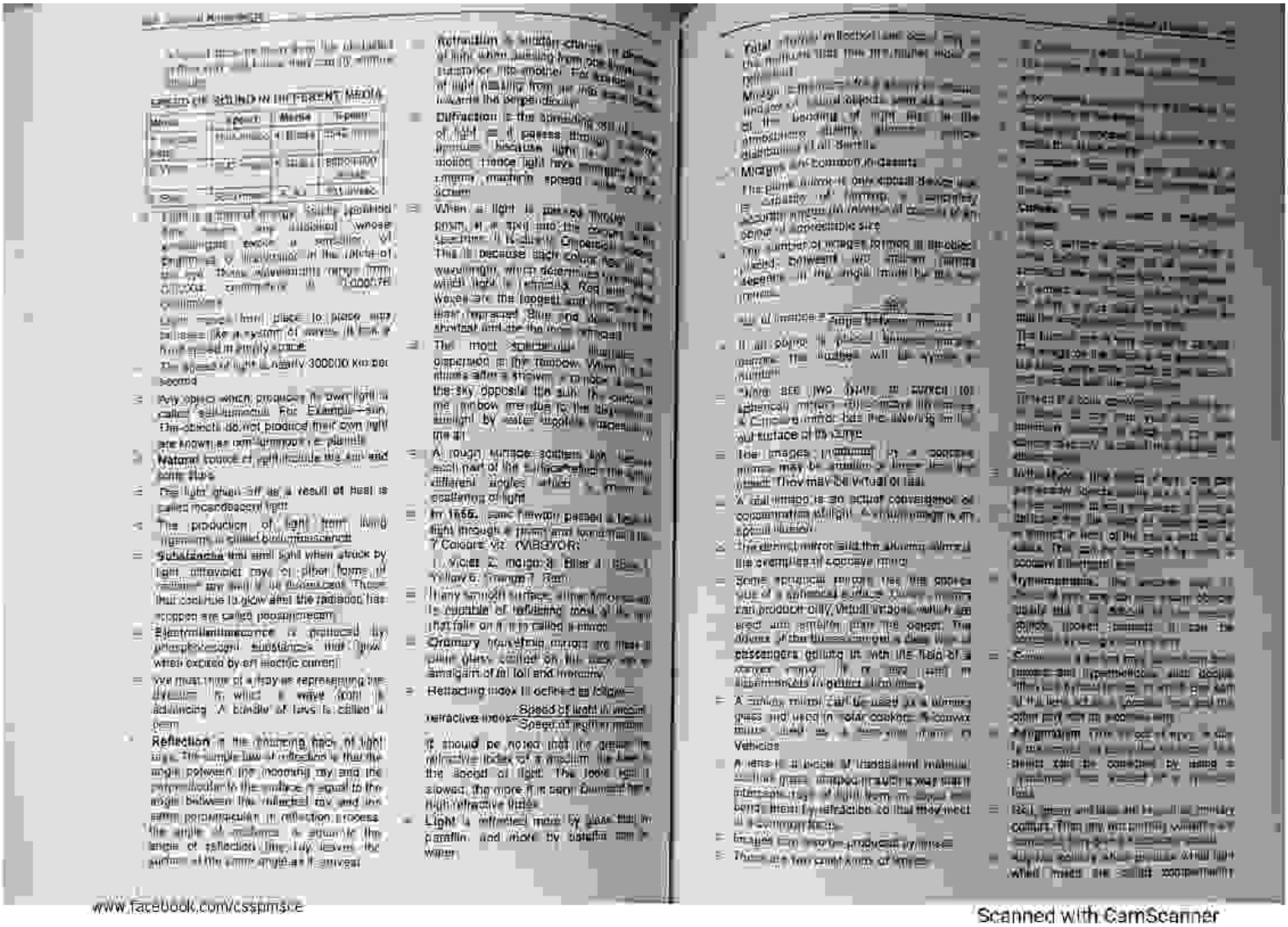

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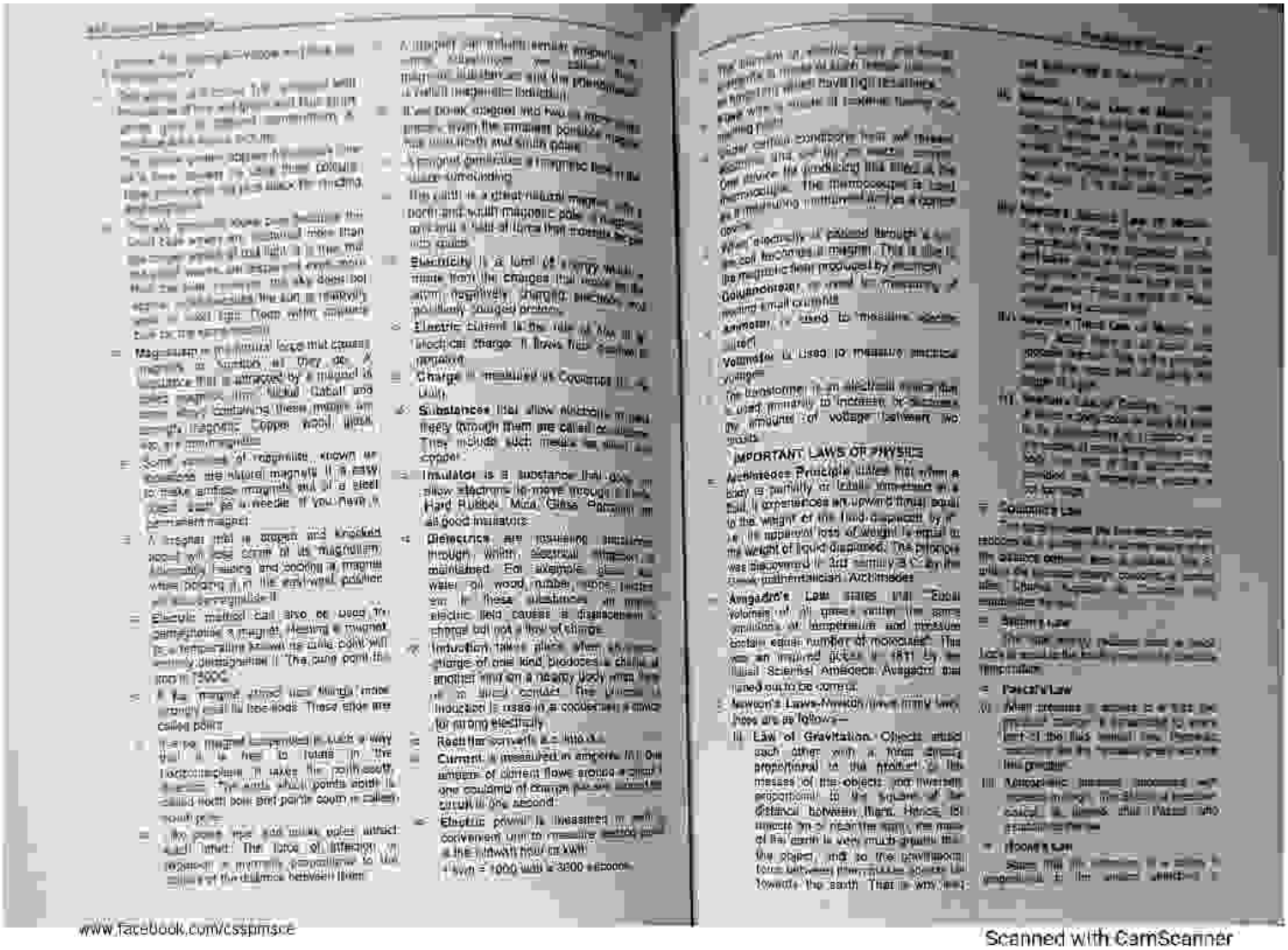

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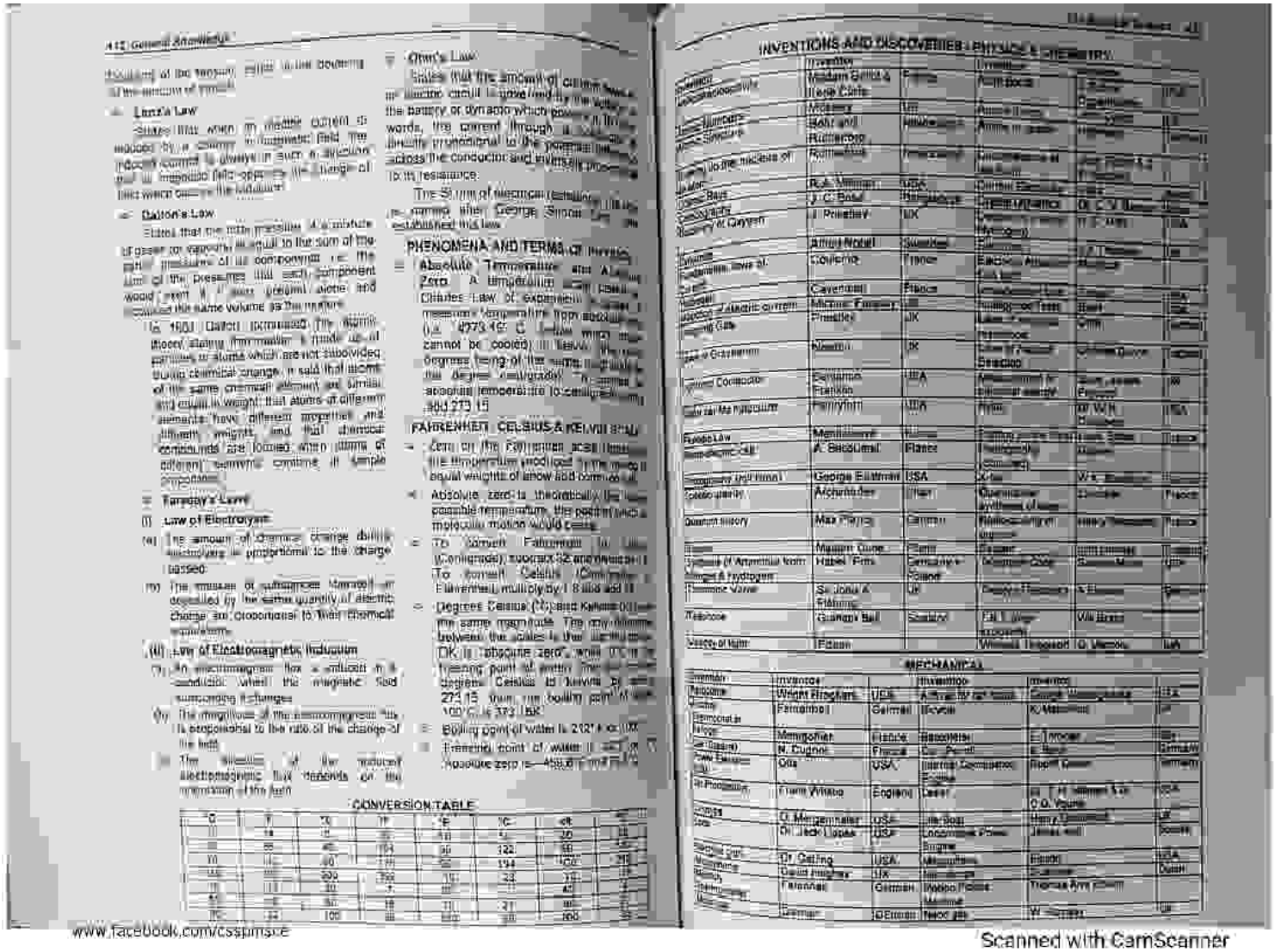

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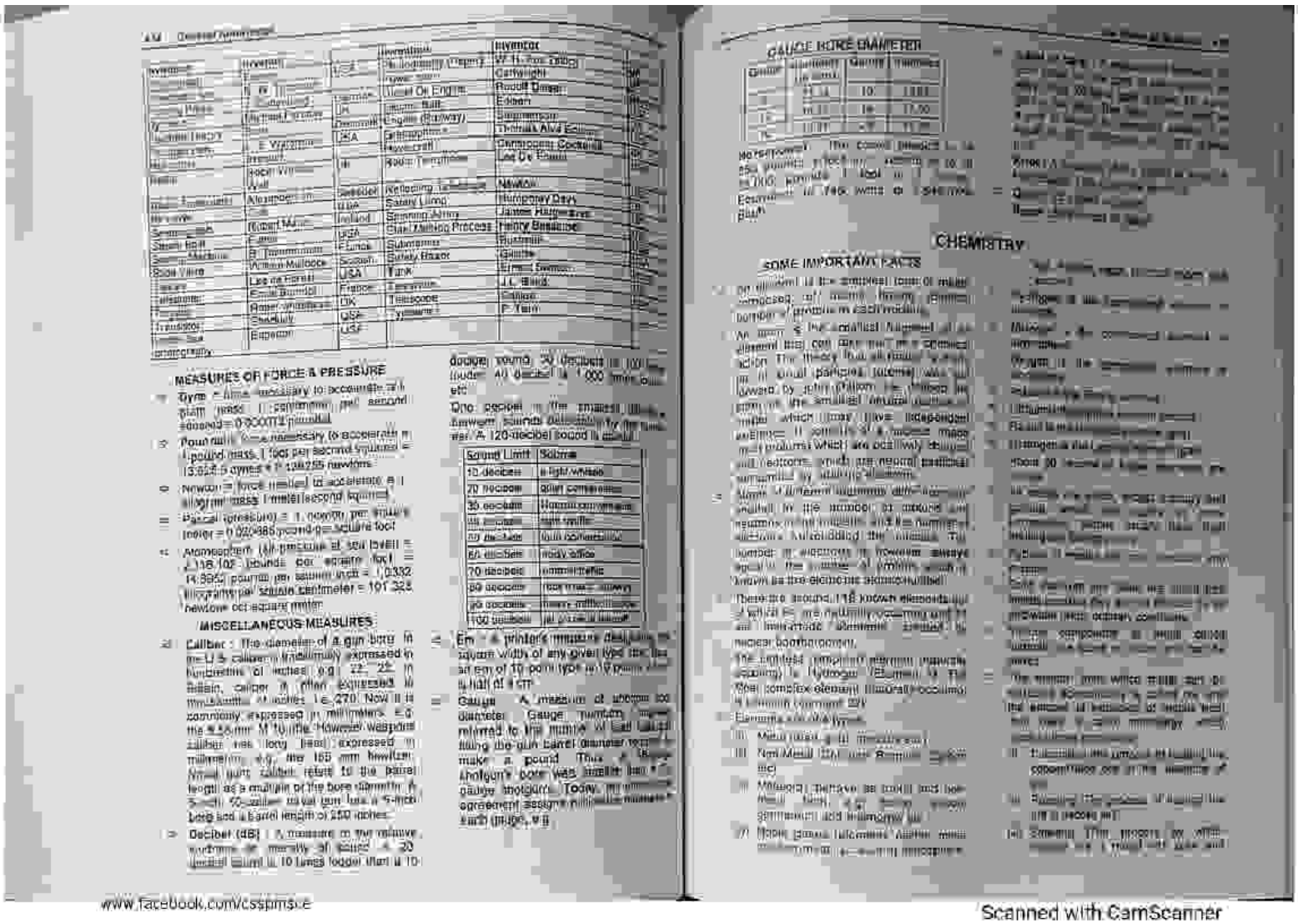

Invention	Inventor
Aeroplane	Wright Brothers
Antiseptic Surgery	Joseph Lister
Automobile	Karl Benz
Bicycle	John Kemp Starley
Cement	Joseph Aspdin
Cinematograph	Louis Lumiere
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel
Electric Battery	Alessandro Volta
Electric Bulb	Thomas Alva Edison
Electric Motor	Michael Faraday
Electric Transformer	William Stanley
Fountain Pen	Lewis Waterman
Gramophone	Emile Berliner
Jet Engine	Frank Whittle
Linotype	Ottmar Mergenthaler
Motor Car	Karl Benz
Motor Cycle	Gottlieb Daimler
Parachute	Andre Garnerin
Photography	Joseph Nicephore Niepce
Radar	Robert Watson-Watt
Radio	Guglielmo Marconi
Revolver	Samuel Colt
Rocket	Robert Goddard
Safety Razor	King Camp Gillette
Sewing Machine	Elias Howe
Steam Engine	James Watt
Steam Locomotive	George Stephenson
Submarine	Cornelius Drebbel
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell
Telescope	Galileo
Typewriter	Christopher Latham Sholes
Vaccination	Edward Jenner
Wireless	Guglielmo Marconi

MEASURES OF FORCE & PRESSURE

- Dyne = force necessary to accelerate a 1 gram mass 1 centimetre per second squared = 0.00001 newton
- Poundal = force necessary to accelerate a 1 pound mass 1 foot per second squared = 13,825.5 dynes = 0.138255 newtons
- Newton = force needed to accelerate a 1 kilogram mass 1 metre/second squared
- Pascal (pressure) = 1 newton per square metre = 0.020885 pound-force square foot
- Atmosphere (air pressure at sea level) = 2,116.102 pounds per square foot = 14.695 pounds per square inch = 1.0332 kilograms per square centimeter = 101,325 newtons per square metre

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

- Caliber : The diameter of a gun bore is measured in calibers traditionally expressed in hundredths of inches e.g. 22, 25, in Britain, caliber is often expressed in thousandths of inches i.e. .270. Now it is commonly expressed in millimeters e.g. the 9.55mm M 70 rifle. However weapons caliber was long been expressed in millimeters e.g. the 155 mm howitzer. Small gun caliber refer to the barrel length as a multiple of the bore diameter. A 5-inch 50-caliber naval gun has a 5-inch bore and a barrel length of 250 inches.
- Decibel (dB) : A measure on the relative volume or density of sound. A 20 decibel sound is 10 times louder than a 10 decibel sound, 30 decibels is 100 times louder, 40 decibel is 1,000 times louder etc.

One decibel is the smallest difference between sounds detectable by the human ear. A 120-decibel sound is about

Sound Limit	Source
10 decibels	a light whisper
20 decibels	quiet conversation
30 decibels	Normal conversation
40 decibels	rain rustle
50 decibels	loud conversation
60 decibels	noisy office
70 decibels	commercial tv
90 decibels	loud music / subway
95 decibels	heavy traffic/noise
100 decibels	at a rock concert

- Em : A printer's measure designating a square width of any given type size. Thus an em of 10 point type is 10 points, a half of 1 cm.
- Gauge : A measure of shotgun bore diameter. Gauge numbers were originally referred to the number of lead balls fitting the gun barrel diameter required to make a pound. Thus a 12-gauge shotgun's bore was smaller than a 10-gauge shotgun. Today, however, an agreement assigns millimeter values (in.ge, e.g.

GAUGE BORE DIAMETER

Gauge	Millimeters (to nearest hundredth)	Gauge	Millimeters
4	25.40	10	19.83
6	23.01	16	17.00
8	20.96	20	15.09

CHEMISTRY

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

- An element is the smallest form of matter composed of atoms having identical number of protons in each nucleus.
- An atom is the smallest fragment of an element that can take part in a chemical action. The theory that all matter is composed of atoms was put forward by John Dalton in 1808. An atom consists of a central nucleus made up of protons which may have independent existence. It also has a number of electrons which are negatively charged particles which are normally equal in number to the protons. The number of protons in nucleus always equal to the number of electrons in an atom and is known as the atomic number.
- There are around 118 known elements of which 94 are naturally occurring and the rest man-made. Elements are listed in periodic table according to their atomic number.
- The smallest unit of element (atomic particle) is Hydrogen. Element is the most complex element (naturally occurring) is Uranium (92).
- Elements are divided into
  - Metal (about 3/4 of elements)
  - Non-Metal (20 non-metals e.g. Carbon etc)
  - Metalloid (behave as both) and behave as metal when combined with oxygen and as non-metal when combined with hydrogen.
  - Noble gases (elements which are colourless, odourless and monoatomic)

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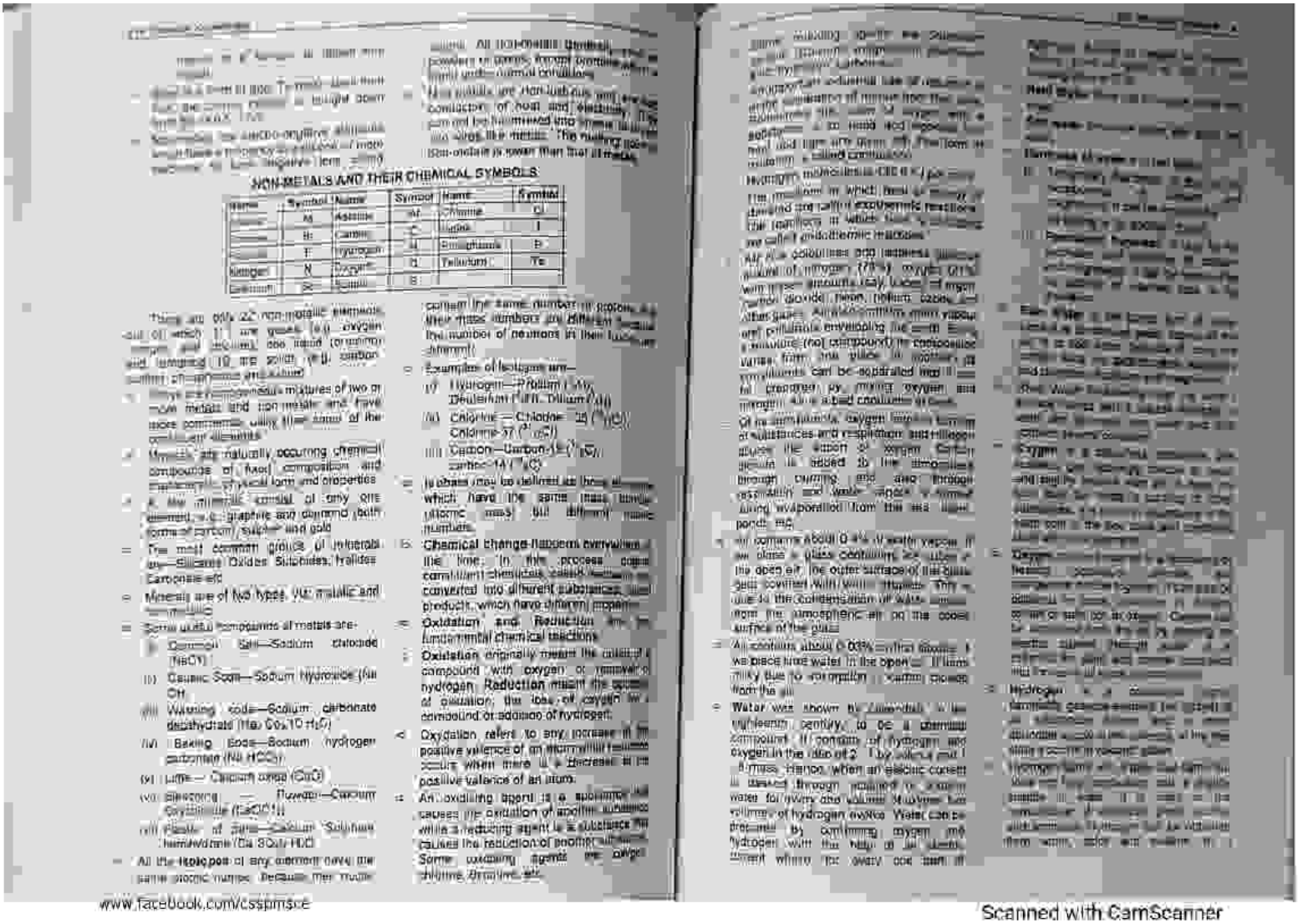

NON-METALS AND THEIR CHEMICAL SYMBOLS

Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol	Name	Symbol
	As	Astatine	At	Chlorine	Cl
	B	Carbon	C	Iodine	I
	E	Hydrogen	H	Phosphorus	P
	F	Hydrogen	H	Tellurium	Te
Nitrogen	N	Oxygen	O		
Selenium	Se	Sulphur	S		

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[illegible]

- Carbon dioxide [illegible] ... In a laboratory it can be prepared by heating marble (CaCO$_3$) with [illegible] acid.

USEFUL GASES

Name	Use
[illegible]	To produce a hot flame for welding, cutting
[illegible]	Explosives, synthetic fibres [illegible]
Butane	Cigarette lighters, domestic fuel
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Welding, chemical weapons, rocket propellant
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Helium	Fluorescent tubes, laser, balloons
[illegible]	Fluorescent tubes, high speed photography
Laughing gas	Mild anaesthetic
[illegible]	[illegible]
Neon	[illegible] signs
[illegible]	Fuel and refrigerant
Radon	Radiotherapy, atomic research
Xenon	Flash lamps and [illegible]

ACIDS

- Acids were defined as substances which [illegible] in aqueous solution to give hydrogen [illegible]

[illegible]

NATURAL ACIDS

Name	Source
[illegible]	Vinegar
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Vitamin C
Citric Acid	Lemons, limes
Hydrochloric acid	Digestive juices
Lactic acid	Milk
Malic acid	Unripe apples
Tannic acid	Tea
Uric acid	Urine

- **Sodium chloride** is common salt [illegible] daily in our homes.
- **Soaps** are the alkali salts [illegible] acids. Washing soap is sodium salt of [illegible] acid and toilet soap is potassium salt of [illegible] acid. These soaps contain a charged —COONa end and a hydrocarbon end C$_n$H$_{2n+1}$. The charged end [illegible] tendency is mixed with polar substances like water and fibre while the hydrocarbon part interacts with non-polar material like oil.
- **Cleansing action of soaps** is [illegible] surface phenomenon. Oil coats [illegible] of objects (e.g. cloth) involving [illegible] interactions between the polar fibre and the non-polar oil. When clothes are soaked with water containing soap then the polar end of the soap orients towards [illegible] stronger interaction between the charged end soap and water, overweighs the weak interaction between the fibre and oil. Thus the interfacial contact between the oil [illegible] etc. and the fibre [illegible] reduced and oil separates in the form of droplets.
- **Glass** is a mixture of an alkali silicate with the silicate of a base, i.e., silica, sodium silicate (Na$_2$SiO$_3$) and calcium silicate. The selected materials [illegible] (silica sand), soda ash (sodium carbonate) and lime stone (calcium carbonate) are mixed in the required proportion and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] are formed. These [illegible] the surface [illegible] mixture of [illegible] When the [illegible] cools and [illegible] the glass is [illegible] with a [illegible] by blowing and moulding.

- **Marble** is required to manufacture cement: [illegible] calcium carbonate (limestone), [illegible] aluminium silicate (clay) and a small quantity of gypsum (CaSO$_4$.2H$_2$O).
- Coal originates from the remains of trees, bushes, ferns, mosses and other forms of plant life that flourished in swamps and marshes millions of years ago. Important products are derived from coal by a process called pyrolysis (heating of coal in the absence of air) which produces coke (residue) and volatile matter such as coal gas and a liquid known as coal tar.
- **Carbon** is chemical element with atomic no. of 6 and atomic weight of 12 and electronic configuration 2, 4. It is estimated that carbon makes up 0.032% of the earth's crust. It forms a vast number of compounds.
- **Allotropy** is the existence of an element in two or more different forms in the same physical state. The different forms of elements are called allotropes.
- Different forms of carbon are: (i) Diamond (ii) Graphite (iii) Charcoal (iv) lamp black (v) coke (vi) gas carbon (vii) [illegible] animal charcoal.
- There are two allotropic forms of carbon: (i) Diamond and (ii) Graphite
- The diamond is the hardest naturally occurring substance.
- While diamond is very hard, transparent and a non-conductor of electricity, graphite is black, soft, opaque and a good conductor of electricity.
- **Carbon black** is the form of graphite which is not present in nature. It is obtained by burning compounds of carbon and hydrogen in a limited supply of air. It is used to harden rubber for tyre making and printing inks.
- **Charcoal** is used as an absorbent for gases and as a decolourising agent. Coke is used as fuels, also used as a reducing agent in metallurgy.
- **Diamond** is the hardest substance found in natural form. Its name is derived from the Greek word "adamas" which means [illegible]

[illegible]

- The [illegible] used as [illegible]
- The [illegible]
- The [illegible]
- **Graphite** is used as lubricant [illegible] for making electrodes [illegible]
- Carbon forms three important compounds with oxygen:
  (i) Carbon Monoxide (CO)
  (ii) Carbon suboxide (C$_3$O$_2$) and
  (iii) Carbon Dioxide (CO$_2$)
- In the atmosphere carbon is present as carbon dioxide. Air contains 0.03% CO$_2$ by volume. In the breathing of all animals and humans, CO$_2$ is exhaled.
- Solid CO$_2$ is known as Dry ice.
- Carbon monoxide does not support the combustion [illegible] Carbon monoxide is very poisonous [illegible] because it [illegible] with the haemoglobin [illegible]

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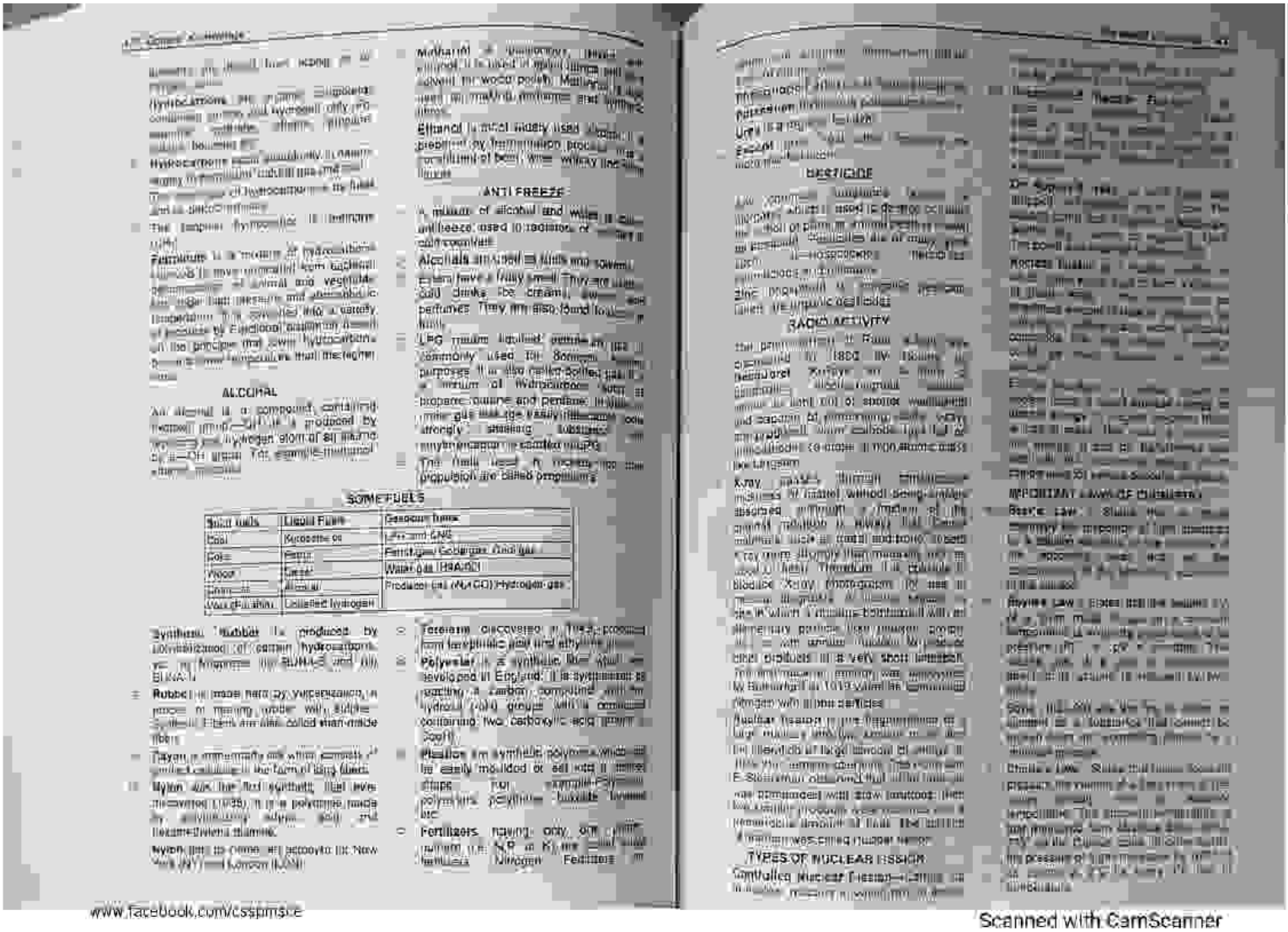

ALCOHOL

ANTI FREEZE

SOME FUELS

Solid fuels	Liquid Fuels	Gaseous fuels
Coal	Kerosene oil	LPG and CNG
Coke	Petrol	Petroleum, Refinery Gas, Coal gas
Wood	Diesel	Water gas (H_2+CO)
Charcoal	Alcohol	Producer gas (N_2+CO) Hydrogen gas
Dung cakes	Distilled hydrogen	

PESTICIDE

RADIO ACTIVITY

TYPES OF NUCLEAR FISSION

IMPORTANT LAWS OF CHEMISTRY

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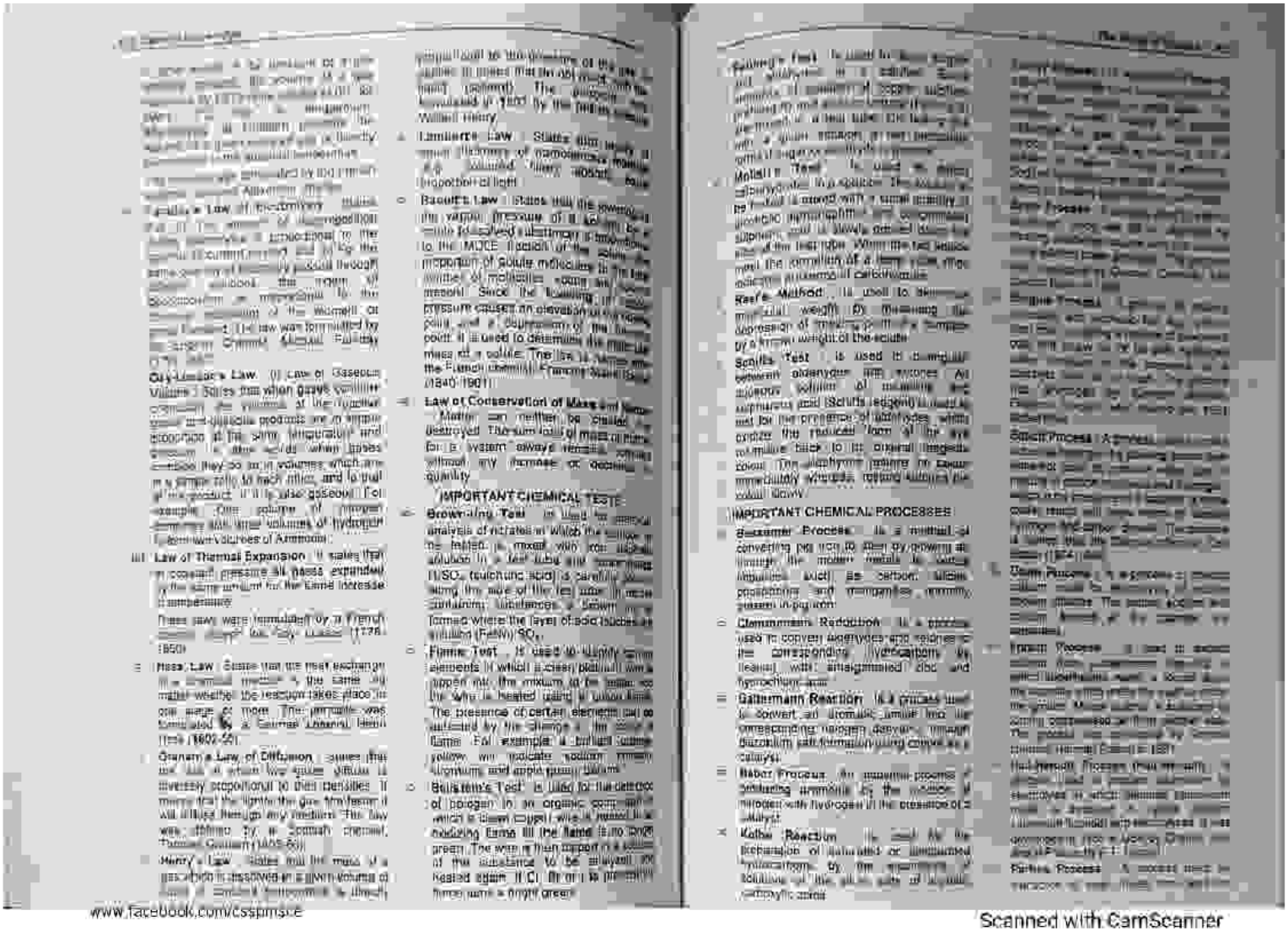

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[illegible] which are heated to [illegible] ... [illegible] which are [illegible] ... [illegible] the silver

COMMON SUBSTANCES AND THEIR CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS

Substance	Chemical name	Composition	Formula
[illegible]	[illegible]	Potassium, Sulphur, Aluminium, Hydrogen and Oxygen	$KAl(SO_4)_2$ [illegible]
Bleaching powder	[illegible]	Calcium, Chlorine, Oxygen	$CaOCl_2$
Blue vitriol	Copper sulphate	Copper, Sulphur and Oxygen	$CuSO_4.5H_2O$
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mercury, Chlorine	$HgCl_2$
[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver, Nitrogen, Oxygen	$AgNO_3$
[illegible]	Potassium permanganate	Potassium, Manganese, Oxygen	$KMnO_4$
Caustic potash	Potassium hydroxide	Potassium, Hydrogen, Oxygen	KOH
Chalk	Calcium carbonate	Calcium, Carbon, Oxygen	$CaCO_3$
[illegible]	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium, Hydrogen, Oxygen	$NaOH$
[illegible]	Sodium bicarbonate	Sodium, Hydrogen, Carbon, Oxygen	$NaHCO_3$
Common salt	Sodium chloride	Sodium, Chlorine	$NaCl$
Epsom salt	Magnesium sulphate	Magnesium, Sulphur, Oxygen	$MgSO_4.7H_2O$
Galena	Lead sulphide	Lead and Sulphur	PbS
Green vitriol	Iron sulphate	Iron, Sulphur, Oxygen	$FeSO_4.7H_2O$
Glauber's salt	Sodium sulphate, Gypsum	Sodium, Sulphur, Oxygen, Calcium, Sulphate, Calcium, Sulphur, Oxygen	Na_2SO_4 [illegible] $CaSO_4.2H_2O$
Hypo	Sodium thiosulphate	Sodium, Sulphur, Hydrogen, Oxygen	$Na_2S_2O_3$ [illegible]
Laughing gas, Lime water	Nitrous oxide, Calcium hydroxide	Nitrogen, Oxygen; Calcium, Hydrogen, Oxygen	N_2O $Ca(OH)_2$
Litharge	Lead monoxide	Lead, Oxygen	PbO
Nitre	Potassium nitrate	Potassium, Nitrogen, Oxygen	KNO_3
Plaster of Paris	Calcium sulphate	Calcium, Sulphur, Hydrogen, Oxygen	$2CaSO_4.H_2O$
[illegible]	Sodium silicate	Sodium, Silica, Oxygen	Na_2SiO_3
Quick lime	Calcium oxide	Calcium, Oxygen	CaO
Red Lead	Triplumbic tetroxide	Lead, Oxygen	Pb_3O_4
Sal ammoniac	Ammonium chloride	Ammonia, Chlorine	NH_4Cl
Soda ash	Sodium carbonate	Sodium, Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen	$Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$
Soda bicarb	Sodium bicarbonate	Sodium, Hydrogen, Carbon, Oxygen	$NaHCO_3$
Washing soda	Sodium carbonate	Sodium, Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen	$Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$
White vitriol	Zinc sulphate	Zinc, Sulphur	$ZnSO_4.7H_2O$

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

- The cell is the structural and functional unit of life. The [illegible] of independent existence. Robert Hooke in 1665 was the first to identify cell. He also gave them this name.
- The cell can live independently and reproduce its own kind.
- In 1831 Robert Brown first observed the nucleus of the cell.
- The fluid content of the cell is known as protoplasm.
- The average cell size is around [illegible] microns.
- The smallest cell (that of bacteria) is around 0.2–0.5 microns. The largest cell is of an ostrich egg (unfertilized) which is about 18cm (7 inches) in diameter.
- A typical cell may be defined as a microscopic functional and structural unit of living organisms consisting of a mass of cytoplasm having in its centre a dense controlling body called the nucleus and a semi-permeable covering called the plasma membrane.
- Cell wall is absent in animal cells; found only in plant cells.
- The portion of protoplasm without the nucleus is called cytoplasm. It contains water (85-90%), proteins (7-10%), fats (1-2%) and sugar and enzymes (1-1.5%) alongwith a small portion of minerals. The chromatin is composed of nucleoproteins that is combinations of proteins and nucleic acids-DNA and RNA. Thus chromatin bears the genetic information units, the genes.
- The various cellular activities are controlled by the nucleus through its [illegible].
- Plastids: bodies of varying shape found in plant cell only are made up of lipids and proteins. Plastids synthesize fats, proteins and starch.
- The Ribosomes are granular masses which are either associated with the endoplasmic reticulum or lie free in the cytoplasm. They contain RNA and are the sites of protein synthesis [illegible].
- Mitochondria containing DNA in their matrix alongwith some enzymes which are [illegible]. It is the sites of energy release in the form of ATP [illegible].

[illegible]

- **Xylem** [illegible] water and [illegible].
- **Root** [illegible].
- **Stem** [illegible].
- **Leaves** [illegible] the function of synthesis of food (photosynthesis).
- **Flower** [illegible].

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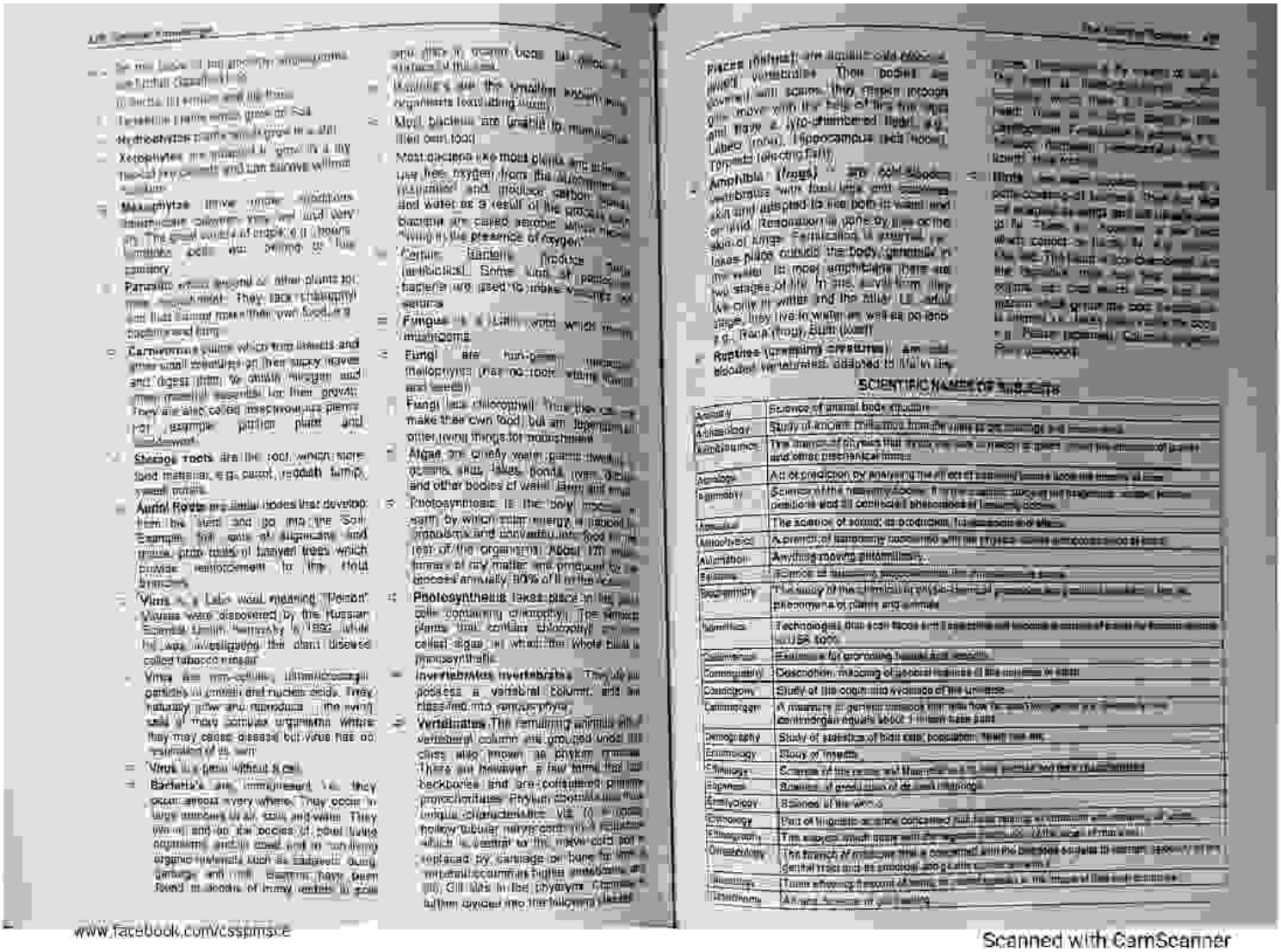

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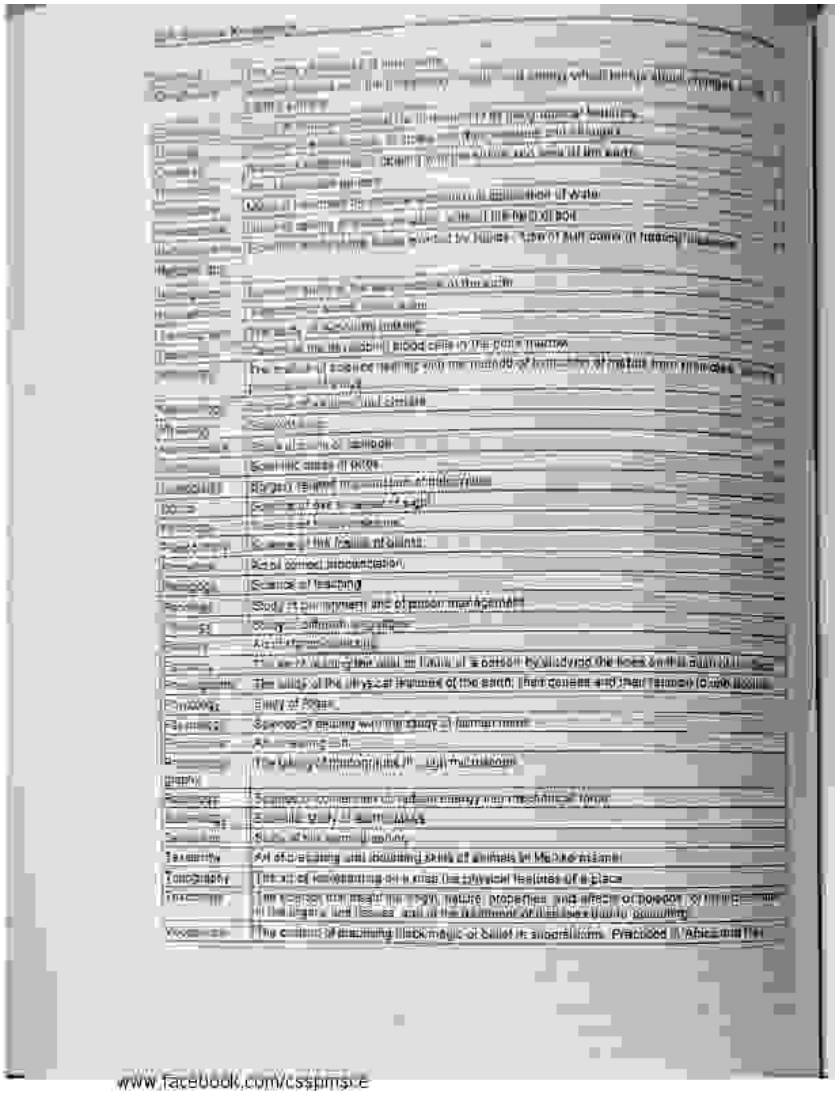

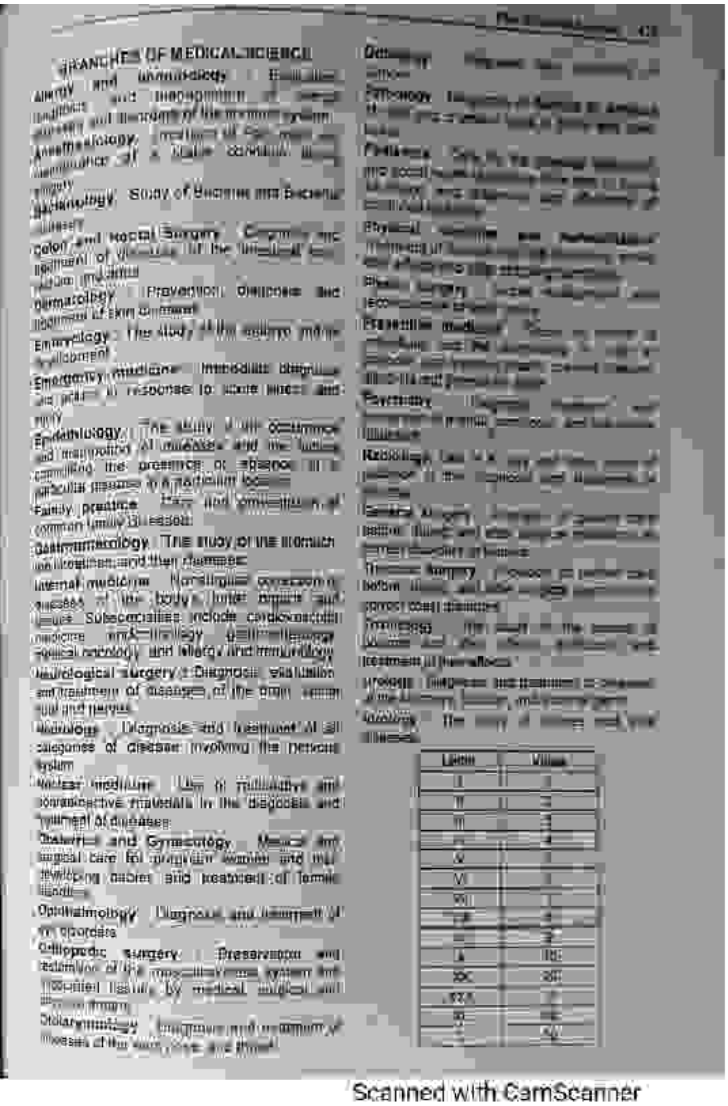

BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Allergy and Immunology : Evaluation and management of patients with allergic disorders and disorders of the immune system.

Anesthesiology : Medical management of pain and administration of a state conducive to surgery.

Andrology : Study of Diseases and Disorders of the male genital system.

Colon and Rectal Surgery : Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the intestinal tract, rectum, and anus.

Dermatology : Prevention, Diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders.

Embryology : The study of the embryo and its development.

Emergency medicine : Immediate diagnosis and treatment in response to acute illness and injury.

Epidemiology : The study of the occurrence and distribution of diseases and the factors controlling the presence or absence of a particular disease in a particular location.

Family practice : Care and treatment of all common family illnesses.

Gastroenterology : The study of the stomach and intestines and their diseases.

Internal medicine : Nonsurgical conditions of the tissues of the body's inner organs and tissues. Subspecialties include cardiovascular medicine and cardiology, gastroenterology, medical oncology, and allergy and immunology.

Neurological surgery : Diagnosis, evaluation and treatment of disorders of the brain, spinal cord and nerves.

Neurology : Diagnosis and treatment of all categories of disease involving the nervous system.

Nuclear medicine : Use of radioactive and nonradioactive materials in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Obstetrics and Gynecology : Medical and surgical care for pregnant women and the developing babies and treatment of female disorders.

Ophthalmology : Diagnosis and treatment of eye disorders.

Orthopedic surgery : Preservation and restoration of the musculoskeletal system and associated tissue by medical, surgical and rehabilitative means.

Otolaryngology : Diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the ears, nose and throat.

Oncology : Diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Pathology : Diagnosis of disease by examination of tissues, blood, and body fluids.

Pediatrics : Care of children from birth through adolescence.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation : Diagnosis and treatment of impairment, disability and functional limitations.

Preventive medicine : Promotion of health and prevention of disease.

Psychiatry : Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental, emotional and behavioral illnesses.

Radiology : Use of x-ray and other imaging techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Surgery : Diagnosis and treatment of injuries, diseases and deformities by operative procedures.

Thoracic surgery : Diagnosis of patients and performance of surgical procedures before, during and after surgery.

Urology : The study of the genital and urinary tract and treatment of its diseases.

Virology : The study of viruses and viral diseases.

Latin	Value
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
L	50
XC	90
CCC	300
CD	400
D	500
CM	900

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L?	[illegible]
LXX	70?
LXXX	80?
XC	90?
C	100
D	500
M	[illegible]
$\bar{V}$	5,000
$\bar{X}$	10,000
$\bar{L}$	50,000
$\bar{C}$	100,000
$\bar{D}$	500,000
$\bar{M}$	1,000,000

COMMON FORMULAE

CIRCUMFERENCE

Circle: $C = \pi d$ (where π is 3.1416 and d the diameter)

AREA

Triangle: $A = bh/2$ (where b is the base and h the height)

Square: $A = a^2$ (where a is one of the sides)

Rectangle: $A = ab$ (where a is the base and b the height)

Trapezoid: $A = h(a + b)/2$ (where h is the height, a the longer parallel side, and b the shorter)

Regular pentagon: $A = 1.720a^2$ (where a is one of the sides)

Regular hexagon: $A = 2.598a^2$ (where a is one of the sides)

Regular octagon: $A = 4.828a^2$ (where a is one of the sides)

Circle: $A = \pi r^2$ (where π is 3.1416 and r the radius)

VOLUME

Cube: $V = a^3$ (where a is one of the edges)

Rectangular Prism: $V = abc$ (where a is the length, b is the width, and c the depth)

Pyramid: $V = (Ah)/3$ (where A is the area of the base and h the height)

Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$ (where π is 3.1416, r the radius of the base, and h the height)

Cone: $V = \pi r^2 h/3$ (where π is 3.1416, r the radius of the base, and h the height)

Sphere: $V = 4\pi r^3/3$ (where π is 3.1416, r the radius)

TEMPERATURE SCALES

Fahrenheit to Degrees Celsius:

$T_C = 5/9 (T_F - 32)$

Celsius to Degrees Fahrenheit:

$T_F = 9/5\, T_C + 32$

Celsius to Kelvin: $T_K = T_C + 273.15$

MISCELLANEOUS

Distance in feet traveled by falling body: $d = 16t^2$ (where t is the time in seconds)

Conversion of matter into energy:

$E = mc^2$ (where E is the energy in ergs, m the mass of the matter in grams and c the speed of light in centimeters per second)

ASSESS YOURSELF

Q: Electric Dynamo was invented by:
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who had invented 'Spinning Frame'?
Ans: Arkwright
Q: Bicycle was invented by
Ans: Macmillan
Q: Sewing machine was invented by
Ans: Elias Howe
Q: Who invented 'Loudspeaker'?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented 'Motor Cycle'?
Ans: G. Daimler
Q: Who invented 'Printing Press'?
Ans: Gutenberg
Q: Who invented 'Television'?
Ans: John L. Baird
Q: Who invented 'magnifying glass' and spectacles?
Ans: Roger Bacon
Q: ______ was invented by Sir Humphry Davy.
Ans: Miner's Safety Lamp
Q: Roll photographic film was invented by ______
Ans: George Eastman
Q: 'Penicillin' was discovered by ______
Ans: Alexander Fleming
Q: Who was the inventor of mercury thermometer?
Ans: Fahrenheit
Q: John Ericsson invented ______
Ans: Screw Propeller
Q: ______ presented theory of relativity
Ans: Albert Einstein
Q: ______ was invented by F. Banting
Ans: Insulin
Q: Torricelli is famous due to the invention of ______
Ans: Barometer
Q: George Westinghouse introduced ______
Ans: Compressed air brake
Q: Mr. Sperry invented ______
Ans: Gyrocompass
Q: 'Chloroform' was first discovered by ______
Ans: James Simpson
Q: Who discovered 'X-rays'?
Ans: Roentgen
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible] ______
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible] ______
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented [illegible]?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who discovered [illegible]?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: [illegible] ______
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Mr. Otis invented ______
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented [illegible]?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented [illegible]?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who discovered [illegible]?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented 'Radar'?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented 'Type [illegible]'?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented [illegible]?
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Who invented 'Transistor'?
Ans: W. Shockley
Q: [illegible]
Ans: [illegible]
Q: Polio, AIDS and Measles are caused by ______
Ans: [illegible]

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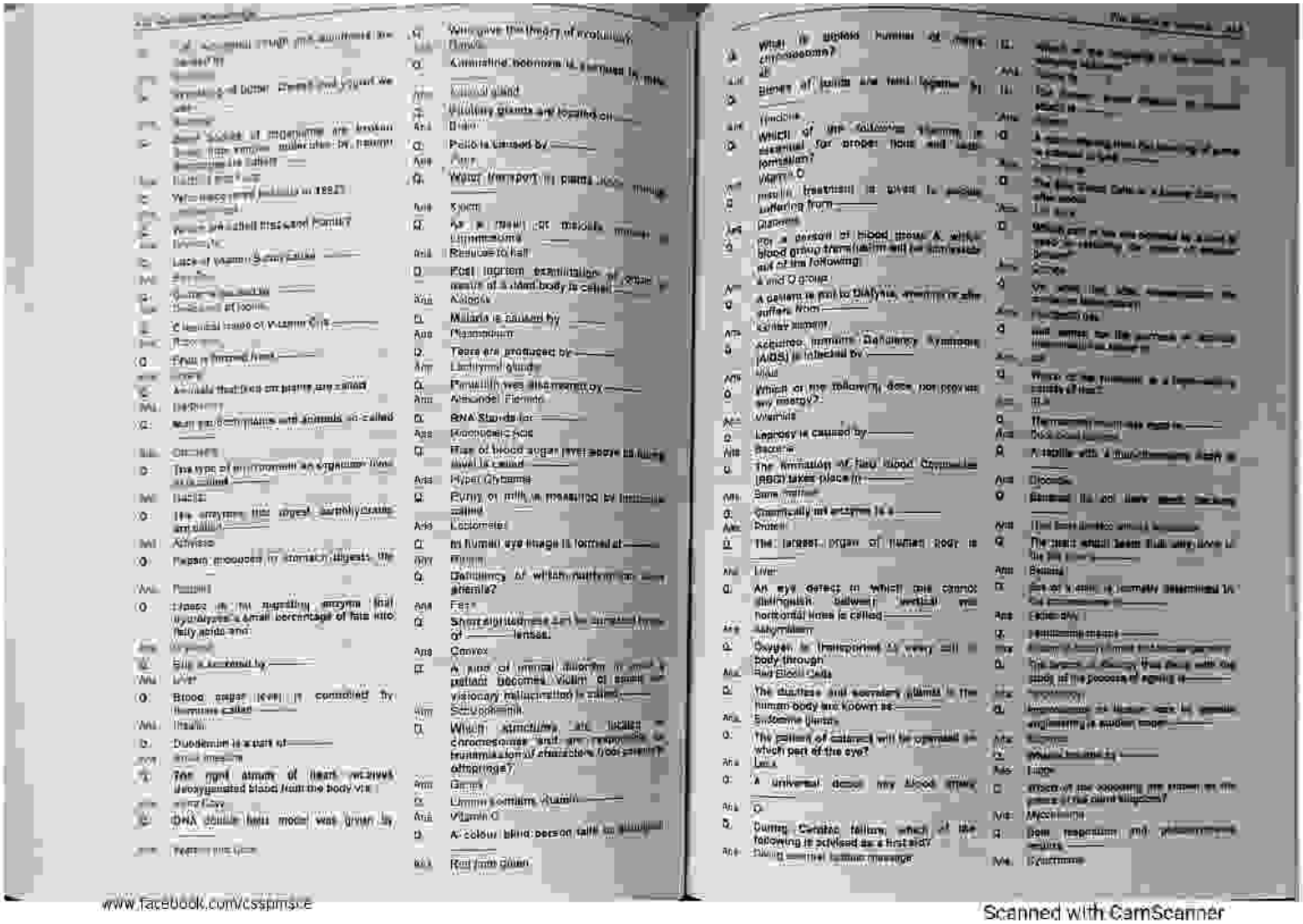

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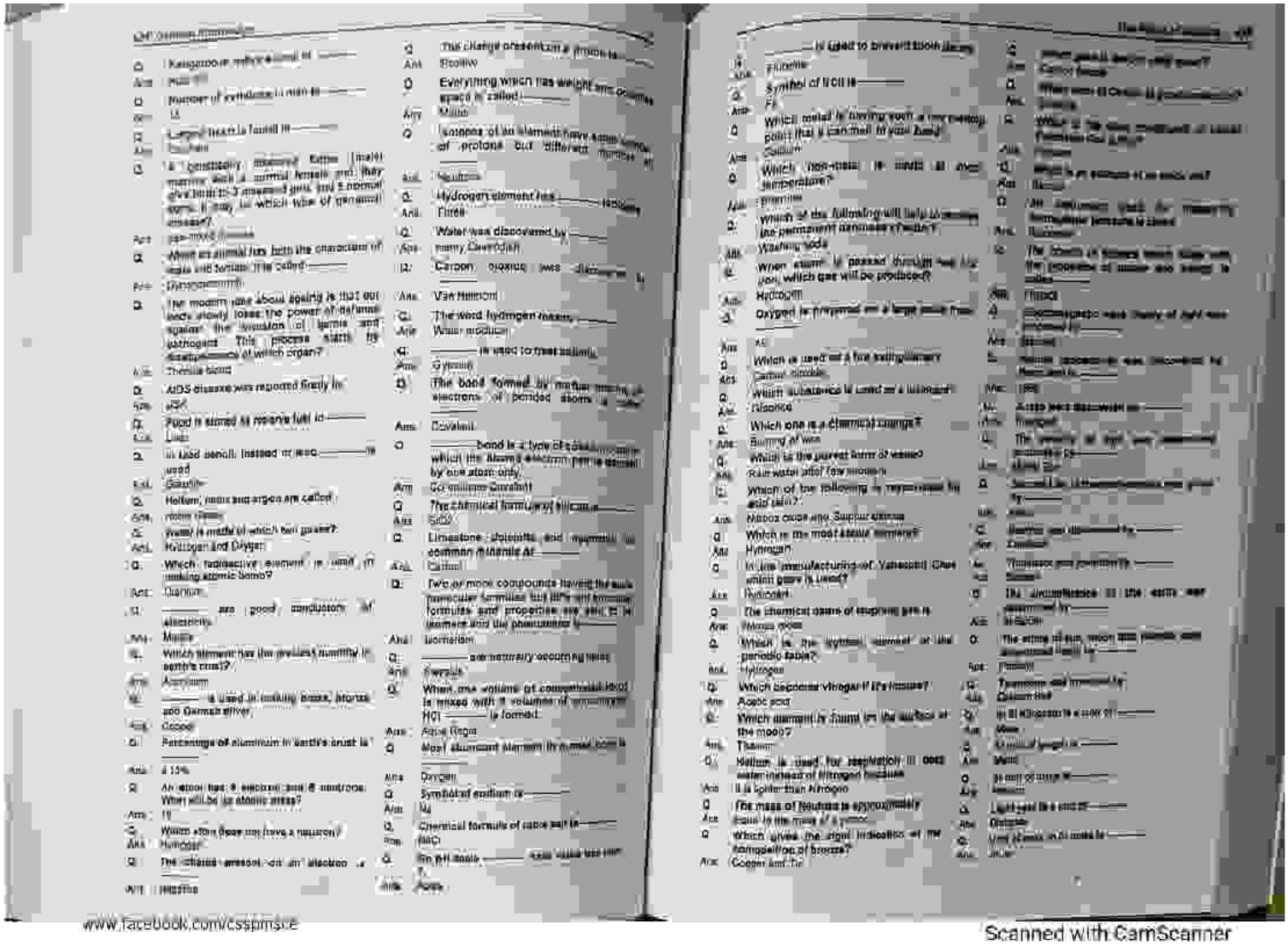

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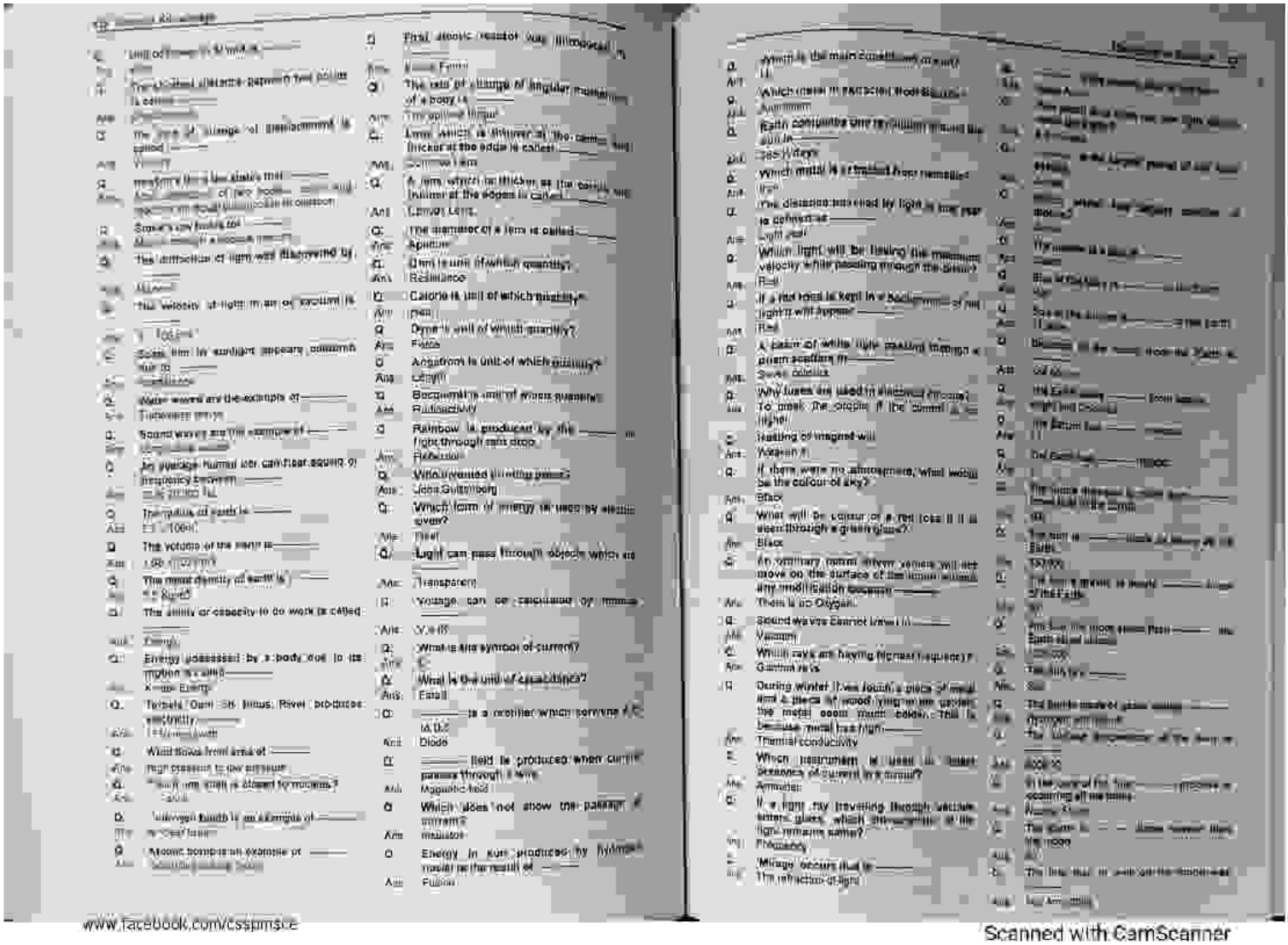

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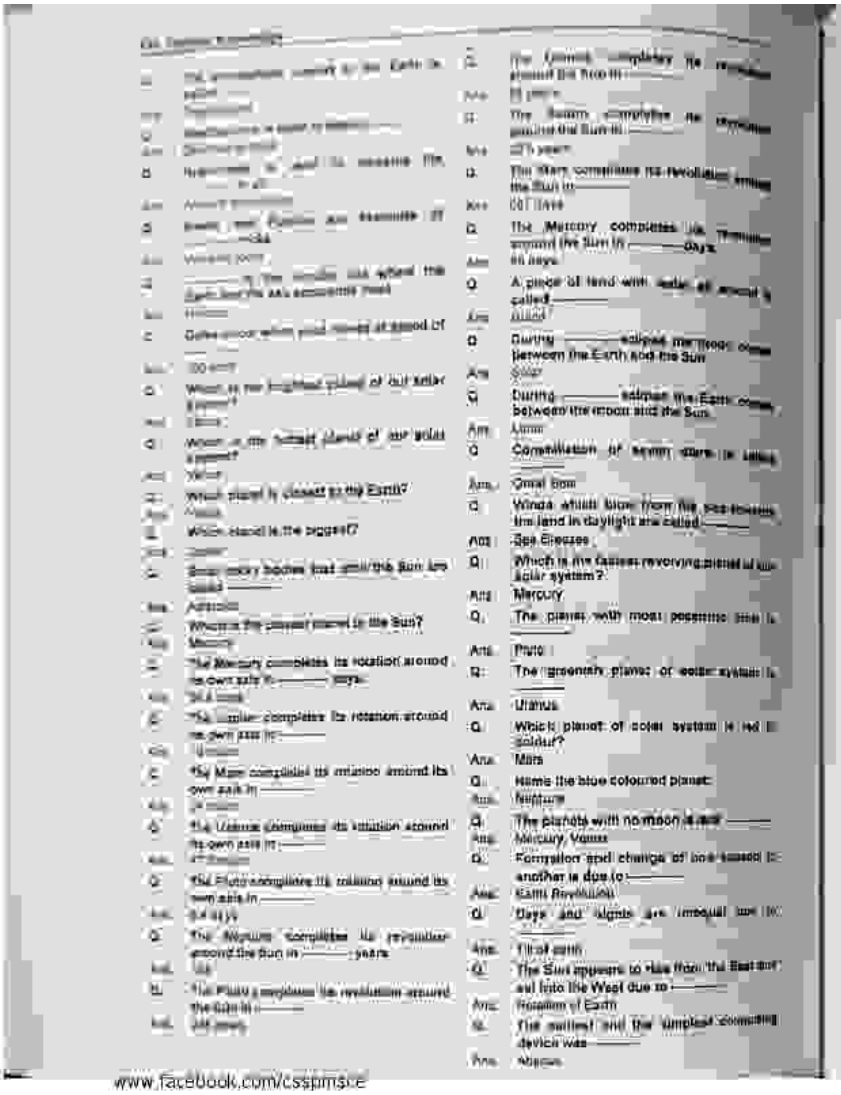
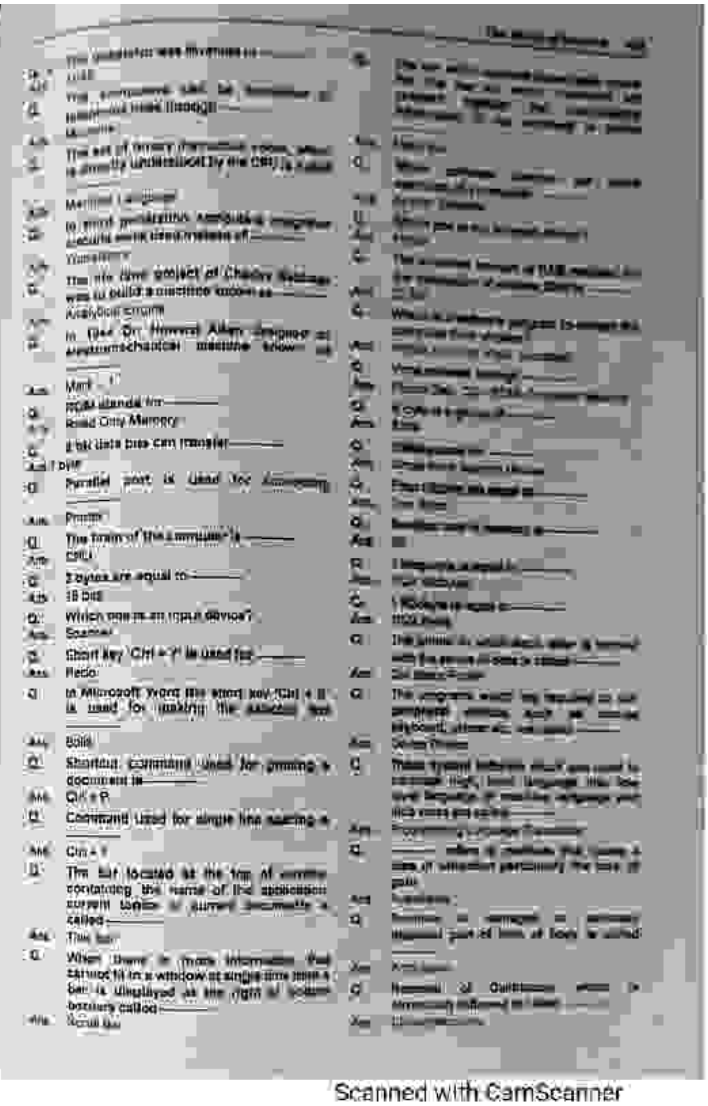


Q. Which is the coldest planet of solar system?
Ans. Neptune
Q. The planets with no moon are ——
Ans. Mercury, Venus
Q. Formation and change of one season to another is due to ——
Ans. Earth Revolution
Q. Days and nights are unequal due to ——
Ans. Tilt of earth
Q. The Sun appears to rise from the East and set into the West due to ——
Ans. Rotation of Earth
Q. The earliest and the simplest counting device was ——
Ans. Abacus



Q. When software patches are made available by the manufacturer to correct errors, they are called ——
Ans. Service packs
Q. Which one is a volatile memory?
Ans. RAM
Q. The command used to open a new blank document is ——
Ans. Ctrl + N
Q. Command used to open existing document is ——
Ans. Ctrl + O
Q. The bar located at the top of window containing the name of the application, current folder or current document is called ——
Ans. Title bar
Q. When there is more information that can not fit in a window at single time then it can be displayed on the right of bottom by using ——
Ans. Scroll bar

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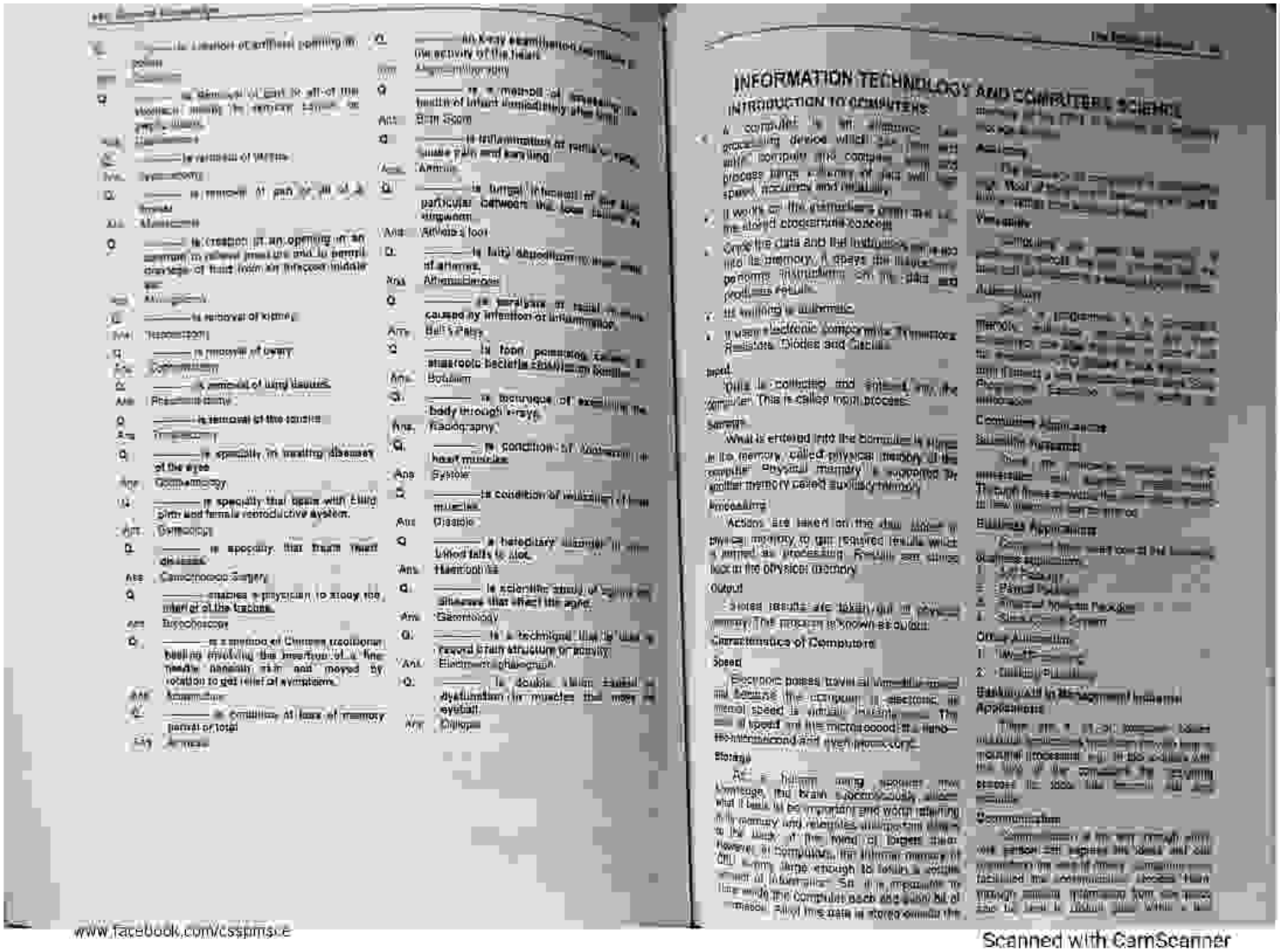

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

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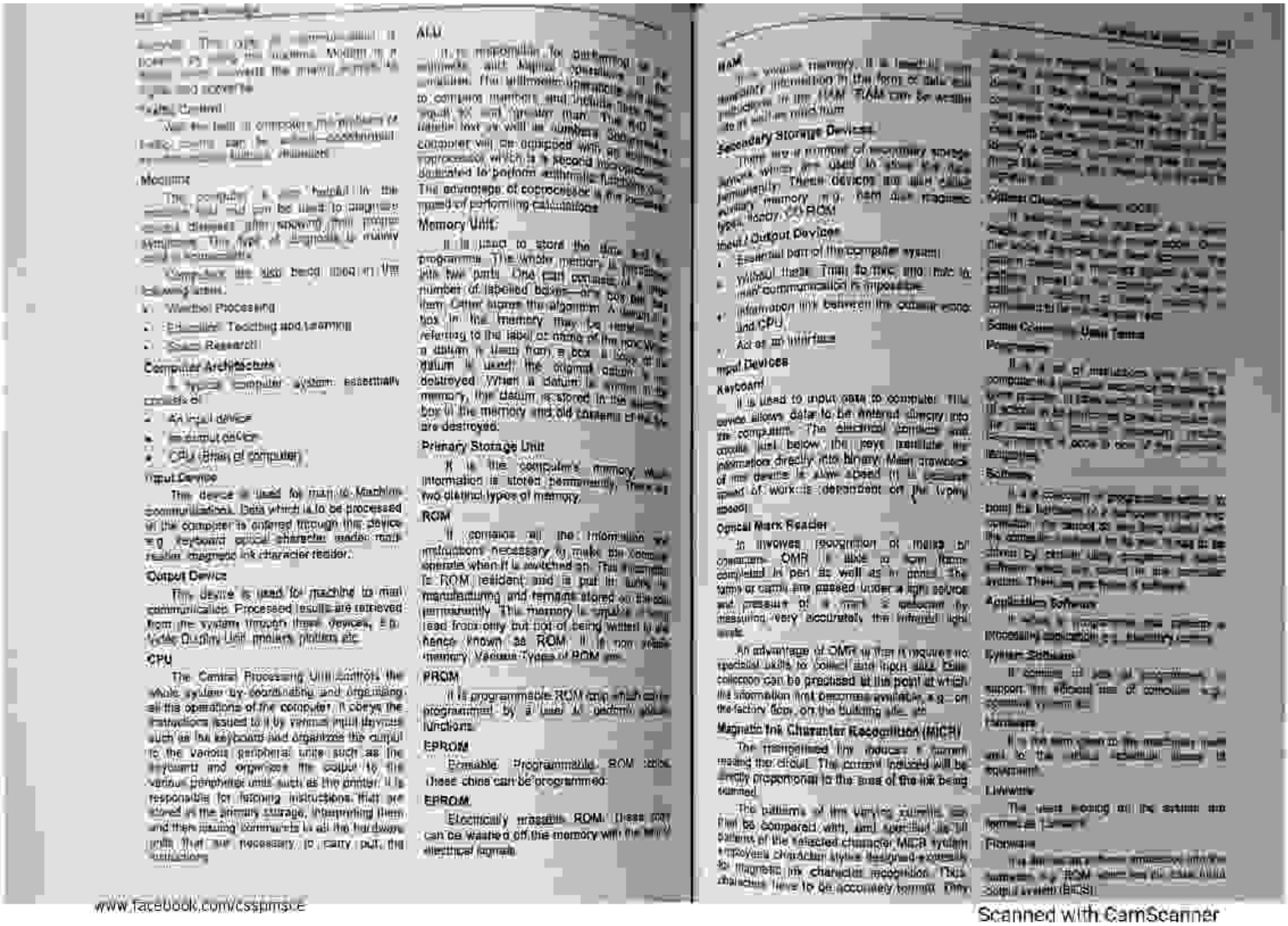

ALU

It is responsible for performing all the arithmetic and logical operations in the computer. The arithmetic operations are to compare numbers and include less than, equal to and greater than. The ALU is capable of working with numbers and making decisions. Some computers will be equipped with an additional processor which is a second microprocessor dedicated to perform arithmetic functions. The advantage of coprocessor is the increased speed of performing calculations.

Memory Unit:

It is used to store the data and the programme. The whole memory is divided into two parts. One part consists of a large number of labelled boxes—or cells as they are often called where the algorithm (a series of instructions) is stored. Each box in the memory may be referred to by the label or name of the box. When a datum is taken from a box it is copied and the datum is used. The original datum is not destroyed. When a datum is stored in the memory, the datum is stored in the selected box in the memory and old contents of the box are destroyed.

Primary Storage Unit

It is the computer's memory where information is stored permanently. There are two distinct types of memory.

ROM

It contains all the information and instructions necessary to make the computer operate when it is switched on. The memory in ROM resident, and is put in during manufacturing and remains stored on the chip permanently. The memory is usually read from only but not of being written to and hence known as ROM. It is non volatile memory. Various types of ROM are:

PROM

It is programmable ROM chip which can be programmed by a user to perform some functions.

EPROM

Erasable Programmable ROM (also these chips can be programmed.

EPROM

Electrically erasable ROM. These can be washed off the memory with the help of electrical signals.

RAM

It is volatile memory. It is used to store temporary information in the form of data and instructions in the RAM. RAM can be written into as well as read from.

Secondary Storage Devices

There are a number of secondary storage devices which are used to store the data/ programs permanently. These devices are also called auxiliary memory e.g. hard disk, magnetic tapes, CD-ROM.

Input / Output Devices

- Essential part of the computer system.
- Without these, man to machine and machine to man communication is impossible.
- Information link between the outside world and CPU.
- Act as an interface.

Input Devices

Keyboard

It is used to input data to computer. This device allows data to be entered directly into the computer. The electrical contacts and circuits just below the keys translate the information directly into binary. Main drawback of this device is slow speed. It is because speed of work is dependent on the typing speed.

Optical Mark Reader

It involves recognition of marks on paper/card. OMR is able to scan forms completed in pen as well as in pencil. The forms or cards are passed under a light source and pressure of a mark is detected by measuring very accurately, the intensity of light emitted.

An advantage of OMR is that it requires no special skills to collect and input data. Data collection can be practised at the point at which the information first becomes available, e.g. on the factory floor, on the building site, etc.

Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)

The reproduced ink induces a current passing the circuit. The current induced will be directly proportional to the area of the ink being scanned.

The patterns of the various symbols can then be compared with, and identified as, the patterns of the selected character MICR system employs characters styles designed especially for magnetic ink character recognition. These characters have to be accurately formed. Only

Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

Some Common Used Terms

Programme

It is a set of instructions given to the computer in a particular sequence for solving a given problem. It tells the computer exactly what to do in a particular situation. It is written in the form of a code or one of the computer languages.

Software

It is a collection of programmes written to assist the hardware of a computer system and to optimise its performance. It should be easy to use and should help the computer user to do his work. It has to be written by certain utility programmes called software which are stored in the computer system. There are two types of software.

Application Software

It refers to programmes that provide a processing application e.g. inventory control.

System Software

It consists of sets of programmes to support the efficient use of computer e.g. operating system etc.

Hardware

It is the term used to the machinery itself and to the actual electronic items in equipment.

Liveware

The user having all the system and hardware is known as liveware.

Firmware

It is the term used to describe instructions that are stored in ROM which are built into the computer system (BIOS).

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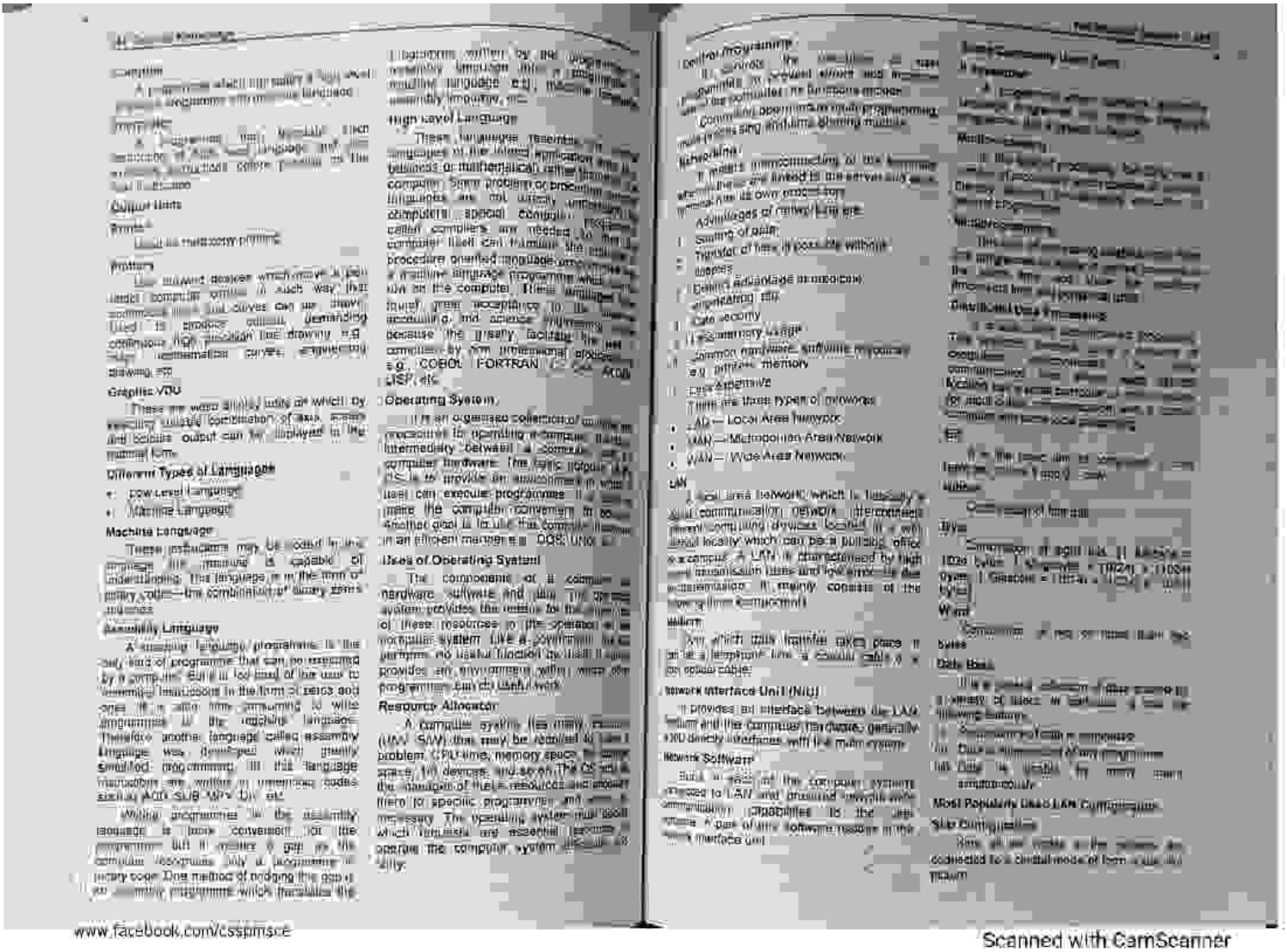

Different Types of Language

- Low Level Language
- Machine Language

Machine Language

Assembly Language

High Level Language

Operating System

Uses of Operating System

Resource Allocator

Network Interface Unit (NIU)

Network Software

LAN

Most Popular Used LAN Components

Star Configuration

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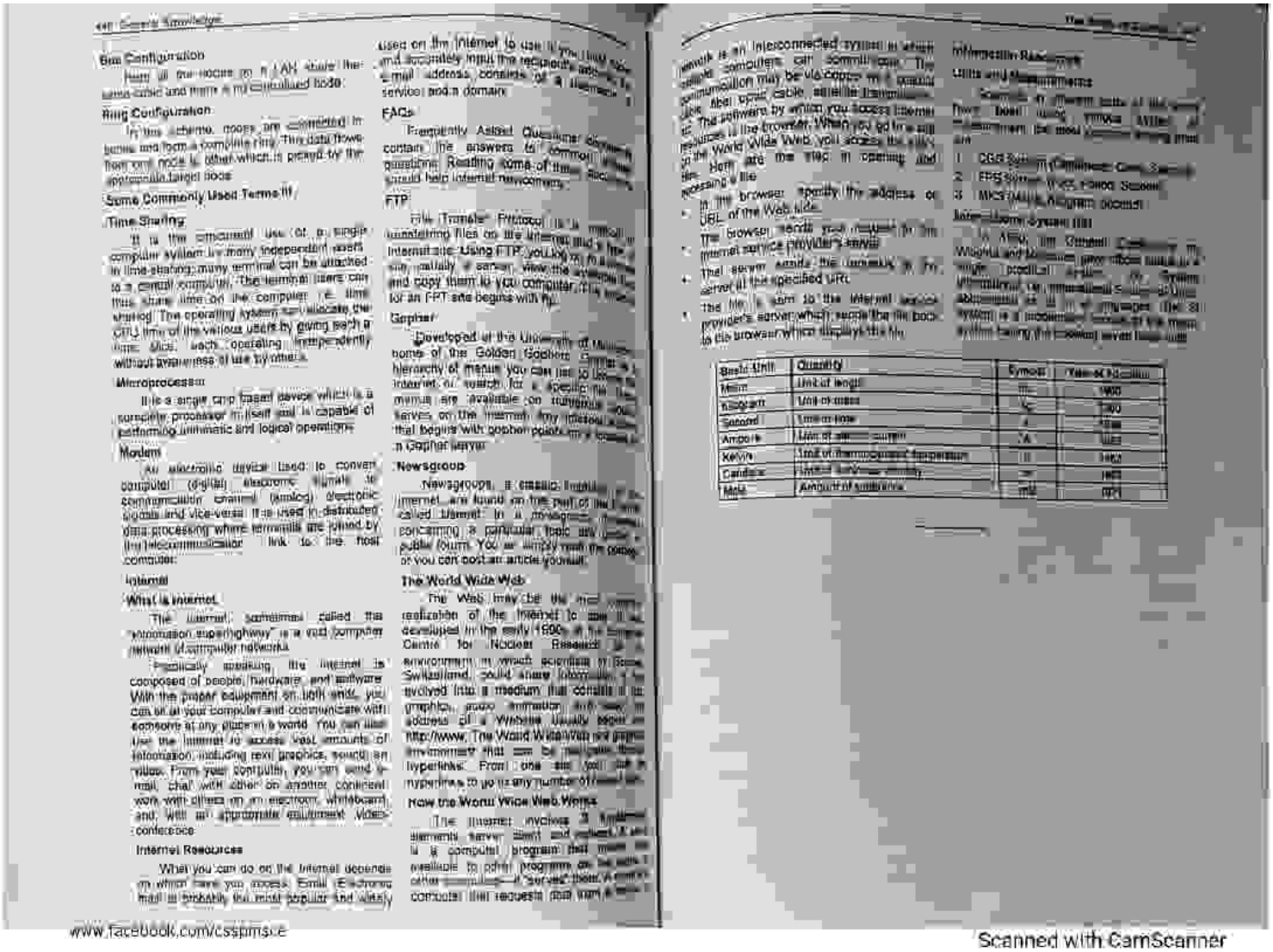

Bus Configuration

Here all the nodes in a LAN share the same cable and form a multicabled node.

Ring Configuration

In this scheme, nodes are connected in series and form a complete ring. The data flows from one node to other which is picked up by the appropriate target node.

Some Commonly Used Terms !!!

Time Sharing

It is the concurrent use of a single computer system by many independent users. In time-sharing, many terminal can be attached to a central computer. The terminal users can thus share time on the computer i.e. time shared. The operating system allocates the CPU time of the various users by giving each a time slice, each operating independently without awareness of use by others.

Microprocessor

It is a single chip based device which is a complete processor in itself and is capable of performing arithmetic and logical operations.

Modem

An electronic device used to convert computer (digital) electronic signals to communication channel (analog) electronic signals and vice-versa. It is used in distributed data processing where terminals are joined by the telecommunication link to the host computer.

Internet

What is Internet

The Internet, sometimes called the "information superhighway", is a vast computer network of computer networks.

Practically speaking, the Internet is composed of people, hardware and software. With the proper equipment on both ends, you can sit at your computer and communicate with someone at any place in a world. You can also use the Internet to access vast amounts of information, including text, graphics, sound, and video. From your computer, you can send e-mail, chat with other on another continent, work with others on an electronic whiteboard, and, with an appropriate equipment, video-conference.

Internet Resources

What you can do on the Internet depends on which tools you access. Email (Electronic mail) is probably the most popular and widely used on the Internet to use it, you must type and accurately input the recipient's address. E-mail address consists of a username and a service and a domain.

FAQs

Frequently Asked Questions: document contains the answers to common questions. Reading some of these documents should help internet newcomers.

FTP

File Transfer Protocol: It is method of transferring files on the Internet and is the Internet site. Using FTP, you log on to a site, usually a server, view the available files and copy them to you computer. A site for an FPT site begins with ftp.

Gopher

Developed at the University of Minnesota, home of the Golden Gophers. Gopher is a hierarchy of menus you can use to browse the Internet, or search for a specific file. The menus are available on numerous gopher servers on the Internet. Any gopher menu that begins with gopher points you to another Gopher server.

Newsgroup

Newsgroups, a classic feature of the Internet are found on the part of the Internet called Usenet. In a newsgroup, people discussing a particular topic use a public forum. You or simply read the postings or you can post an article yourself.

The World Wide Web

The Web may be the most visible realization of the Internet to date. It was developed in the early 1990s at the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN), a research environment in which scientists in Geneva, Switzerland, could share information. The Web has evolved into a medium that contains all the graphics, audio, animation and video. An address of a Website usually begins with http://www. The World Wide Web is a graphical environment that can be navigated using hyperlinks. From one site you can hyperlink to go to any number of other sites.

How the World Wide Web Works

The Internet involves a number of computers elements serve, client and network. A server is a computer program that makes its available to other programs on the same or other computers. A "served" client is a computer that requests data from a server.

network is an interconnected system in which various computers can communicate. The communication may be via copper wire, fiber optic cable, satellite transmission, etc. The software by which you access Internet resources is the browser. When you go for a site on the World Wide Web, you access the site. Here are the steps in opening and accessing a file:

1. In the browser, specify the address or URL of the Web site.
2. The browser sends your request to the Internet service provider's server.
3. That server sends the command to the server at the specified URL.
4. The file is sent to the Internet service provider's server which sends the file back to the browser which displays the file.

Basic Unit	Quantity	Symbol	Value of Fundamental
Meter	Unit of length	m	1650
Kilogram	Unit of mass	kg	1960
Second	Time or time	s	1956
Ampere	Unit of electric current	A	1954
Kelvin	Unit of thermodynamic temperature	K	1954
Candela	Unit of luminous intensity	cd	1967
Mole	Amount of substance	mol	1971

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Chapter 9

IMPORTANT TERMS OF GEOGRAPHY, POLITICS, LAW, COMPUTER, MILITARY, ECONOMICS & LITERATURE

GEOGRAPHY

Altitude The height of a place or thing usually measured from sea level or the surface of the land.

Antipodes The places situated at the extremities of any diameter of the earth (or sphere). Two places would have the antipodes if one is 0 and another 0 some angle angle and 2 and another 0 some angle angle, the 2 and another 0 These angles should differ by 180°. The antipodes region of India is in the Pacific Ocean. The East Island.

Aphelion The position of the earth or any other planet in its orbit when it is at its greatest distance from the sun. The earth reaches its aphelion on 4th July, when the earth is at a distance of 152 million km from the sun. Opposite of the perihelion.

Apogee The point in the orbit of the Moon or of a planet or in the spacecraft orbit that is farthest from the earth.

Archipelago A cluster of islands.

Arctic Circle An imaginary line drawn along approximately latitude 66°30'N. The climate north of the Arctic Circle is very cold and therefore few people live there.

Atmosphere The mass of air that extends outward from the surface of the earth with gases. The atmosphere is divided into four layers: the troposphere, in which temperature decreases as altitude increases; the stratosphere, in which temperature is constant then increases; the mesosphere, in which it decreases; and the thermosphere, in which it increases again.

Atoll A coral reef that partially or completely surrounds a lagoon.

Basin A portion of land that is lower than the surrounding area. Basins are created when vertical movement causes the earth's crust to sink. Also, the area drained by a river and its tributaries.

Bay Part of an ocean or sea, or other body of water, which extends inland. Bays are usually smaller than gulfs.

Bight A bay formed by a curve in the coastline.

Caldera A ridge-like formed when the top of a volcano collapses or is exploded away.

Canyon A narrow, deep valley with steep sides. Many canyons have a river running in the floor.

Climate General weather conditions over a long period.

Continent A large unbroken land mass distinguished from an island by its size. The seven continents are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and Antarctica (though Europe and Asia are continuous land mass divided along the line of the Ural Mountains running south to the Arctic Ocean.

Continental drift theory The theory, proposed in 1915 by Alfred Wegener, that all the continents were joined together in one supercontinent, Pangaea, some 200 million years ago. Pangaea began to break up, and the continents drifted through the ocean to their present locations. The continental drift theory has now largely been replaced by the plate tectonics theory.

Continental shelf The edge of a continent covered by shallow ocean water, up to about 100 fathoms (600 feet), beyond which is the continental slope, which descends to the deep-sea plain, about 13,000-20,000 m (40,000-60,000 m).

Cove A small and sheltered bay or inlet with a small valley in a mountain.

Crater The bowl-shaped depression at the top of a volcano. Also, the depression made when a meteorite hits the earth.

Delta A triangular-shaped piece of land formed by sediment at the mouth of a river.

Dune A hill or ridge of sand that has been deposited by wind.

Equator An imaginary line encircling the earth midway between the poles. The equator is at latitude 0°.

Equinox The two times during the year (on or about March 21 and September 23) when the sun's rays strike the equator directly. At equinox, day and night are the same length everywhere in the world.

Equinoxes Two days in a year when day and night are equal throughout the world on equinoxes. Falling midway between the dates of Solstices, on these dates, the earth's axis lies at 90° to the line joining the centre of the earth and the sun and neither the northern nor the southern hemisphere is inclined towards the sun. The vernal equinox occurs on March 21 and it is also called the spring equinox in the northern hemisphere, while the autumnal equinox occurs on September 23. On these two days every place on the globe experiences 12 hours daylight and 12 hours darkness. The sun rises due east and sets due west and is directly overhead on the equator.

Erosion The gradual wearing away of the surface of the land. For example, soil is eroded by wind and water, rock is eroded by trickling and freezing.

Estuary A valley at the mouth of a river where fresh water and sea water mix. Estuaries are created either when the sea rises or when the sea level rises, and are commonly shaped like a funnel.

Fjord A long, narrow inlet of the ocean with steep sides.

Floodplain Flat land along land along either side of a river that is subject to flooding.

Geyser A jet of hot water or steam periodically thrown up by a hot spring.

Glacier A large mass of slowly moving ice. Glaciers are formed on land when snow is compacted and recrystallized.

Gorge An especially narrow and steep-walled canyon.

Gulf Part of an ocean or sea that extends in land. Gulfs are generally larger than bays.

Hemisphere One half of the Earth's surface. Covered or is divided. For example the Northern Hemisphere has some of the equator, the Southern Hemisphere south of the equator. By convention the Eastern Hemisphere consists of the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa; the Western

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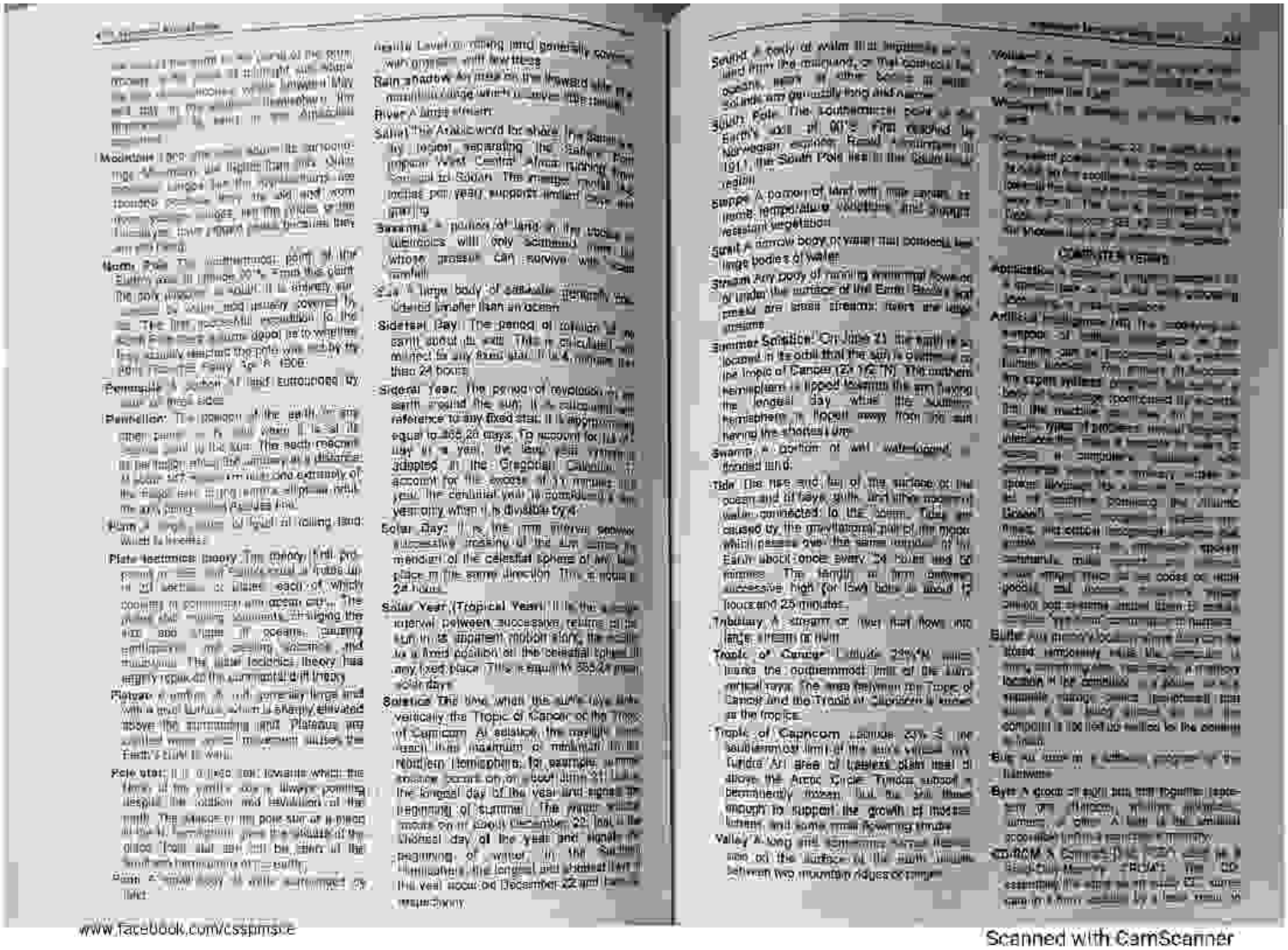

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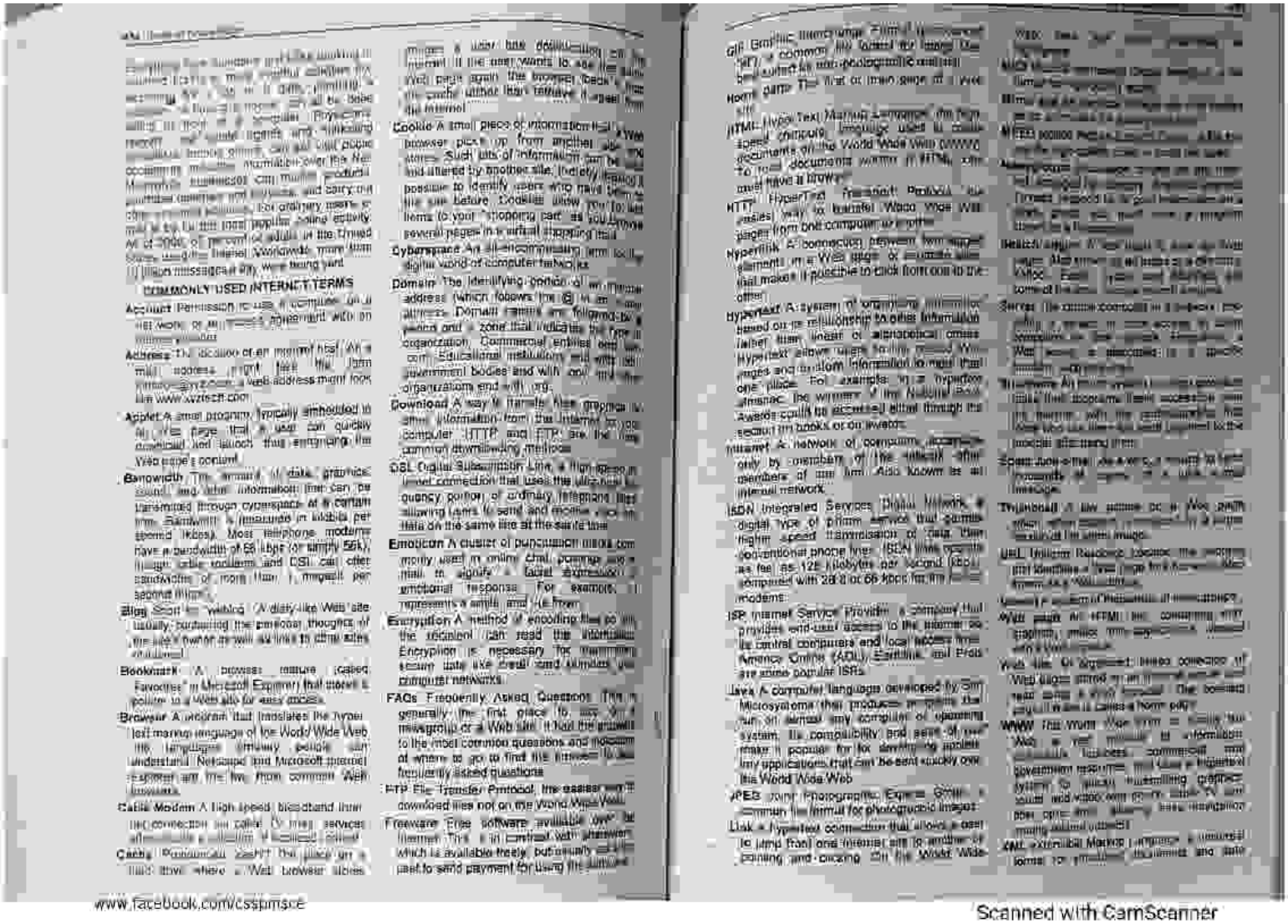

COMMONLY USED INTERNET TERMS

Account Permission to use a computer or a network, usually granted with an [illegible]

Address The location of an item of mail. An e-mail address might look like [illegible]. A web address might look like www.xyzsoft.com

Applet A small program, typically embedded in a Web page, that a user can quickly download and launch, thus enhancing the Web page's content.

Bandwidth The amount of data, graphics, sound, and other information that can be transmitted through cyberspace at a certain time. Bandwidth is measured in kilobits per second (kbps). Most telephone modems have a bandwidth of 56 kbps (or simply 56k), though cable modems and DSL can offer bandwidths of more than 1 megabit per second (mbps).

Blog Short for "weblog." A diary-like Web site usually containing the personal thoughts of the site's owner as well as links to other sites.

Bookmark A browser feature (called "Favorites" in Microsoft Explorer) that stores a pointer to a Web site for easy access.

Browser A program that translates the hypertext markup language of the World Wide Web (the language primarily people can understand. Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer are the two most common Web browsers.

Cable Modem A high-speed broadband Internet connection [illegible]

Cache Pronounced "cash," the place on a hard drive where a Web browser stores [illegible]

[illegible] a user has downloaded on the Internet. If the user wants to see that Web page again, the browser looks in the cache rather than retrieves it anew from the Internet.

Cookie A small piece of information that a Web browser picks up from another site. Cookies store such bits of information on the user's hard drive and allow the site that originally created it to read and altered by another site. Ordinarily, it is not possible to identify users who have never been to the site before. Cookies allow you to keep track of items in your "shopping cart" as you browse several pages in a virtual shopping mall.

Cyberspace An all-encompassing term for the digital world of computer networks.

Domain The identifying portion of an Internet address (which follows the @ in an e-mail address). Domain names are followed by a period and a zone that indicates the type of organization. Commercial entities end with .com. Educational institutions end with .edu. Government bodies end with .gov, and [illegible] organizations end with .org.

Download A way to transfer files, graphics, or other information from the Internet to your computer. HTTP and FTP are the two common downloading methods.

DSL Digital Subscription Line, a high-speed Internet connection that uses the ultra-high frequency portion of ordinary telephone lines, allowing users to send and receive voice and data on the same line at the same time.

Emoticon A cluster of punctuation marks commonly used in online chat, postings and e-mail to signify a facial expression or emotional response. For example, :-) represents a smile and :-(a frown.

Encryption A method of encoding files so that the recipient can read the information. Encryption is necessary for transmitting secure data like credit card numbers over computer networks.

FAQs Frequently Asked Questions. This is generally the first place to look if you visit a newsgroup or a Web site. It has the answers to the most common questions and provides advice on where to go to find the answers to less frequently asked questions.

FTP File Transfer Protocol, the easiest way to download files not on the World Wide Web.

Freeware Free software available over the Internet. This is in contrast with shareware, which is available freely, but usually with a request to send payment for using the [illegible]

GIF Graphic Interchange Format. A compressed file format commonly [illegible] best suited for non-photographic material.

Home page The first or main page of a Web site.

HTML Hypertext Markup Language. [illegible] used to code documents on the World Wide Web (WWW). To read documents written in HTML, one must have a browser.

HTTP Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The most popular way to transfer Web Wide Web files from one computer to another.

Hyperlink A connection between two related elements on a Web page or [illegible] that makes it possible to click from one to the other.

Hypertext A system of organizing information based on its relationship to other information rather than linear or alphabetical order. Hypertext allows users to jump around Web pages and random information to read that one place. For example, in a hypertext almanac, the winners of the National Book Awards could be accessed either through the section on books or on awards.

Intranet A network of computers accessible only by members of the network - other members of the firm. Also known as an internal network.

ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network, a digital type of phone service that permits higher-speed transmission of data than conventional phone lines. ISDN lines operate as fast as 128 kilobytes per second (kbps), compared with 28.8 or 56 kbps for [illegible] modems.

ISP Internet Service Provider, a company that provides end-user access to the Internet via its central computers and local access lines. America Online (AOL), CompuServe, and Prodigy are some popular ISPs.

Java A computer language developed by Sun Microsystems that produces programs that run on almost any computer or operating system. Its compatibility and ease of use make it popular for developing applets, tiny applications that can be sent quickly over the World Wide Web.

JPEG Joint Photographic Experts Group, a common file format for photographic images.

Link A hypertext connection that allows a user to jump from one Internet site to another by pointing and clicking on the Word Wide [illegible]

Web [illegible]

MIDI [illegible]

Mime [illegible]

Modem [illegible]

Netiquette [illegible]

Search engine [illegible]

Server [illegible]

Shareware [illegible]

Spam Junk e-mail or a message sent to [illegible]

Thumbnail A low-[illegible]

URL Uniform Resource Locator, the method that identifies a Web page for a browser. [illegible]

Virus [illegible]

Web page An HTML file containing text, graphics, photos, links and [illegible]

Web site [illegible]

WWW The World Wide Web or [illegible]

XML eXtensible Markup Language, a universal format for structured documents and data [illegible]

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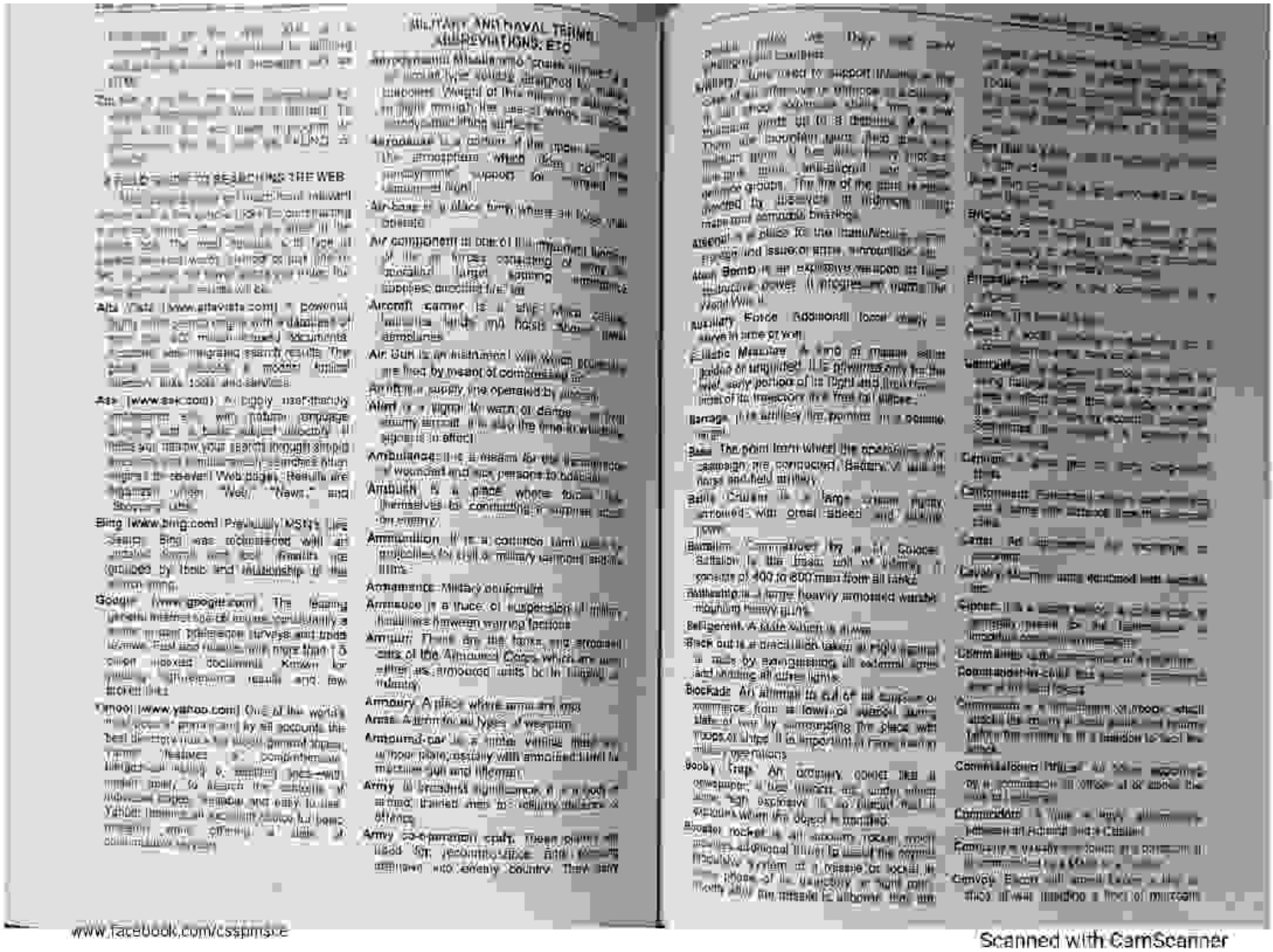

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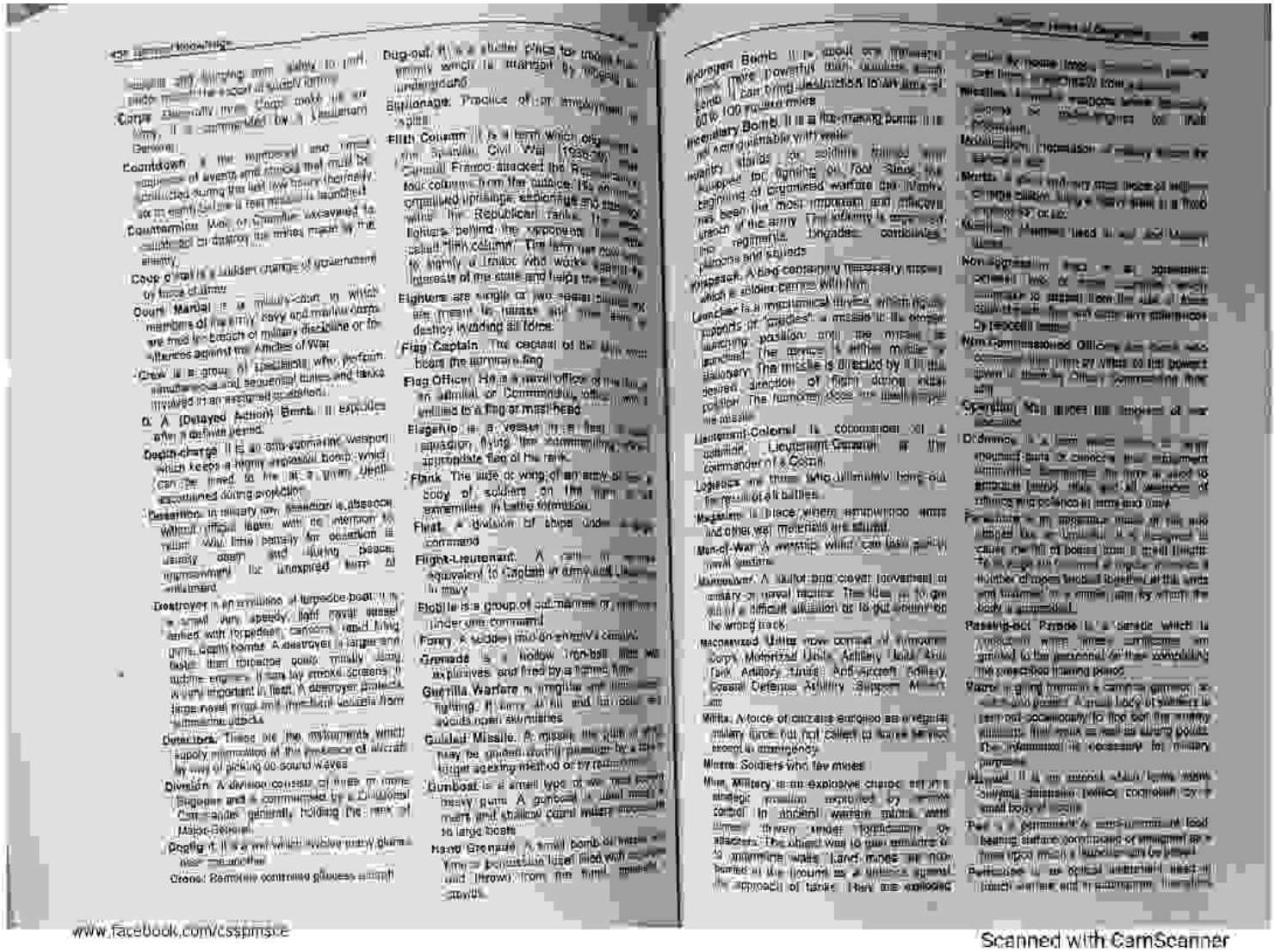

Countdown: The numbered and timed sequence of events and checks that must be completed during the last few hours (normally 24 or less) before a rocket is launched.

Countermine: Mine or charge excavated to counteract or destroy the mines made by the enemy.

Coup d'etat: A sudden change of government by force of arms.

Court Martial: It is a military court in which members of the army, navy and marine corps are tried for breach of military discipline or for offences against the Articles of War.

Crew: It is a group of specialists who perform simultaneous and sequential duties and tasks involved in an assigned operation.

D. A. (Delayed Action) Bomb: It explodes after a definite period.

Depth-charge: It is an anti-submarine weapon which keeps a highly explosive bomb which can be fired to hit at a given depth encountered during projection.

Desertion: In military law desertion is absence without official leave with an intention to remain away from penalty for desertion is severe in time of war and during peace usually stern and during peace imprisonment for unexpired term of enlistment.

Destroyer: It is an abbreviation of torpedo-boat destroyer. It is a small very speedy, light naval vessel armed with torpedoes, cannons, quick firing guns, depth bombs. A destroyer is large and fast. Its reactive power is usually steam engines. It can lay smoke screens. It is very important in fleet. A destroyer protects large naval ships and merchant vessels from submarine attacks.

Detectors: These are the instruments which supply information of the presence of aircraft by way of picking up sound waves.

Division: A division consists of three or more brigades and is commanded by a Divisional Commander generally holding the rank of Major-General.

Dogfig: It is a war which involve many planes near one another.

Drone: Remotely controlled glideless aircraft.

Dug-out: It is a shelter place for troops from enemy which is manned by troops in underground.

Espionage: Practice of or employment of spies.

Fifth Column: It is a term which originated in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). When General Franco attacked the Republican capital with four columns from the outside, he announced that a fifth column, consisting of his supporters within the Republican ranks, would fight behind the republican lines. The result: Fifth column. The term is now used to signify a traitor who works against the interests of the state and helps the enemy.

Fighters are single or two seated planes or are meant to harass and then aim to destroy by using all forms.

Flag Captain: The captain of the ship who bears the admiral's flag.

Flag Officer: He is a naval officer of the rank of an admiral or Commodore, who is entitled to a flag at mast head.

Flagship: It is a vessel in a fleet or squadron, flying the commanding officer, appropriate flag of his rank.

Flank: The side or wing of an army or of a body of soldiers on the right or left extremities in battle formation.

Fleet: A division of ships under a high command.

Flight-Lieutenant: A rank in air force equivalent to Captain in army and Lieutenant in navy.

Flotilla is a group of submarines or destroyers under one command.

Foray: A sudden raid on enemy's country.

Grenade is a hollow iron-ball filled with explosives and fired by a hand fuse.

Guerrilla Warfare: An irregular and unofficial fighting. It carry on hit and run raids and avoids open skirmishes.

Guided Missile: A missile the path of which may be guided during transition by a built-in target seeking method or by remote control.

Gunboat is a small type of war boat with heavy guns. A gunboat is used mostly in rivers and shallow coastal waters as opposed to large boats.

Hand Grenade: A small bomb or missile which is pulled out of the mouth as a safety pin is pulled out and thrown from the hand manually.

Hydrogen Bomb: It is about one thousand times more powerful than ordinary atom bomb. It can bring destruction to an area of 50 to 100 square miles.

Incendiary Bomb: It is a fire-raising bomb. It is not guidable or self-seeking.

Infantry stands for soldiers trained and equipped for fighting on foot. Since the beginning of organised warfare the infantry has been the most important and effective branch of the army. The infantry is made up of regiments, brigades, battalions, companies and squads.

Kitbag: A bag containing necessary articles which a soldier carries with him.

Launcher is a mechanical device, which holds, supports or "guides" a missile in its proper launching position and the missile is launched. The launcher is either mobile or stationary. The missile is directed by it in the desired direction of flight during initial position. The launcher does not control the missile.

Lieutenant-Colonel: It corresponds to a colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel is the commander of a Corps.

Logistics are those who ultimately bring out the result of all battles.

Magazine is place where ammunition, arms and other war materials are stored.

Man-of-War: A warship which can take part in naval actions.

Manoeuvre: A skilful and clever movement of military or naval forces. The idea is to get out of a difficult situation or to put enemy on the wrong track.

Mechanised Units now consist of Armoured Corps, Motorized Units, Artillery Units, Anti-Tank, Artillery Units, Anti-aircraft Artillery, Coastal Defence Artillery, Support Units, etc.

Militia: A force of citizens enrolled as a regular military force but not called to active service except in emergency.

Miners: Soldiers who lay mines.

Mine, Military is an explosive charge set in a strategic position operated by remote control in ancient warfare mines were dug under fortifications or attacks. The object was to ruin ramparts or to undermine walls. Land mines are now buried in the ground as a military ground the approach of tanks. They are exploded

Missiles: A missile is any object or weapon that is thrown or propelled in order to hit a target. Missiles may be unguided or self-guided.

Mobilisation: Increase of military forces for service in war.

Mortar: A gun with very short barrel of heavy calibre firing a shell at a high angle of 45° or so.

Munitions: Military stores used in war and military stores.

Non-aggression: Pact or an agreement between two or more countries which undertake to respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty and not to commit aggression against each other.

Non-Commissioned Officers are those who obtain their rank by virtue of the power given to them by Officer Commanding their unit.

Operation: War stores the moment of war activities.

Ordnance: It is a term which refers to any equipment, parts or devices and instruments ammunition, explosives and the like as used to propel, fire, drop or launch all weapons of offence and defence in land and naval.

Parachute: An apparatus made of silk which helps the occupant of a disabled aircraft to descend safely to the ground. It is designed to cause the fall of people from a great height. It is a large umbrella-like apparatus with a number of ropes hooked to belt. Let the wind and human will, a means with by which the body is suspended.

Passing-out Parade: It is a parade which is attended with great ceremony and privilege to the personnel of the unit during the prescribed training period.

Patrol: A group formed of a small number of soldiers or sailors and planes. A small body of soldiers is sent out occasionally to find out the enemy strength, their work as well as strong points. The information is necessary for military purposes.

Pillbox: It is an armed shelter from which machine gun fire can be directed. Usually concrete pillbox contains only a small body of men.

Port: It is permanent or semi-permanent land bearing station comprised of equipment as a base upon which a fleet can be based.

Pontoon: It is a boat or vessel used in bridge construction. Pontoon is also a flat-bottomed boat or vessel used in ferrying.

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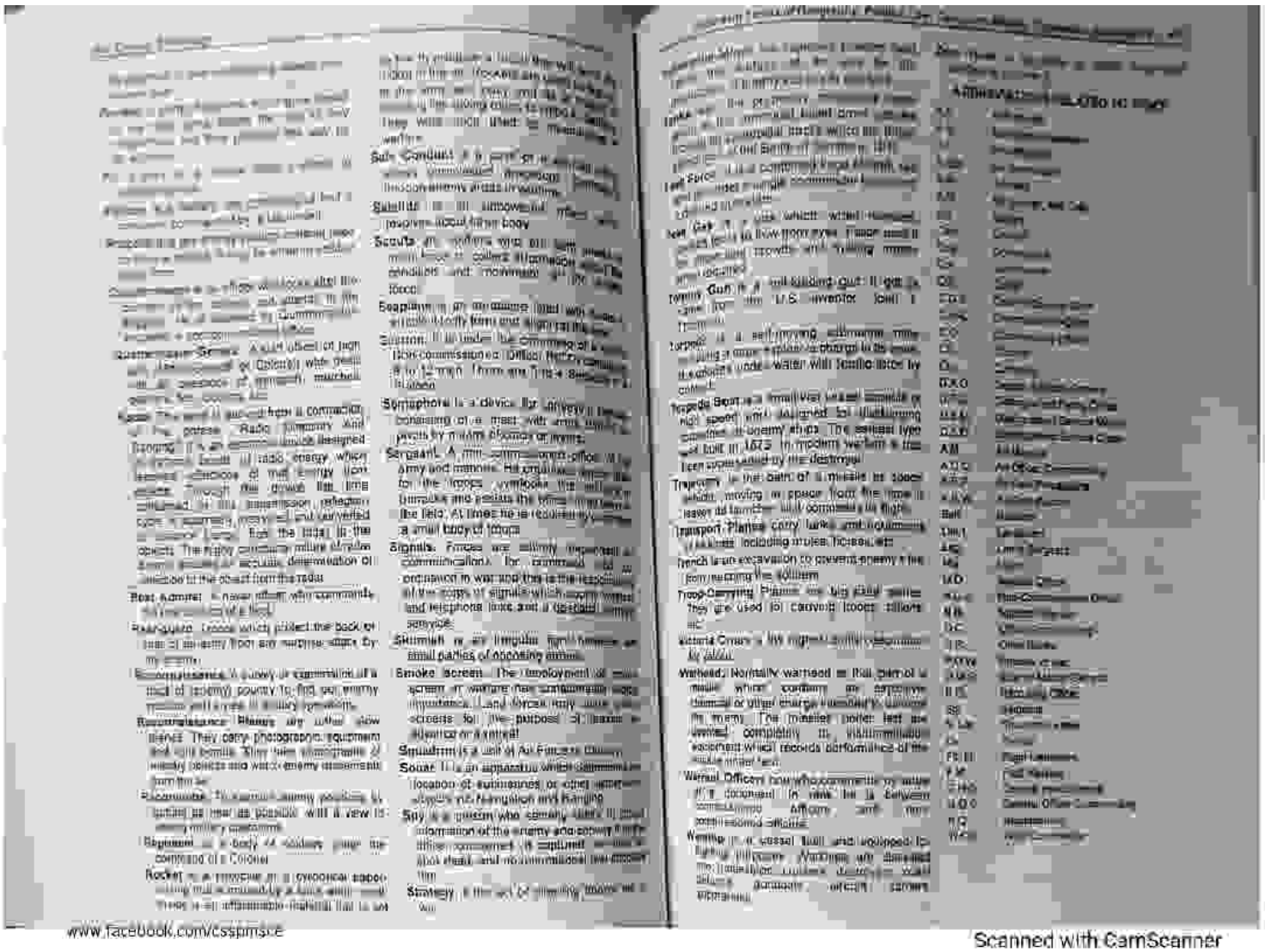

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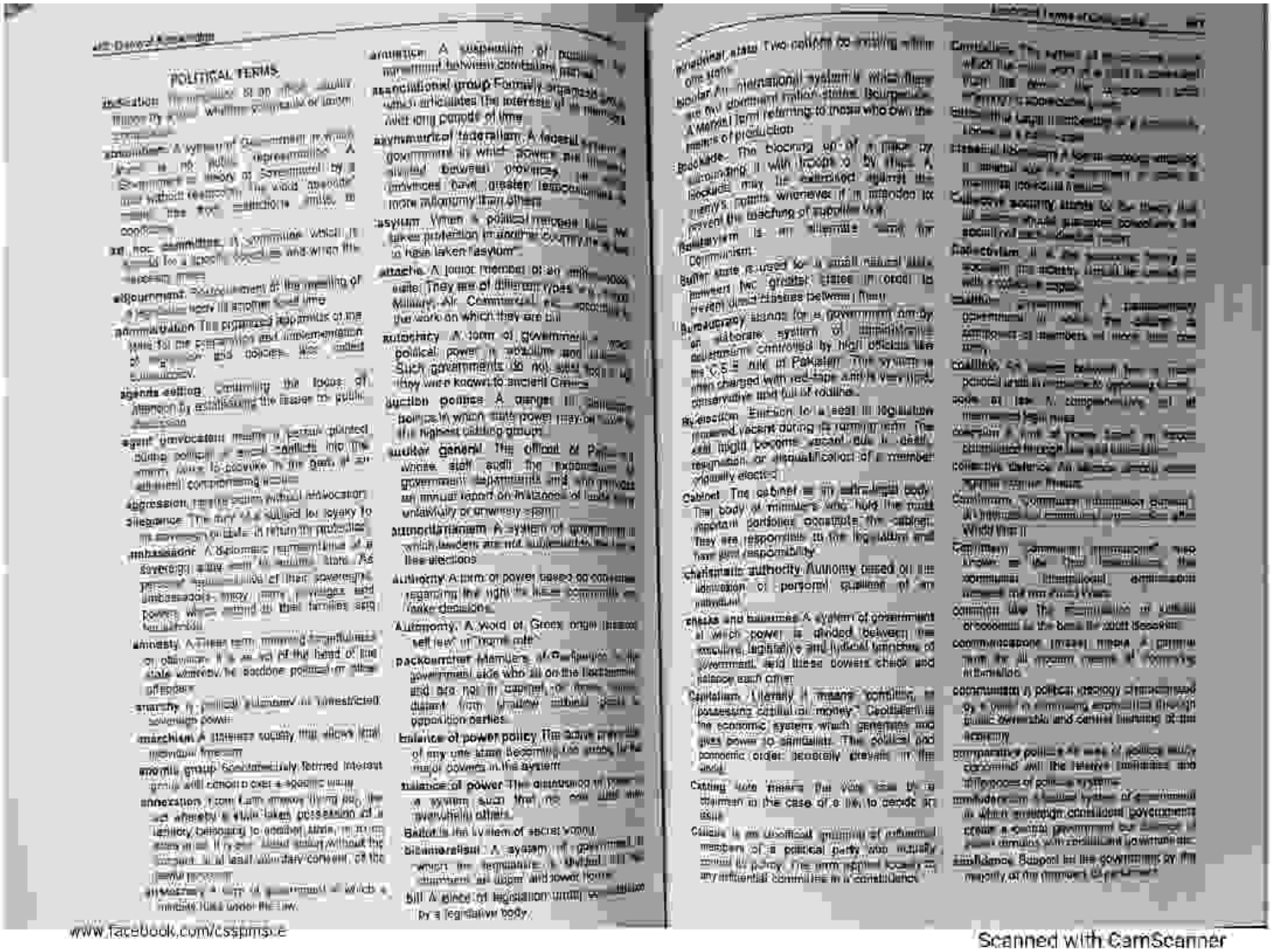

POLITICAL TERMS

abdication The voluntary act by which a ruler gives up the throne.

absolutism A system of government in which the ruler is not subject to any constitutional restrictions. A form of government by a single person who has unlimited power.

ad hoc committee A committee which is set up for a specific purpose and which ceases to exist when it has completed its task.

adjournment Postponement of the meeting of a legislative body to another time.

administration The planning and implementation of the policies and objectives of a government.

agenda setting Controlling the focus of attention by emphasising the issues in public discussion.

agent provocateur Person employed to entrap political or social rebels into the commission of acts which give the government an excuse to take action against them.

aggression Hostile action without provocation.

allegiance The duty of a subject to be loyal to his sovereign or state in return for protection.

ambassador A diplomatic representative of a sovereign state or country. As personal representatives of their sovereigns, ambassadors enjoy many privileges and powers which extend to their families and servants.

amnesty A term used to describe the granting of pardon or clemency by the head of the state whereby he pardons political or other offenders.

anarchy In political philosophy an unrestricted sovereign power.

anarchism A stateless society that allows total individual freedom.

anomic group Spontaneously formed interest group with concern over a specific issue.

annexation From Latin meaning to join, the act whereby a state takes possession of a territory belonging to another state, in such a way as to make it part of its own territory without the consent, or at least with the consent of the former possessor.

anti-trust A term in government which means that which runs under the law.

arbitration A submission of questions in dispute between contending parties to the decision of impartial persons.

associational group Formally organised group which articulates the interests of its members over long periods of time.

asymmetrical federalism A federal system of government in which powers are unevenly divided between provinces or states. Some provinces have greater responsibilities or more autonomy than others.

asylum When a political refugee has been given protection in another country he is said to have taken "asylum".

attache A junior member of an embassy staff. They are of different types e.g. Naval, Military, Air, Commercial etc., according to the work on which they are put.

autocracy A form of government in which political power is absolute and unrestricted. Such governments do not exist today but they were known to ancient Greece.

auction politics A gangster term for politics in which state power may be sold to the highest bidding group.

auditor general The official in Parliament whose staff audit the expenditure of government departments and who present an annual report on instances of waste, extravagance, unlawfulness or unwarranted use of public money.

authoritarianism A system of government in which leaders are not subjected to the test of free elections.

authority A term of power based on consensus regarding the right to issue commands or make decisions.

autonomy A word of Greek origin meaning self-law or home rule.

backbencher Members of Parliament in the government side who sit on the backbenches and are not in cabinet or front bench distant from shadow cabinet seats in opposition parties.

balance of power policy The active pursuit of any one state becoming too strong for the rest of powers in the system.

balance of power The distribution of power in a system such that no one unit can overwhelm others.

Ballot is the system of secret voting.

bicameralism A system of government in which the legislature is divided into two chambers or upper and lower house.

bill A piece of legislation under consideration by a legislative body.

binational state Two nations co-existing within one state.

bipolar An international system in which there are two dominant nation states (superpowers).

bourgeoisie A Marxist term referring to those who own the means of production.

blockade The blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops so by that it. surrounding it with troops so by that it. blockade may be enforced against the enemy's ports whenever it is intended to prevent the reaching of supplies to it.

Bolshevism is an alternate name for Communism.

Buffer state is used for a small natural state, between two greater states in order to prevent direct clashes between them.

Bureaucracy stands for a government run by an elaborate system of administrative departments controlled by high officials like the C.S.S. rule of Pakistan. The system is often charged with red-tape and is very much conservative and full of routine.

by-election Election to a seat in legislature rendered vacant during its running term. The seat might become vacant due to death, resignation or disqualification of a member originally elected.

Cabinet The cabinet is an extra-legal body. That body of ministers who hold the most important portfolios constitute the cabinet. They are responsible to the legislature and have joint responsibility.

charismatic authority Authority based on the adoration of personal qualities of an individual.

checks and balances A system of government in which power is divided between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, and these powers check and balance each other.

Capitalism Literally it means "ownership of possessing capital or money". Capitalism is the economic system which generates and gives power to capitalists. The political and economic order generally prevails in the west.

Casting vote means the vote cast by a chairman in the case of a tie, to decide an issue.

Caucus is an unofficial grouping of influential members of a political party who mutually consult on policy. The term applied loosely to any influential committee in a constituency.

Centralism The system of government under which the whole power of a state is concentrated with the central authority. The powers of the provinces or states are derived from the centre.

centre The term used to describe a political party or group which is neither left nor right.

classical liberalism A form of economic thought in general use in the government of states in nineteenth century Britain.

Collective security stands for the theory that all states should guarantee peace by acting against aggressor.

Collectivism is a theory according to which the state should be owned or controlled by the community as a whole.

cabinet A committee of a parliamentary government in which the cabinet is composed of members of more than one party.

coalition An alliance between two or more political parties in order to form a government.

code of law A comprehensive set of enumerated legal rules.

coercion A form of power based on force or punishment through law and sanctions.

collective defence An alliance of many states against common threat.

Comintern "Communist International" also known as the Third International, the communist international organisation formed by Lenin.

common law The formulation of judicial precedents as the basis for court decisions.

communications (mass) media A general term for all modern means of communication.

communism A political ideology characterised by a view to achieving equality through public ownership and central planning of the economy.

comparative politics A way of political study concerned with the relative similarities and differences of political systems.

confederation A looser system of government in which sovereign constituent governments create a central government but delegate to it only limited powers with constituent governments.

compliance Support for the government by the majority of the members of a society.

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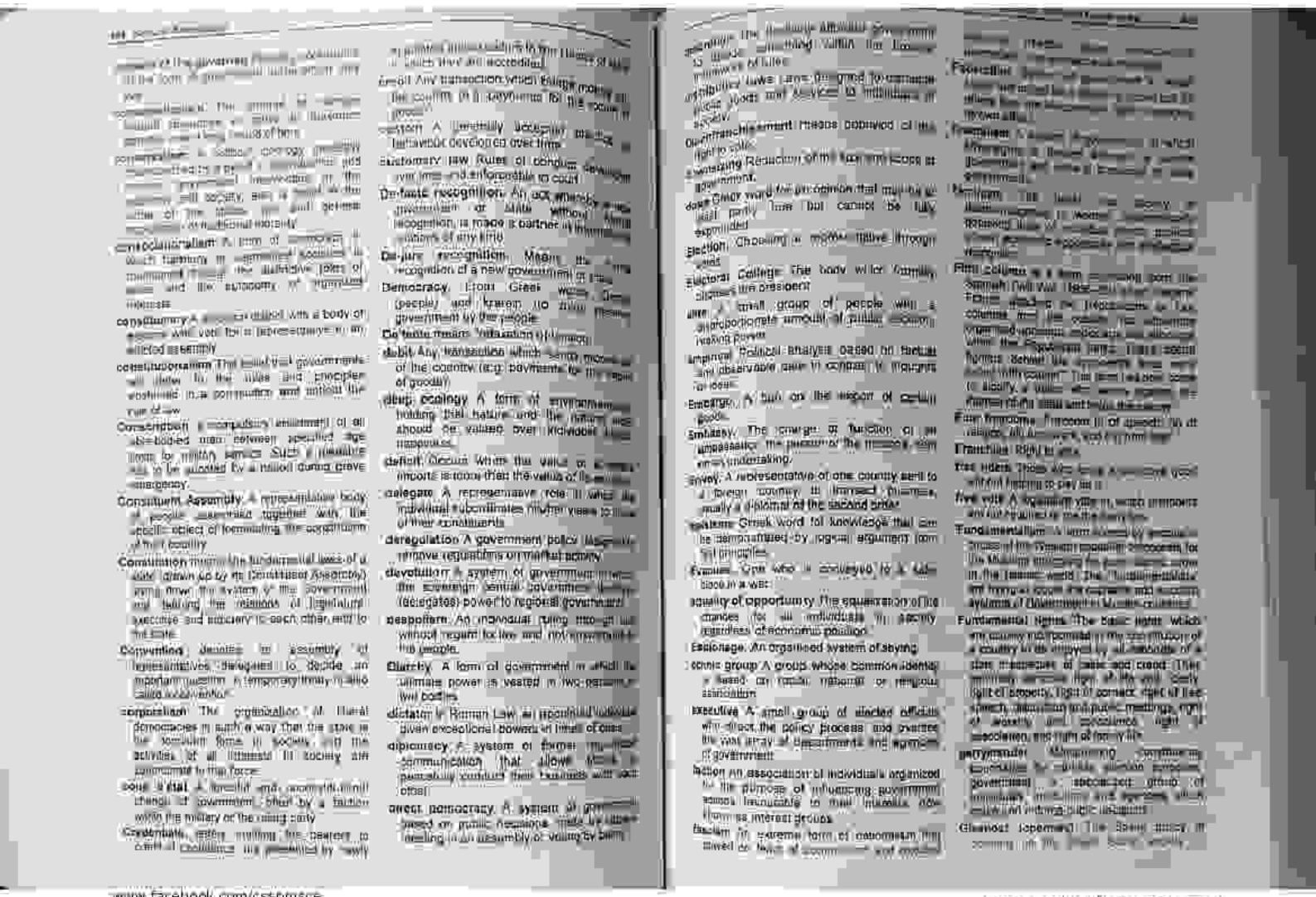

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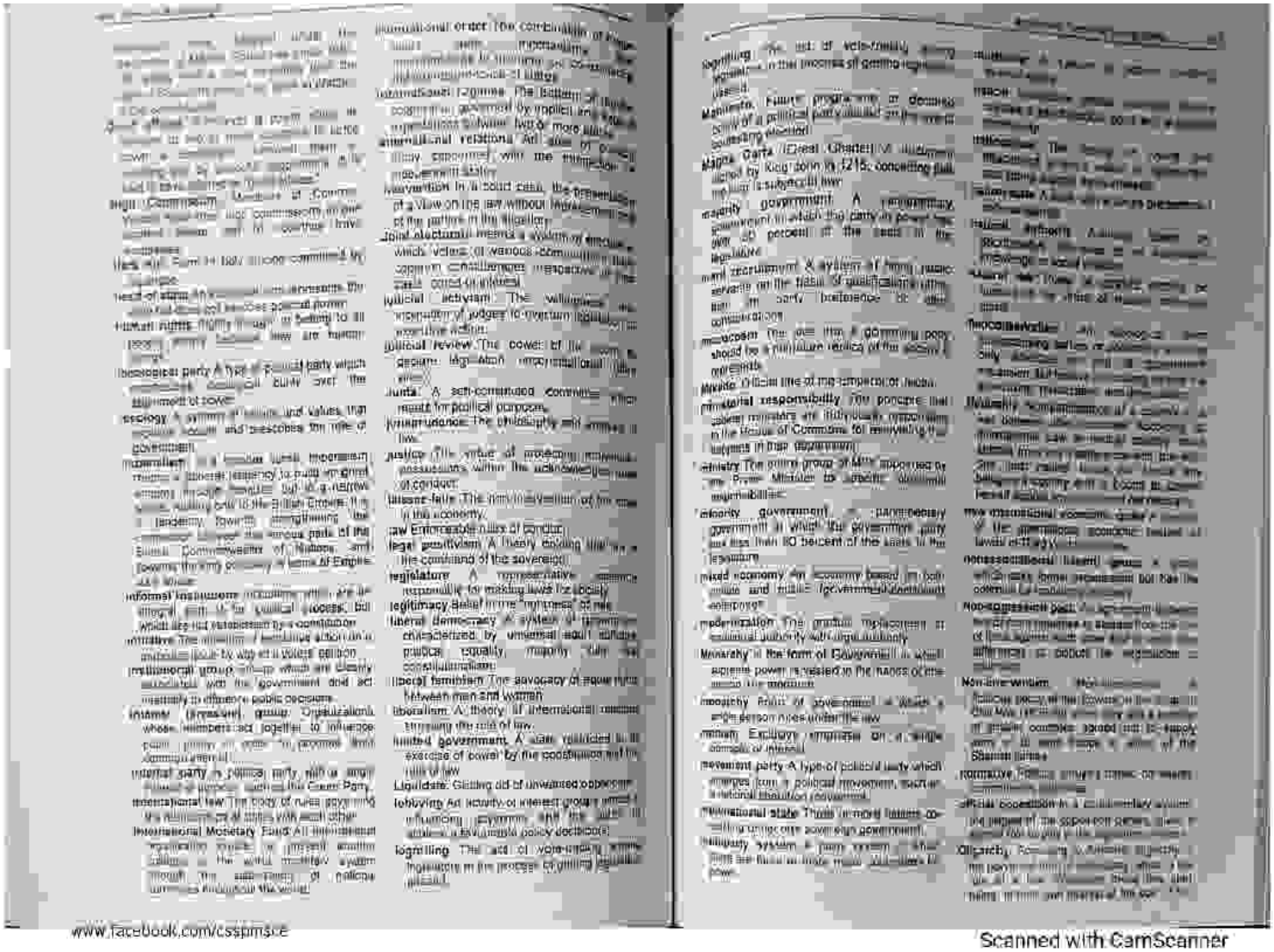

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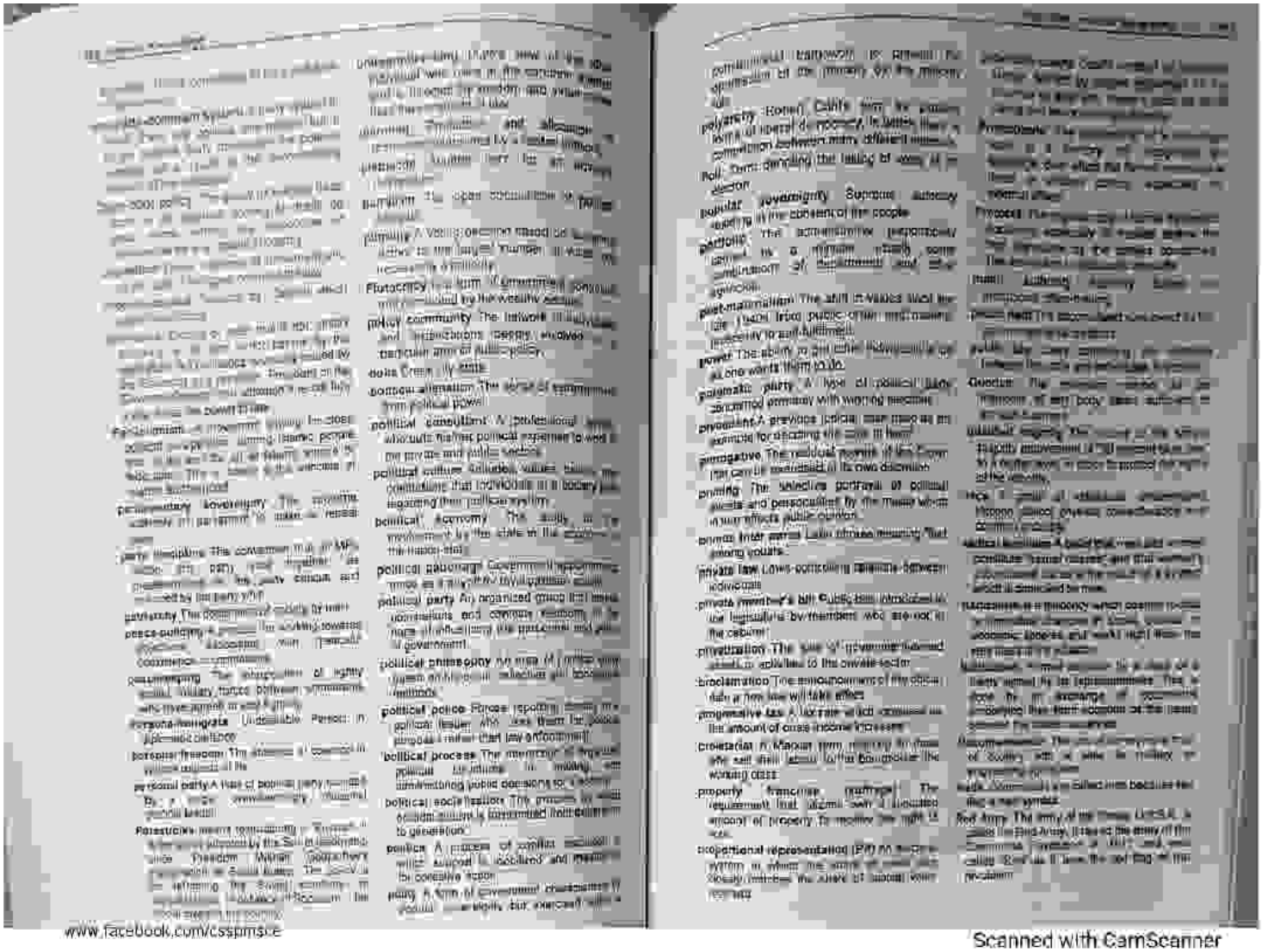

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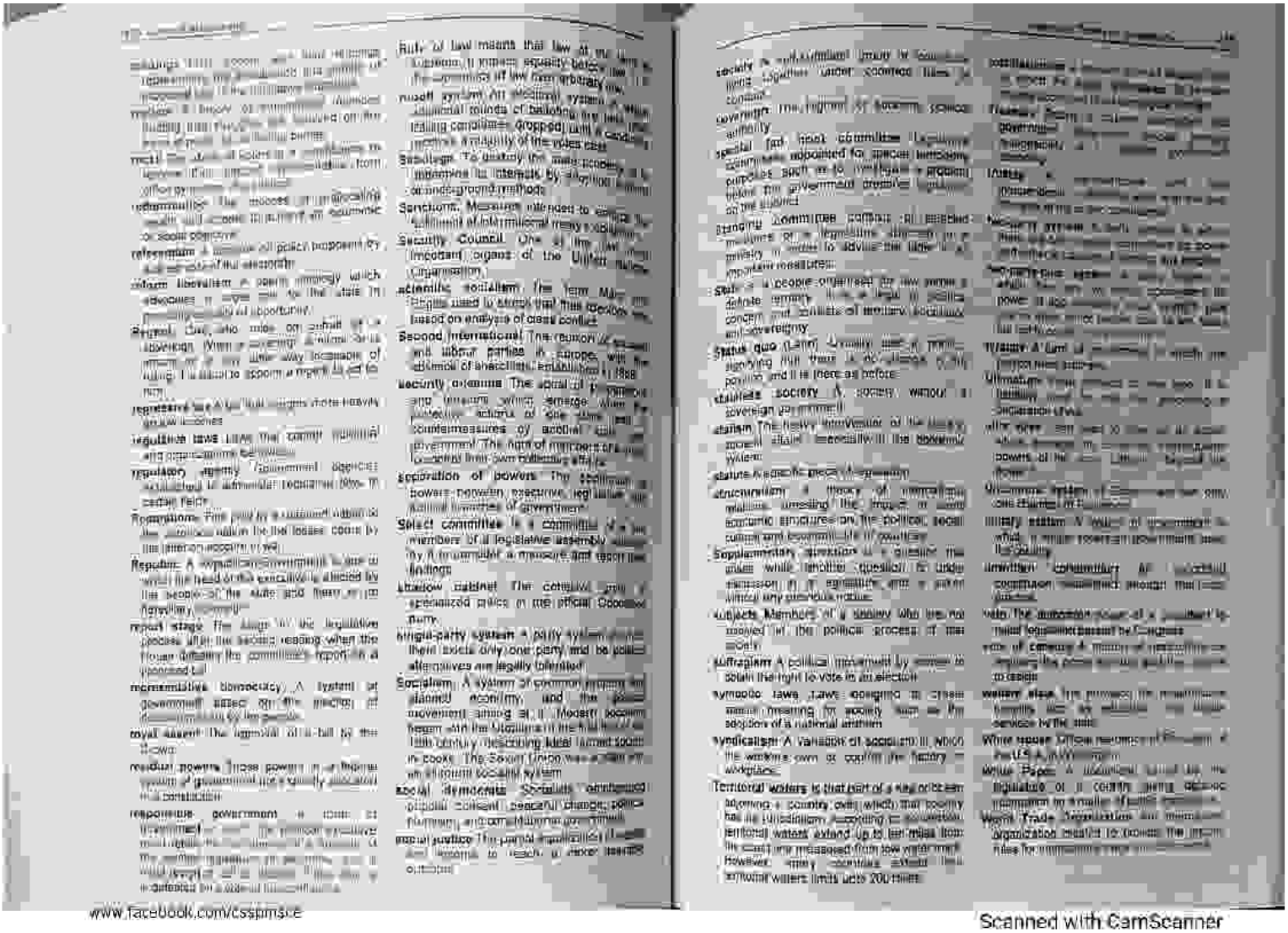

Rule of law means that law at the top of the system is more equally binding on all the components of law than arbitrary rule.

runoff system An electoral system in which candidates who fail to win a majority of votes cast in the first round of balloting are removed from the ballot and a second round of balloting is held in which a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast.

Sabotage To destroy the means necessary for the enemy to wage war, by violence, intimidation or underground methods.

Sanctions Measures intended to secure the fulfillment of international treaty obligations.

Security Council One of the six principal organs of the United Nations Organization.

semantic socialism The term Marxist Regimes used to stress that their societies are based on analysis of class conflict.

Second International The reunion of socialist and labour parties in Europe, with the dilemma of anarchism, established in 1888.

security dilemma The social or political problems and tensions which emerge when the defensive actions of one state are misinterpreted as countermeasures by another state or government. The root of misunderstanding lies in the fact that governments tend to see their own motives as defensive.

separation of powers The distribution of powers between executive, legislative and judicial branches of government.

Select committee is a committee of a number of members of a legislative assembly appointed by it to consider a measure and report its findings.

shadow cabinet The collective body of specialized policy in the official Opposition party.

single-party system A party system in which there exists only one party and no political alternatives are legally tolerated.

Socialism A system of common property and planned economy, and the political movement aiming at it. Modern socialism began with the Utopians in the late 18th century, becoming ideal-based socialism in books. The Soviet Union was a form of authoritarian socialism.

social democrats Socialists committed to political consent, peaceful change, parliamentary and constitutional government.

social justice The partial equalization of wealth and income to reach a more decent standard of living.

society A self-sufficient group of people living together under common rules or customs.

sovereign The highest or supreme political authority.

special (ad hoc) committee Legislative committee appointed for special temporary purposes such as to investigate a problem for the government or to consider a bill in detail.

standing committee Formal committee of members of a legislature charged with the duty of regularly considering matters referred to it by the legislature or by the ministry in order to advise the house on important measures.

state (1) a people organized for law within a definite territory; (2) a legal or political concept; (3) a unit of territory, boundaries and sovereignty.

status quo (Latin) Usually used in international affairs signifying that there is no change in the present position and it is there as before.

stateless society A society without a government or sovereign power.

statism The heavy intervention of the state in the society, especially in the economic system.

statute A specific piece of legislation.

structuralism A theory of investigation which stresses the impact of social and economic structures on the political, social, cultural and economic life of countries.

Supplementary question A question put without notice while debating a question in the legislature and a question without any previous notice.

subjects Members of a society who are not involved in the political process of that society.

suffragism A political movement by women to obtain the right to vote in an election.

symbolic laws Laws designed to create social meaning by society such as the adoption of a national anthem.

syndicalism A variation of socialism in which the workers own or control the factory or workplace.

Territorial waters is that part of a sea or ocean adjoining a country over which that country has the jurisdiction, according to convention. Territorial waters extend up to ten miles from its coast line measured from low water mark. However, many countries extend their territorial waters limits upto 200 miles.

totalitarianism A [illegible] government [illegible] government

Treasury [illegible] government

treaty A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tribunal A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tyranny A form of [illegible] which the [illegible] [illegible]

Ultimate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

unitary system A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

United Nations Organization An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

unwritten constitution An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

veto The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

vote of censure A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

welfare state The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

White House Office [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

White Paper A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

World Trade Organization An [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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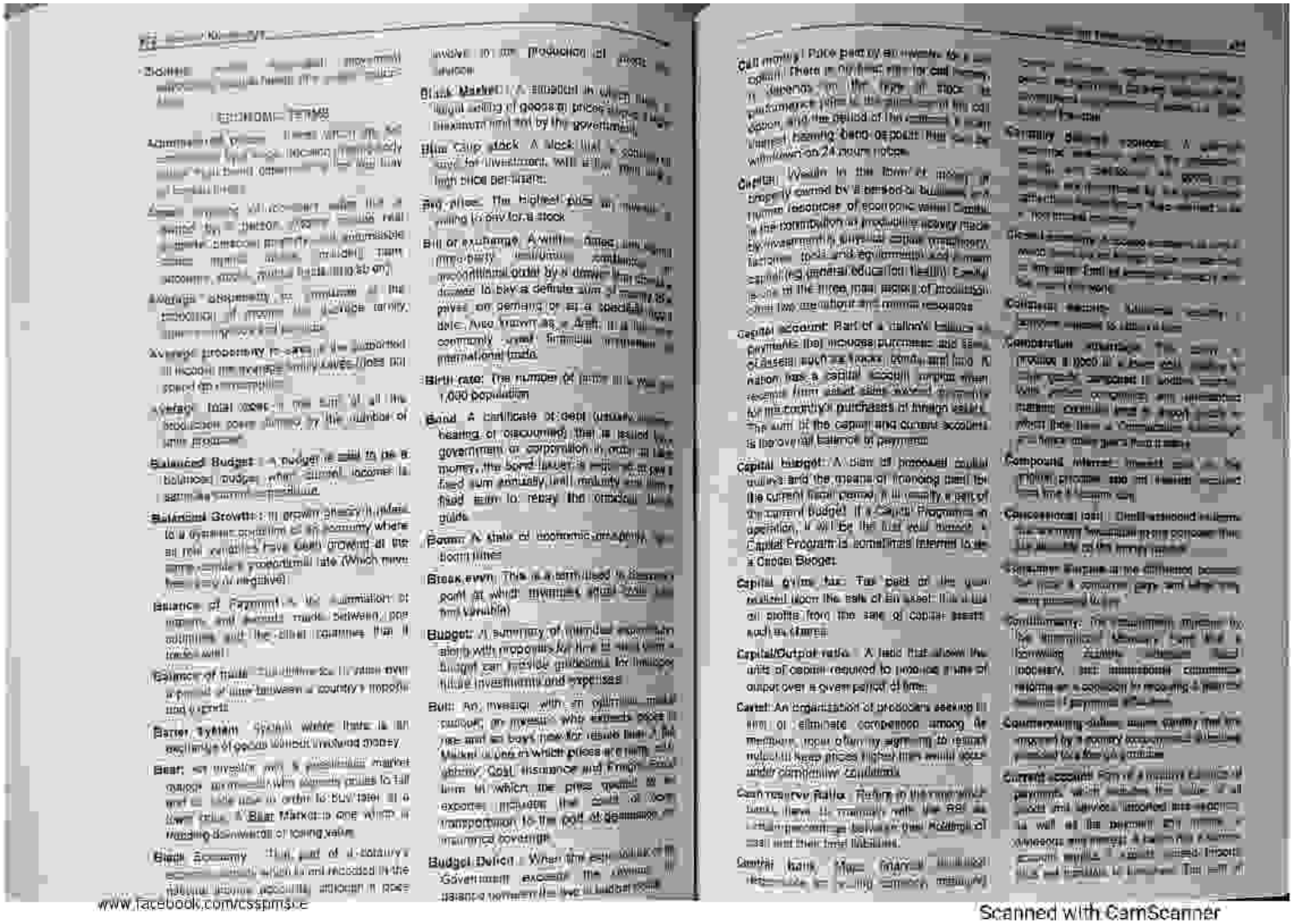

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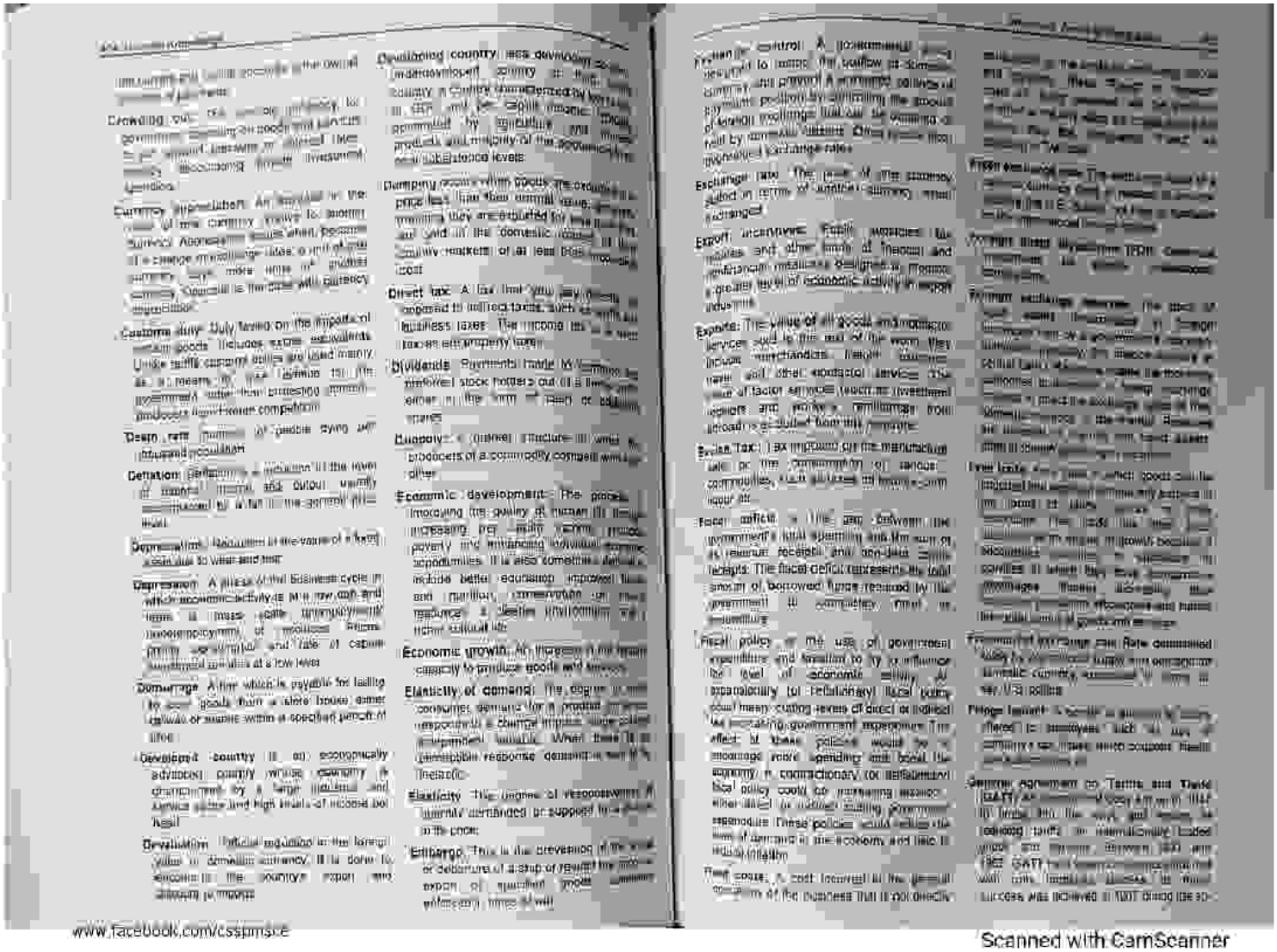

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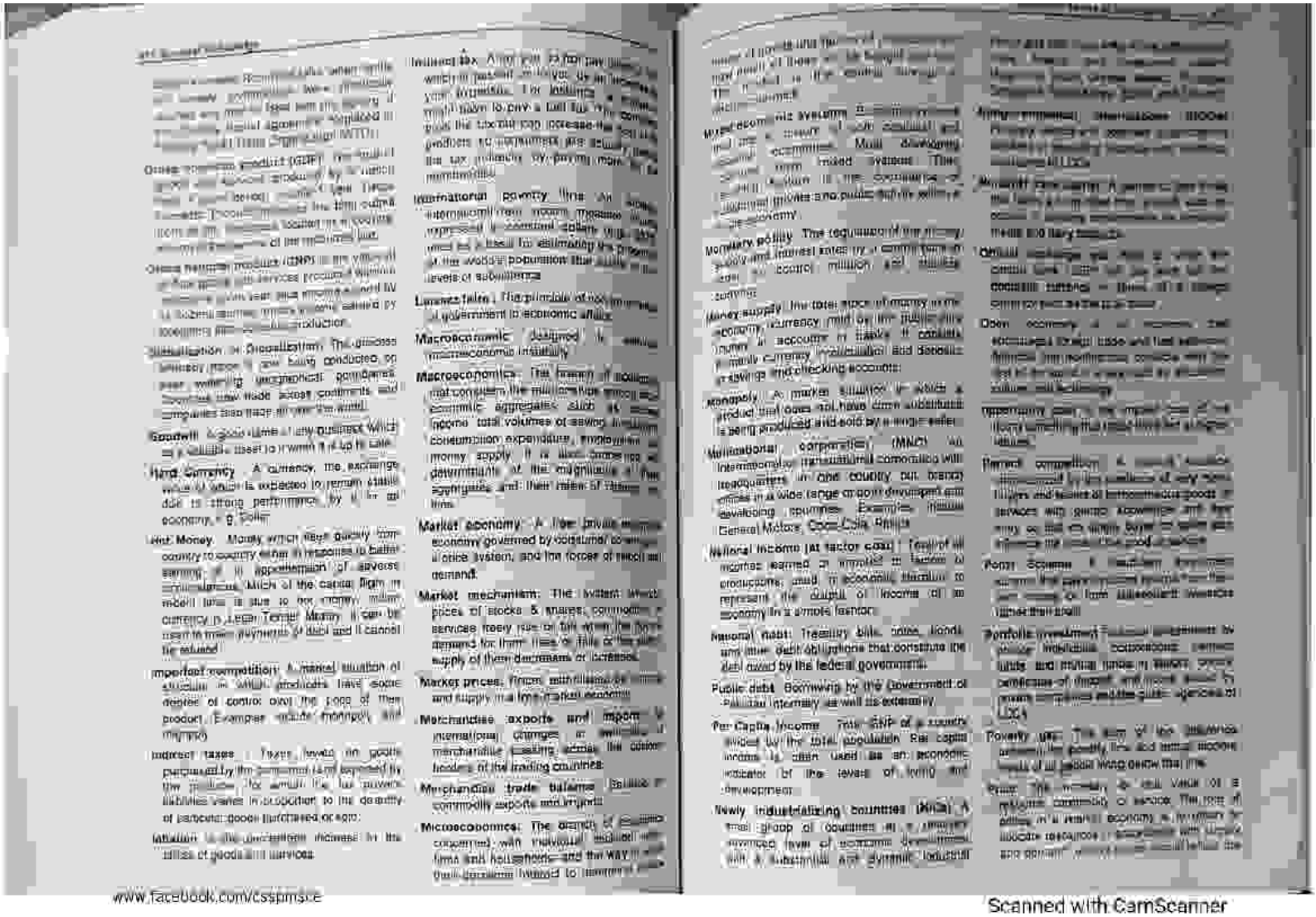

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[illegible] income [illegible] of [illegible].

Price elasticity of income: [illegible] percentage change [illegible] of the quantity demanded [illegible] percentage change in price.

Price elasticity of supply: [illegible] commodity supplied to a change in its price, [illegible] expressed as the percentage change in quantity supplied divided by the percentage change in price.

Quota: [illegible] quantity [illegible] that can be imported into a country, such as so many [illegible] per year. Also a method for allocating limited [illegible] by [illegible] means [illegible] by income distribution.

Real income: The income that a household or firm receives in terms of the real goods and services it can purchase. Alternatively, it is simply money income adjusted by [illegible].

Soft Currency: A currency the exchange value of which keeps on fluctuating with respect to other currencies.

Statutory Liquidity Ratio: The SLR is the ratio of cash in hand [illegible] of cash balances maintained by banks to meet required CRR, but no excess reserves.

Subsidy: A payment by the government to producers or distributors in an industry to prevent the decline of that industry (e.g. as a result of continuous unprofitable operations) or an increase in the prices of its products or simply to encourage it to hire more labor (as in the case of a wage subsidy). Examples are export subsidies to encourage the sale of exports, subsidies on some foodstuffs to keep down the cost of living, especially in urban areas, and farm subsidies to encourage expansion of farm production and achieve self-reliance in food production.

Tariff (ad valorem): A fixed percentage tax on the value of an imported commodity, levied at the point of entry into the importing country.

Tax Base: [illegible] total quantity and [illegible] subject to taxation.

Terms of Trade: The ratio of an [illegible] average export price to its average import price, also known as the commodity terms of trade. A country's terms of trade are said to improve when this ratio increases and worsen when it decreases, that is, when import prices rise at a relatively faster rate than export prices (the experience of [illegible] LDCs in recent decades).

Token Currency: Face value more than internal value.

Treasury Bill: A short-term debt issued by a national government with a maximum maturity of one year. Treasury bills are sold at discount such that the difference between purchase price and the value on maturity is the amount of interest.

VAT: A form of indirect sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate customer.

Zero Based Budgeting: The practice of justifying the utility in cost benefit terms of each government expenditure or program. The ZBB technique involves a critical review of every scheme before a budgetary provision is made in its favour. This form of financial planning is with the objective to ensure that every rupee spent is result oriented. If ZBB is properly implemented it could help to reverse the trend of large deficits on the revenue account of the government.

AGRICULTURAL TERMS

- **FLORICULTURE**: Cultivation of flowers for commercial purposes.
- **'Horticulture'**: Cultivation of flowers, fruits & vegetables intensively.
- **'Market Gardening'**: Labour and capital intensive production of flowers, fruits, vegetables on the outskirts of cities.
- **Mono Culture**: Large scale cultivation of any single plant species.
- **Mixed Farming**: Combination of agriculture and livestock farming.
- **Dairy Farming**: Cattle rearing for milk and its various products.

Seri Culture: [illegible]

Silvi Culture: Cultivation of [illegible]

Plantation Farming: Large scale production of cash crops like Coffee, Rubber [illegible] in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Truck Farming: [illegible] vegetables for the Markets.

Shifting Cultivation: A primitive form of agriculture practiced mainly in tropical regions where the land [illegible] for a few years and then [illegible]. Slash and Burn method is used in order to restore the fertility. Thus a cyclic agriculture is [illegible].

Nomadic Herding: Pastoral farming [illegible] movement of herds towards the region of good pasture, mainly [illegible] arid [illegible] region of [illegible] and mainly practiced by primitive societies.

Transhumance: In the mountain regions of Himalayas, Alps, Rockies the people move to suitable place along with their herds in the adverse climatic season and as it returns to normal they come back to their homeland. Here the people have their permanent settlement.

THE LEGAL TERMS

Acquittal: A jury verdict that a criminal defendant is not guilty, or the finding of a judge that the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction.

Active judge: A judge in the full-time service of the court. Compare to senior judge.

Admissible: A term used to describe evidence that may be considered by a jury or judge in civil and criminal cases.

Adversary proceeding: A lawsuit arising in or related to a bankruptcy case that begins by filing a complaint with the court, that is, a "trial" that takes place within the context of a bankruptcy case.

Affidavit: A written or printed statement made under oath.

Alternate juror: A juror selected in the same manner as a regular juror [illegible] of the evidence but does not help decide the case unless called on to replace a regular juror.

[illegible]: [illegible]

Appeal: A request made after a trial by a party that has lost [illegible] that a higher court review the decision [illegible]. The appeal [illegible] appellate [illegible] called the "appellee."

Appellant: The party who appeals a district court's decision [illegible].

Appellate: About appeals; an appellate court has the power to review the judgment of a lower court (trial court) or tribunal.

Appellee: The party who opposes an appellant's appeal, and who seeks to persuade the appeals court to affirm the district court's decision.

Arraignment: A proceeding in which a criminal defendant is brought into court, told of the charges in an indictment or information, and asked to plead guilty or not guilty.

Assume: An agreement to continue performing duties under a contract or lease.

Bail: The release, prior to trial, of a person accused of a crime, under specified conditions designed to assure that person's appearance in court when required. Also can refer to the amount of bond money posted as a financial condition of pretrial release.

Bankruptcy: A legal procedure for dealing with debt problems of individuals and businesses.

Bench trial: A trial without a jury, in which the judge serves as the fact-finder.

Brief: A written statement submitted in a trial or appellate proceeding that explains one side's legal and factual arguments.

Burden of proof: The duty to prove disputed facts. In civil cases, a plaintiff generally has the burden of proving his or her case. In criminal cases, the government has the burden of proving the defendant's guilt.

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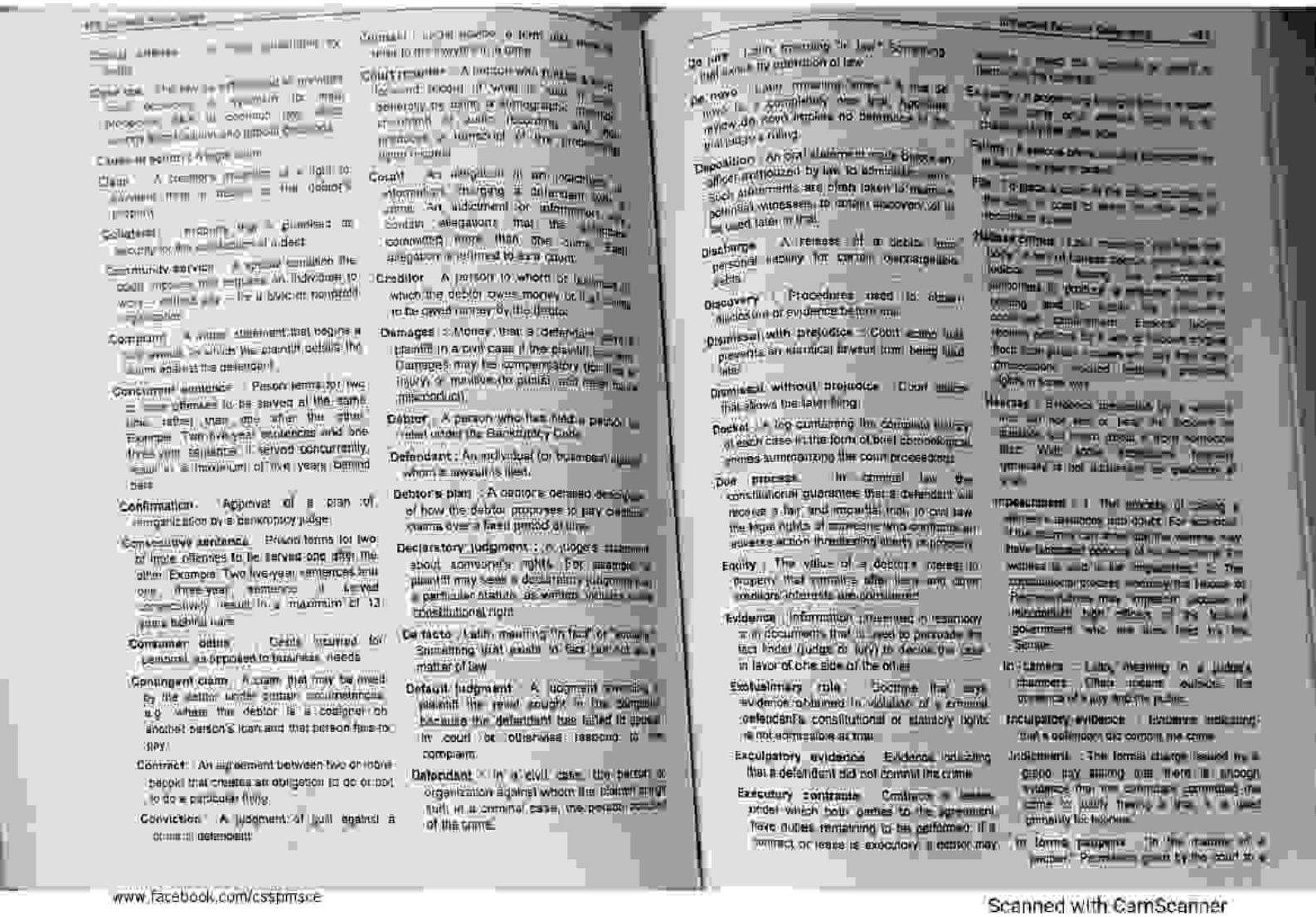

Claim: A creditor's assertion of a right to payment from or assets of the debtor's property.

Collateral: Property that is promised as security for the repayment of a debt.

Community service: A court condition that requires an individual to do a specified number of hours of unpaid work for a civic or nonprofit organization.

Complaint: A written statement that begins a civil lawsuit in which the plaintiff details the claims against the defendant.

Concurrent sentence: Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served at the same time, rather than one after the other. Example: Two five-year sentences and one three-year sentence, if served concurrently, result in a maximum of five years behind bars.

Confirmation: Approval of a plan of reorganization by a bankruptcy judge.

Consecutive sentence: Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served one after the other. Example: Two five-year sentences and one three-year sentence, if served consecutively, result in a maximum of 13 years behind bars.

Consumer debts: Debts incurred for personal, as opposed to business, needs.

Contingent claim: A claim that may be owed by the debtor under certain circumstances, e.g. where the debtor is a cosigner on another person's loan and that person fails to pay.

Contract: An agreement between two or more people that creates an obligation to do or not to do a particular thing.

Conviction: A judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant.

Counsel: Another name for lawyer or attorney.

Court reporter: A person who makes a record, usually by machine, of everything said during a court proceeding, and who may be asked to produce a transcript of the proceedings.

Court: An institution in an organized community charging a defendant with a crime. An indictment or information must contain allegations that the defendant committed more than the crime. Each allegation is referred to as a count.

Creditor: A person to whom or business to which the debtor owes money or has a duty to be paid money by the debtor.

Damages: Money that a defendant must pay a plaintiff in a civil case if the plaintiff wins. Damages may be compensatory (to cover injury or loss) or punitive (to punish and deter misconduct).

Debtor: A person who has filed a petition for relief under the Bankruptcy Code.

Defendant: An individual (or business) against whom a lawsuit is filed.

Debtor's plan: A debtor's detailed description of how the debtor proposes to pay creditors' claims over a fixed period of time.

Declaratory judgment: A judge's statement about someone's rights. For example, a plaintiff may seek a declaratory judgment that a particular statute as written violates the constitutional right.

De facto: Latin meaning "in fact" or "actually." Something that exists in fact, but not as a matter of law.

Default judgment: A judgment awarding a plaintiff the relief sought in the complaint because the defendant has failed to appear in court or otherwise respond to the complaint.

Defendant: In a civil case, the person or organization against whom the plaintiff brings suit; in a criminal case, the person accused of the crime.

De jure: Latin meaning "in law." Something that exists by operation of law.

De novo: Latin meaning "anew." A trial de novo is a completely new trial, with no review or consideration of the trial judge's ruling.

Deposition: An oral statement made before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths. Depositions are often taken to examine potential witnesses to obtain discovery or to be used later in trial.

Discharge: A release of an debtor from personal liability for certain dischargeable debts.

Discovery: Procedures used to obtain disclosure of evidence before trial.

Dismissal with prejudice: Court order that prevents an identical lawsuit from being filed later.

Dismissal without prejudice: Court order that allows the lawsuit to be refiled.

Docket: A log containing the complete history of each case in the form of brief chronological entries summarizing the court proceedings.

Due process: In criminal law, the constitutional guarantee that a defendant will receive a fair and impartial trial in which the legal rights of someone who contests an adverse action (challenging liberty or property).

Equity: The value of a debtor's interest in property that remains after liens and other creditors' interests are considered.

Evidence: Information presented in testimony or in documents that is used to persuade the fact finder (judge or jury) to decide the case in favor of one side or the other.

Exclusionary rule: Doctrine that says evidence obtained in violation of a criminal defendant's constitutional or statutory rights is not admissible at trial.

Exculpatory evidence: Evidence indicating that a defendant did not commit the crime.

Executory contracts: Contracts or leases under which both parties to the agreement have duties remaining to be performed. If a contract or lease is executory, a debtor may

Felony: A serious crime usually punishable by imprisonment for more than a year.

File: To place a court in the official records of the court. Court records are usually open to members of the public.

Habeas corpus: Latin meaning "you have the body." A writ (order) issued by a court ordering officials who have custody of a prisoner to bring the prisoner to court and explain the reasons for the prisoner's confinement. Habeas corpus hearings permit a court to review evidence that was not presented at the trial or sentencing proceeding, often in state court.

Hearsay: Evidence presented by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else. With some exceptions, hearsay testimony is not admissible as evidence at trial.

Impeachment: The process of calling a witness's testimony into doubt. For example, if the witness can show that the witness may have a personal motive to lie, the witness is said to be impeached. The impeachment process includes showing the witness to be convicted of a crime involving dishonesty, or showing that the witness has given inconsistent statements on the same subject.

In camera: Latin meaning "in a judge's chambers." Often means outside the presence of a jury and the public.

Inculpatory evidence: Evidence indicating that a defendant did commit the crime.

Indictment: The formal charge issued by a grand jury stating that there is enough evidence that the defendant committed the crime to justify having a trial. It is used primarily for felonies.

In forma pauperis: "In the manner of a pauper." Permission given by the court to a

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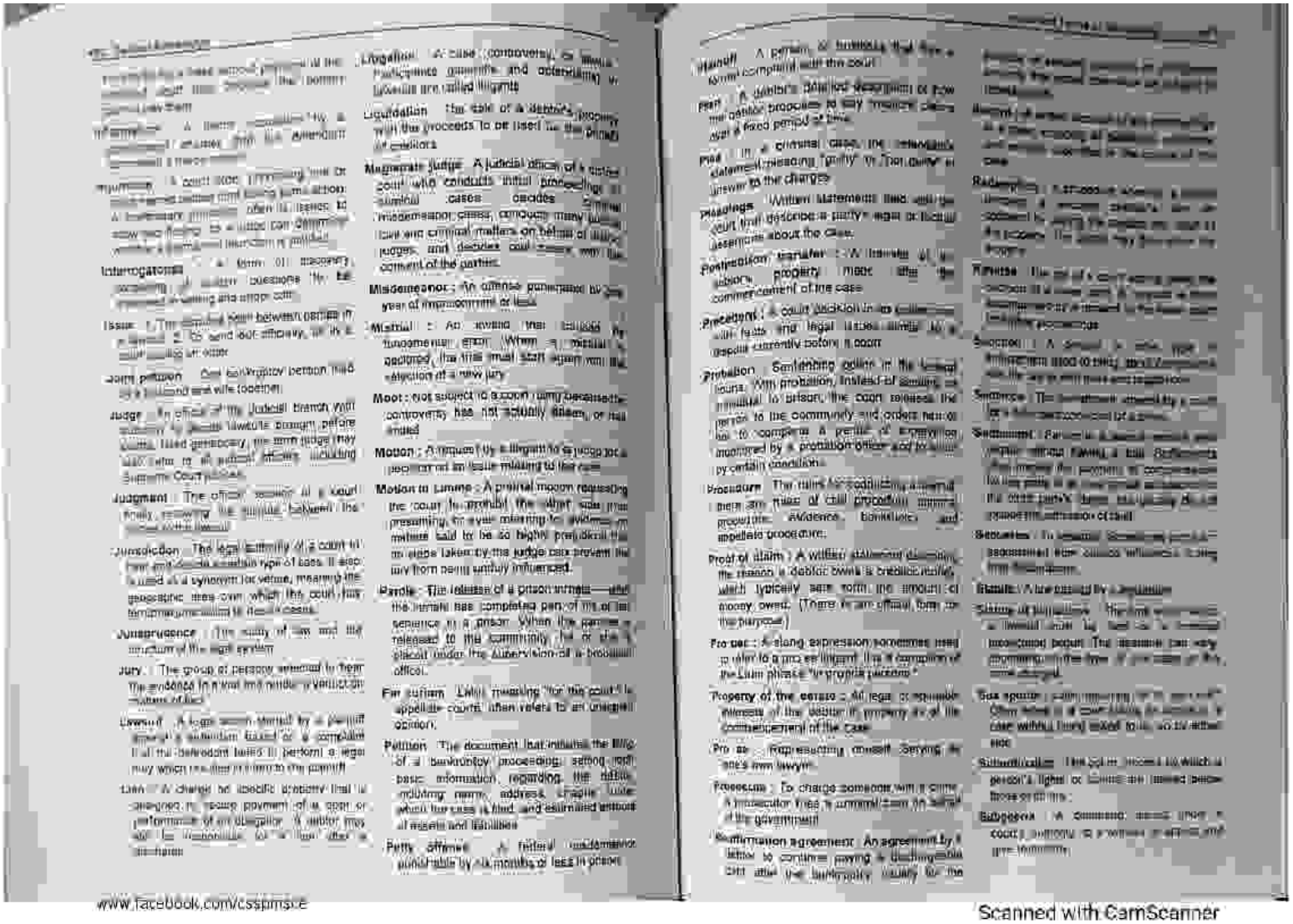

Litigation : A case ; controversy. Or, more particularly, the claims, counterclaims, defenses, and proceedings by which parties carry on a lawsuit.

Liquidation : The sale of a debtor's property with the proceeds to be used to pay the debtor's creditors.

Magistrate Judge : A judicial officer of a district court who conducts initial proceedings in criminal cases, decides many pretrial matters in felony cases, conducts many misdemeanor cases, conducts many civil and criminal matters on behalf of district judges, and decides civil cases with the consent of the parties.

Misdemeanor : An offense punishable by a year of imprisonment or less.

Mistrial : An invalid trial caused by a fundamental error. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again with the selection of a new jury.

Moot : not subject to a court ruling because the controversy has not actually arisen, or has ended.

Motion : A request by a litigant to a judge for a decision on an issue relating to the case.

Motion to Limine : A pretrial motion requesting the court to prohibit the other side from presenting, or even referring to, evidence on matters said to be so highly prejudicial that no steps taken by the judge can prevent the jury from being unfairly influenced.

Parole : The release of a prison inmate—after the inmate has completed part of his or her sentence in a prison. When the inmate is released to the community, he or she is placed under the supervision of a probation officer.

Per curiam : Latin meaning "by the court." An appellate court, when velets to an unsigned opinion.

Petition : The document that initiates the filing of a bankruptcy proceeding, setting forth basic information regarding the debtor, including name, address, chapter under which the case is filed, and estimated amount of assets and liabilities.

Petty offense : A federal misdemeanor punishable by six months or less in prison.

Plaintiff : A person or business that files a formal complaint with the court.

Plea : A defendant's formal response to the criminal charges brought by the government.

Plea : In a criminal case, the defendant's statement pleading "guilty" or "not guilty" in answer to the charges.

Pleadings : Written statements filed with the court that describe a party's legal or factual assertions about the case.

Postpetition transfer : A transfer of a debtor's property made after the commencement of the case.

Precedent : A court decision in a case involving facts and legal issues similar to a dispute currently before a court.

Probation : Sentencing option in the federal courts. With probation, instead of sending an individual to prison, the court releases the person to the community and orders him or her to comply with a period of supervision managed by a probation officer and to abide by certain conditions.

Procedure : The rules for conducting a lawsuit. There are rules of civil procedure, criminal procedure, evidence, bankruptcy, and appellate procedure.

Proof of claim : A written statement describing the reason a debtor owes a creditor money, which typically sets forth the amount the money owed. (There is an official form for the purpose.)

Pro se : A slang expression sometimes used to refer to a pro se litigant. It is a corruption of the Latin phrase "in propria persona."

Property of the estate : All legal or equitable interests of the debtor in property as of the commencement of the case.

Pro se : Representing oneself (serving as one's own lawyer).

Prosecute : To charge someone with a crime. A prosecutor tries a criminal case on behalf of the government.

Reaffirmation agreement : An agreement by a debtor to continue paying a creditor who otherwise would be discharged in the bankruptcy. Likely to be the

Record : A written account of the proceedings in a case, consisting of pleadings, motions and other documents filed in the course of the case.

Redirect : The questioning of a witness following the cross-examination of the witness by the opposing party.

Remote : The act of a court vacating a case, the decision in a case, or a judgment entered in the case, and returning the parties to the position they occupied before the court issued its ruling.

Response : A pleading in which a party answers the allegations made in the complaint.

Sentence : The punishment imposed by a court on a defendant convicted of a crime.

Settlement : Parties in a lawsuit reach a settlement when they agree to end the lawsuit. A settlement may require the payment of compensation by one party to a second party, or it may require the performance of certain acts by one or both parties. Most lawsuits end in settlement rather than trial.

Statute : A law passed by a legislature.

Statute of limitations : The time limit for filing a lawsuit after the cause of action arises. Different limits apply to different types of lawsuits. The deadline can vary depending on the type of claim or the circumstances involved.

Sua sponte : Latin meaning "of its own." Often refers to a court taking an action in a case without being asked to do so by either side.

Subpoena : The court process by which a person's, agent's or client's testimony is compelled.

Subpoena : A command issued under a court's authority to a witness to appear and give testimony.

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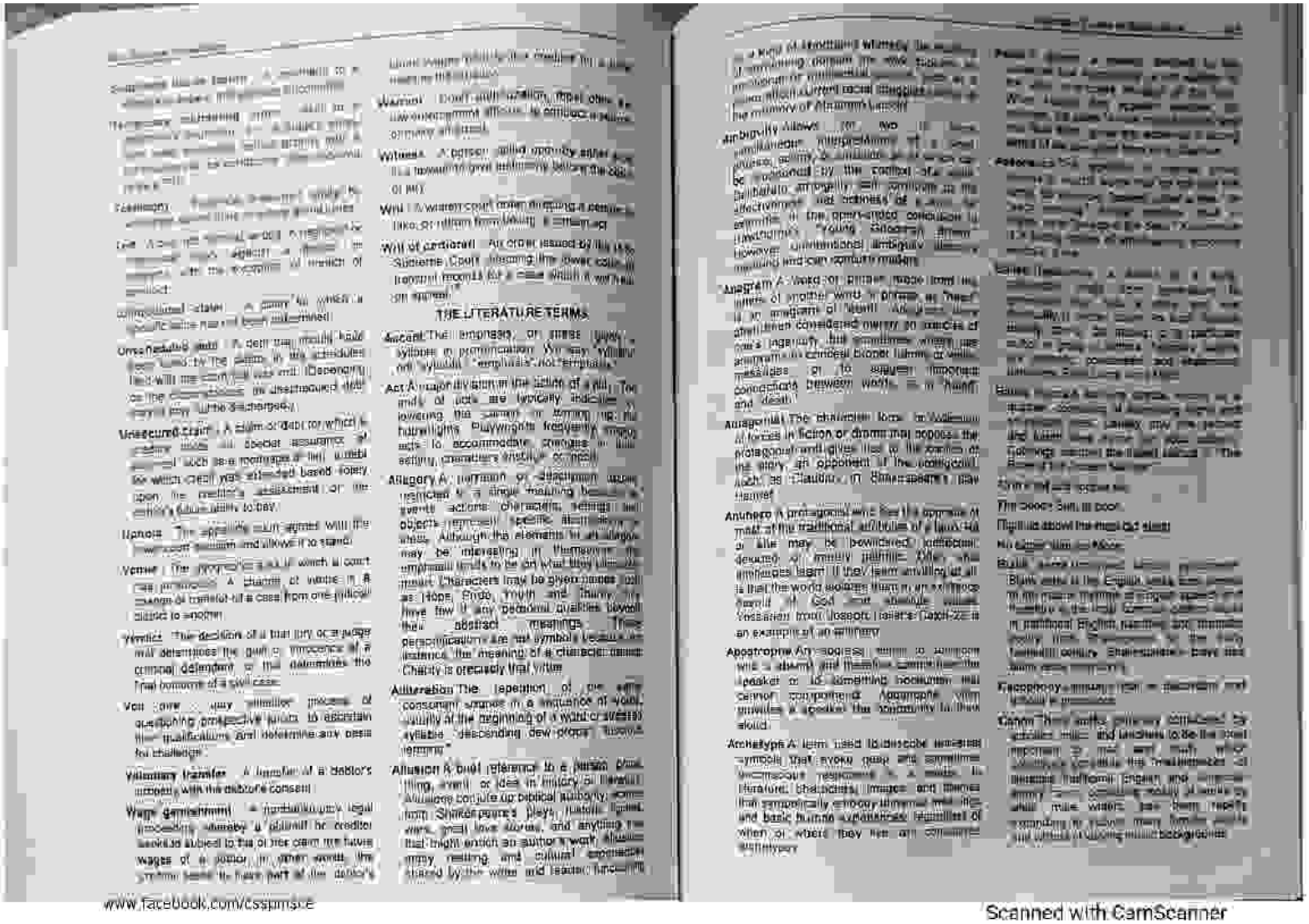

THE LITERATURE TERMS

Accent The emphasis, or stress (loud) syllable in pronunciation. We say "syllable" not "syllable," "emphasis" not "emphasis."

Act A major division in the action of a play. Two and a half acts are typically dedicated to following the climax or turning up the flashlights. Playwrights frequently employ acts to accommodate changes in time setting, characters' entrances or mood.

Allegory A narration or description using restricted to a single meaning because the events, actions, characters, settings and objects represent specific ideas about a whole. Although the elements in an allegory may be interesting in themselves, the emphasis tends to be on what they mean. Characters may be given names such as Hope, Pride, Truth and Charity. They have few if any personal qualities beyond their abstract meanings. These personifications are not symbols because, for instance, the meaning of a character named Charity is precisely that virtue.

Alliteration The repetition of the same consonant sounds in a sequence of words, usually at the beginning of a word or stressed syllable, descending dew drops "down a gurgling."

Allusion A brief reference to a person, place, thing, event or idea in history or literature. Allusions can refer to biblical authority, come from Shakespeare's plays, nursery rhymes, well-loved stories, and anything else that might enrich an author's work. Allusions may resting and cultural expectations shared by the writer and reader. Since the

Ambiguity Allows for two or more simultaneous interpretations of a word, statement, action or situation. Ambiguity can be contained by the context of a work or be deliberately employed to create a deliberate ambiguity. Both techniques are the effectiveness and richness of a work by extending or the open-ended conclusion to [illegible] "Young Goodman Brown" [illegible] however, unintentional ambiguity usually [illegible] and can confuse readers.

Anagram A word or phrase made from the letters of another word or phrase, as "heart" is an anagram of "earth." An anagram may also be considered overly [illegible] Poe's [illegible] but sometimes writers use anagrams to conceal [illegible] messages or to suggest [illegible] connections between words [illegible] and death.

Antagonist The character, force or [illegible] of forces in fiction or drama that opposes the protagonist and gives rise to the conflict of the story. An opponent of the protagonist, such as Claudius in Shakespeare's play Hamlet.

Anthero A protagonist who has the opposite of most of the traditional attributes of a hero. He or she may be bewildered, ineffectual, deluded, or merely pathetic. Often, the antiheroes learn (if they learn anything at all) is that the world outside them is an extension of the world of God and absolute values. Holdenson from Joseph Heller's Catch-22 is an example of an antihero.

Apostrophe An address, usually to someone who is absent and therefore cannot hear the speaker or to something inanimate that cannot comprehend. Apostrophe often provides a speaker the opportunity to think aloud.

Archetype A term used to describe universal symbols that evoke deep and sometimes unconscious responses in a work of literature. Characters, images and themes that perpetually occupy universal mind and basic human experiences. Familiar of when or where they are encountered.

Pace [illegible]

Pathos [illegible]

Persona [illegible]

Plot [illegible]

Point of view [illegible]

Protagonist [illegible]

Pun [illegible]

Rhyme [illegible]

Rhyme scheme [illegible]

Satire [illegible]

Setting [illegible]

Simile [illegible]

Stanza [illegible]

Style [illegible]

Symbol [illegible]

Theme [illegible]

Tone [illegible]

Understatement [illegible]

Unreliable narrator A person telling a story in which the reader is aware that the narrator is not telling the truth, is misinterpreting events or is deliberately misleading the reader.

Verse [illegible]

Warrant [illegible]

Witness [illegible]

Writ [illegible]

Writ of certiorari [illegible]

Unsecured debt [illegible]

Unsecured claim [illegible]

Usage [illegible]

Venue [illegible]

Verdict [illegible]

Voir dire [illegible]

Voluntary transfer [illegible]

Wage garnishment [illegible]

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Catharsis Meaning "purgation," catharsis describes the release of the emotions of pity and fear by the audience at the end of a tragedy. In his *Poetics*, Aristotle discusses the importance of catharsis. The audience faces the misfortunes of the protagonist, which elicit pity and compassion. Simultaneously, the audience also confronts the failure of the protagonist, thus receiving a frightening reminder of human limitations and frailties. Ultimately, however, both these negative emotions are purged because the tragic protagonist's suffering is an affirmation of human values rather than a despairing denial of them.

Character, characterization A character is a person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, and characterization is the process by which a writer makes that character seem real to the reader. A hero or heroine, often called the protagonist, is the central character who engages the reader's interest and empathy. The antagonist is the character, force, or collection of forces that stands directly opposed to the protagonist and gives rise to the conflict of the story. A static character does not change throughout the work, and the reader's knowledge of that character does not grow, whereas a dynamic character undergoes some kind of change because of the action in the plot. A flat character embodies one or two qualities, ideas, or traits that can be readily described in a brief summary. They are not psychologically complex characters and therefore are readily accessible to readers. Some flat characters are recognized as stock characters; they embody stereotypes such as the "dumb blonde" or the "mean stepfather." They become types rather than individuals. Round characters are more complex than flat or stock characters, and often display the inconsistencies and internal conflicts found in most real people. They are more fully developed and therefore are harder to summarize. Authors have two major methods of presenting characters: showing and telling. Showing allows the author to present a character talking and acting, and lets the reader infer what kind of person the character is. In telling, the author intervenes to describe and sometimes evaluate the character for the reader. Characters can be convincing whether they are presented by showing or by telling, as long as their actions are motivated. Motivated action by the characters occurs when the reader or audience is offered reasons for how the characters behave, what they say, and the decisions they make. Plausible action is action by a character in a story that seems reasonable, given the motivations presented.

Chorus In Greek tragedies (especially those of Aeschylus and Sophocles), a group of people who serve mainly as commentators on the characters and events. They add to the audience's understanding of the play by expressing traditional moral, religious, and social attitudes. The role of the chorus in dramatic works evolved through the sixteenth century, and the chorus occasionally is used by modern playwrights such as T. S. Eliot in *Murder in the Cathedral*.

Cliché An idea or expression that has become tired and trite from overuse, its freshness and clarity having worn off. Clichés often anesthetize readers, and are usually a sign of weak writing.

Closet drama A play that is written to be read rather than performed onstage. In this kind of drama, literary art outweighs all other considerations.

Colloquial Refers to a type of informal diction that reflects casual, conversational language and often includes slang expressions.

Comedy A work intended to interest, involve, and amuse the reader or audience, in which no terrible disaster occurs and that ends happily for the main characters. High comedy refers to verbal wit. [illegible] Low comedy is generally associated with physical action and is less intellectual. Romantic comedy involves a love affair that meets with various obstacles (like disapproving parents, mistaken identities, deceptions, or other sorts of misunderstandings) but overcomes them to end in a blissful union. Shakespeare's comedies such as *A Midsummer Night's Dream* are considered romantic comedies.

Comic relief A humorous scene or incident that alleviates tension in an otherwise serious work. In many instances these moments enhance the thematic significance of the story in addition to providing laughter. When Hamlet jokes with the gravediggers we laugh, but something hauntingly serious about the human condition also intensifies our more serious emotions.

Conflict The struggle within the plot between opposing forces. The protagonist engages in the conflict with the antagonist, which may take the form of a character, society, nature, or an aspect of the protagonist's personality.

Connotation Associations and implications that go beyond the literal meaning of a word, which derive from how the word has been commonly used and the associations people make with it. For example, the word *eagle* connotes ideas of liberty and freedom that have little to do with the word's literal meaning.

Consonance A common type of near rhyme that consists of identical consonant sounds preceded by different vowel sounds: *home, same; worth, breath*.

Convention A characteristic of a literary genre (often unrealistic) that is understood and accepted by audiences because it has come, through usage and time, to be recognized as a familiar technique. For example, the division of a play into acts and scenes is a dramatic convention, as are soliloquies and asides. Flashbacks and foreshadowing are examples of literary conventions.

Couplet Two consecutive lines of poetry that usually rhyme and have the same meter. A heroic couplet is a couplet written in rhymed iambic pentameter.

Crisis A turning point in the action of a story that has a powerful effect on the protagonist. Opposing forces come together decisively to lead to the climax of the plot.

Deconstructionism An approach to literature which suggests that literary works do not yield fixed, single meanings because language can never say exactly what we intend it to mean. Deconstructionism seeks to destabilize meaning by examining the gaps and ambiguities of the language of a text. Deconstructionists pay close attention to language in order to discover and describe how a variety of possible readings are generated by the elements of a text.

Denotation The dictionary meaning of a word.

Denouement A French term meaning "unraveling" or "unknotting," used to describe the resolution of the plot following the climax.

Dialect A type of informational diction. Dialects are spoken by definable groups of people from a particular geographic region, economic group, or social class. Writers use [illegible]

Diction [illegible]

Didactic poetry [illegible] moral, or religious lesson.

Doggerel A derogatory term used to describe poetry whose subject is trite and whose rhythm and sounds are monotonously heavy-handed.

Drama Derived from the Greek word *dram* meaning "to do" or "to perform," the term drama may refer to a single work, a group of plays [illegible] or to all plays. Drama is designed for performance in a theater; actors take on the roles of characters, perform indicated actions, and utter the dialogue written in the script. Play is a general term for a work of dramatic literature, and a playwright is a writer who makes plays.

Dramatic monologue A type of lyric poem in which a character (the speaker) addresses a distinct but silent audience imagined to be present in the poem in such a way as to [illegible]

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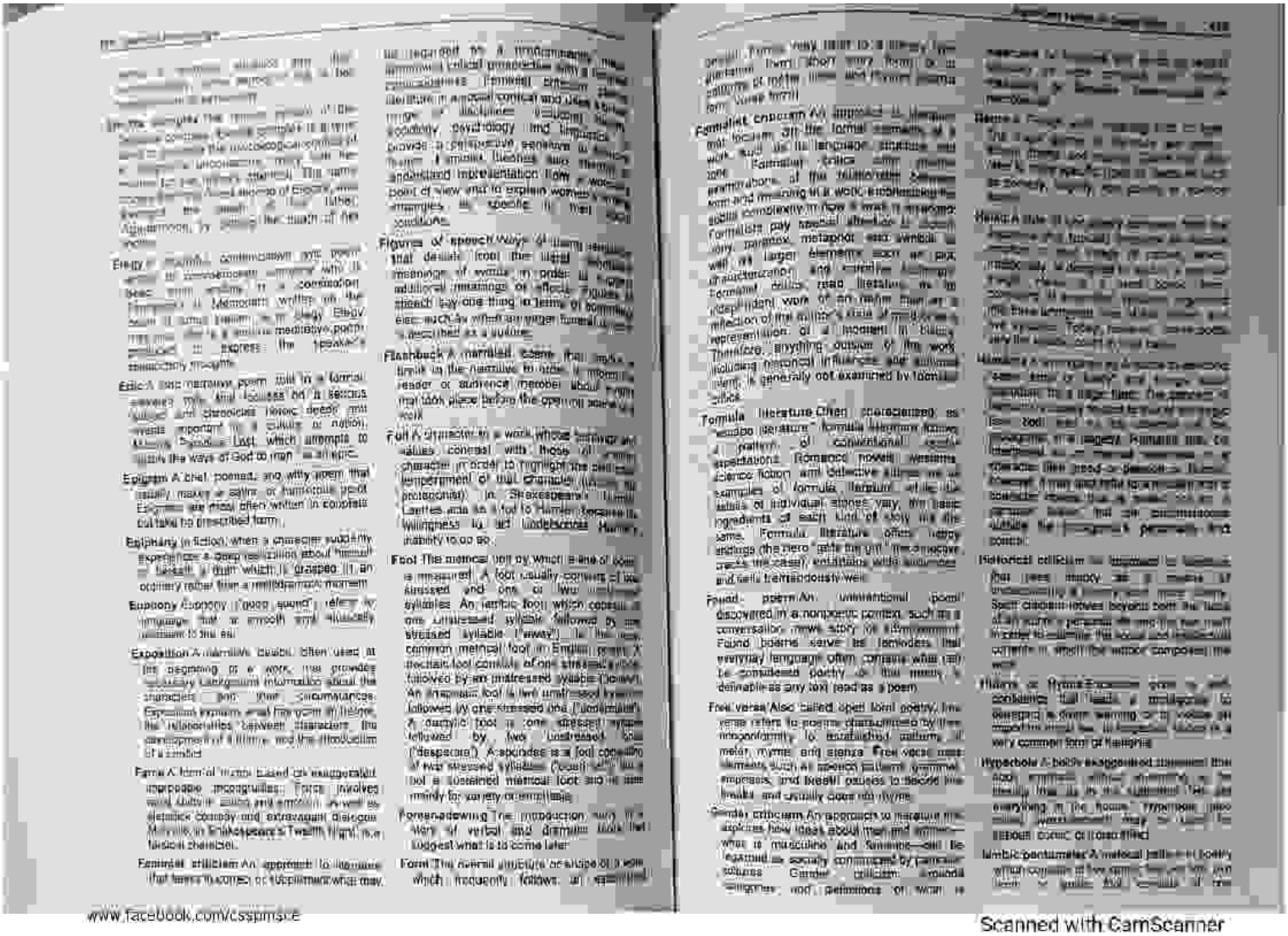

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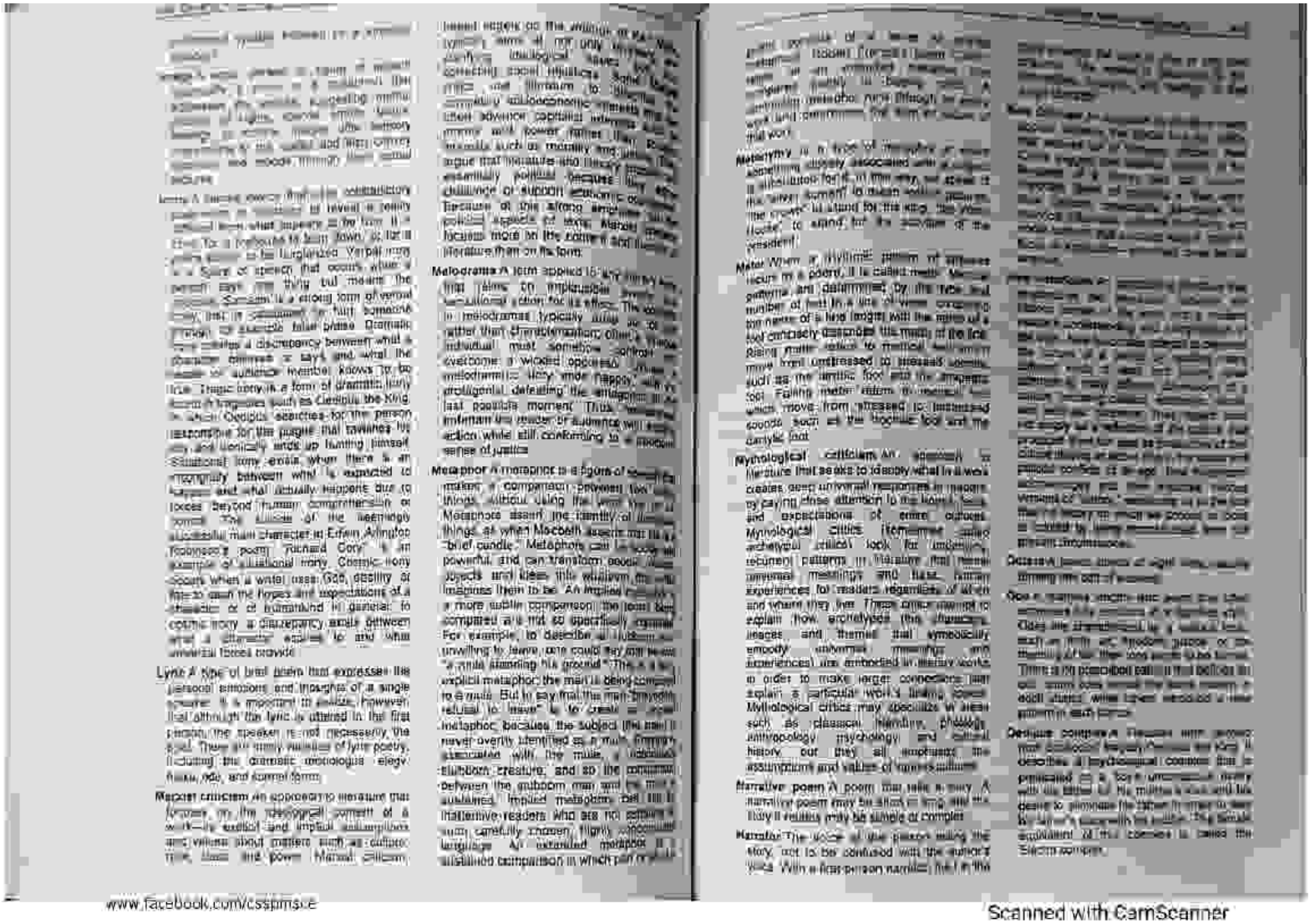

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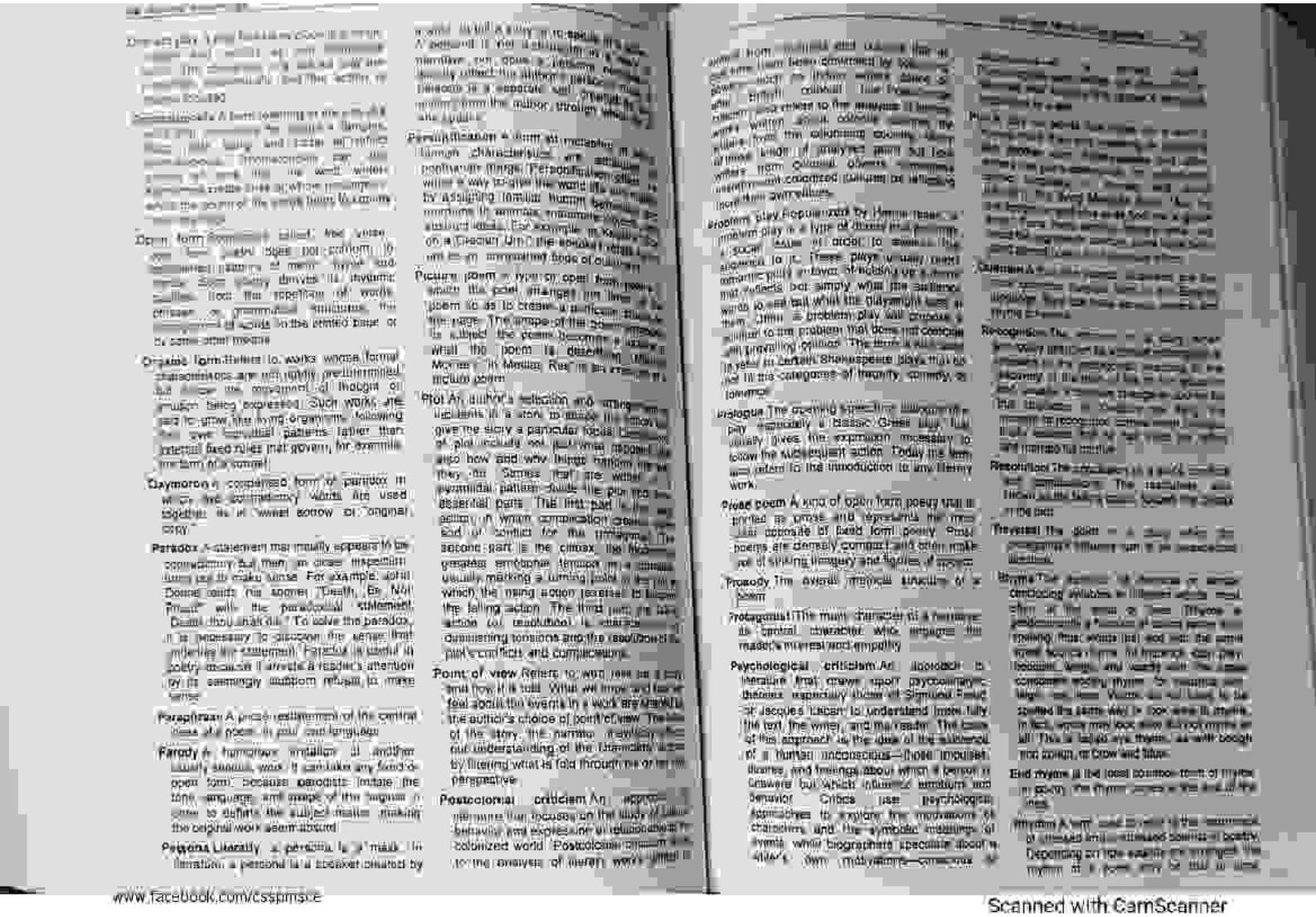

Paradox A statement that initially appears to be contradictory but may in close inspection turn out to make sense. For example, John Donne calls his sonnet "Death, Be Not Proud" with the paradoxical statement "Death thou shalt die." To solve the paradox, it is necessary to discover the sense that underlies the statement. Paradox is useful in poetry because it arrests a reader's attention by its seemingly stubborn refusal to make sense.

Paraphrase A prose restatement of the central ideas of a poem in plain, clear language.

Parody A humorous imitation of another (usually serious) work. It can take any form or genre (fiction, poetry, film, etc.), but parodists imitate the tone, language, and usage of the original in order to deflate the subject matter, making the original work seem absurd.

Persona Literally, a persona is a "mask." In literature, a persona is a speaker created by a writer as a way to distance himself or herself from the speaker of the work. Thus, the reader is not to assume that the persona is the author. For example, in Robert Browning's dramatic monologue "My Last Duchess," the speaker is not Browning but rather a character he has created.

Personification A form of metaphor in which human characteristics are attributed to nonhuman things. Personification is often a way to give the world life and immediacy by assigning familiar human behaviors, emotions, or attributes to inanimate objects or abstract ideas. For example, in Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn," the speaker refers to the urn as an unravished bride of quietness.

Picture poem A type of open form poem in which the poet arranges the lines of the poem so as to create a particular shape on the page. The shape of the poem usually reflects or exhibits the poem's subject matter. For example, in George Herbert's picture poem "Easter Wings," the lines of the poem are arranged to look like wings.

Plot An author's selection and arrangement of incidents in a story to create a particular effect. Plot usually has a beginning, middle, and end, but it does not necessarily present incidents in chronological order. Rather, plot is also how and why things happen as they do. Stories that are written in a pyramidal pattern divide the plot into two essential parts. The first part is the rising action, in which complication creates a sense of conflict for the characters. The second part is the climax, the most intense or decisive moment in a story, usually marking a turning point in the action in which the rising action reverses to become the falling action. The third part is the denouement (or resolution), in which the remaining tensions and the resolution of the plot's conflicts and complications.

Point of view Refers to who tells a story and how it is told. What we know and how we feel about the events in a work are shaped by the author's choice of point of view. The point of view of the story, the narrator, the voice, our understanding of the characters—all are filtered by what is told through the eyes of a particular perspective.

Postcolonial criticism An approach to literature that focuses on the study of culture, behavior, and expression in relationship to the colonized world. Postcolonial criticism is also the analysis of literary works written by authors from countries that were formerly colonies of European countries. Postcolonial critics often explore how literature can be used to maintain or challenge the power structures established by colonialism. Some critics also study literature written by people living in countries that were once colonies of European countries.

Problem play Popularized by Henrik Ibsen, a problem play is a type of drama that presents a social issue or moral problem to be resolved. These plays usually have dramatic purposes that include urging the audience not simply what the audience should think but how it should think. The problem play will choose a position on the problem that does not consider all sides equally but rather argues for a particular position. The term is also used to refer to certain Shakespeare plays that do not fit into categories of tragedy, comedy, or romance.

Prologue The opening speech in a literary work, especially a classic Greek play, that usually gives the exposition necessary to follow the subsequent action. Today the term also refers to the introduction to any literary work.

Prose poem A kind of open form poetry that is printed as prose and ignores the metrical conventions of fixed form poetry. Prose poems are densely compact and often make use of striking imagery and figures of speech.

Prosody The overall metrical structure of a poem.

Protagonist The main character of a narrative or central character who engages the reader's interest and sympathy.

Psychological criticism An approach to literature that draws upon psychology's theories, especially those of Sigmund Freud or Jacques Lacan, to understand more fully the text, the writer, and the reader. The basis of this approach is the idea of the existence of a human unconscious—those impulses, desires, and feelings about which a person is unaware but which influence emotion and behavior. Critics use psychological approaches to explore the motivations of characters, and the symbolic meanings of events, while biographers speculate about a writer's own motivations—conscious or

Quatrain A [illegible]

Recognition The [illegible]

Resolution The [illegible]

Reversal The point [illegible]

Rhyme The [illegible]

End rhyme is the most common form of rhyme in poetry; the rhyme occurs at the end of the lines.

Rhythm A word used to describe the movement or measured flow of language in poetry. Depending on the subject or emotion the rhythm of a poem may be fast or slow,

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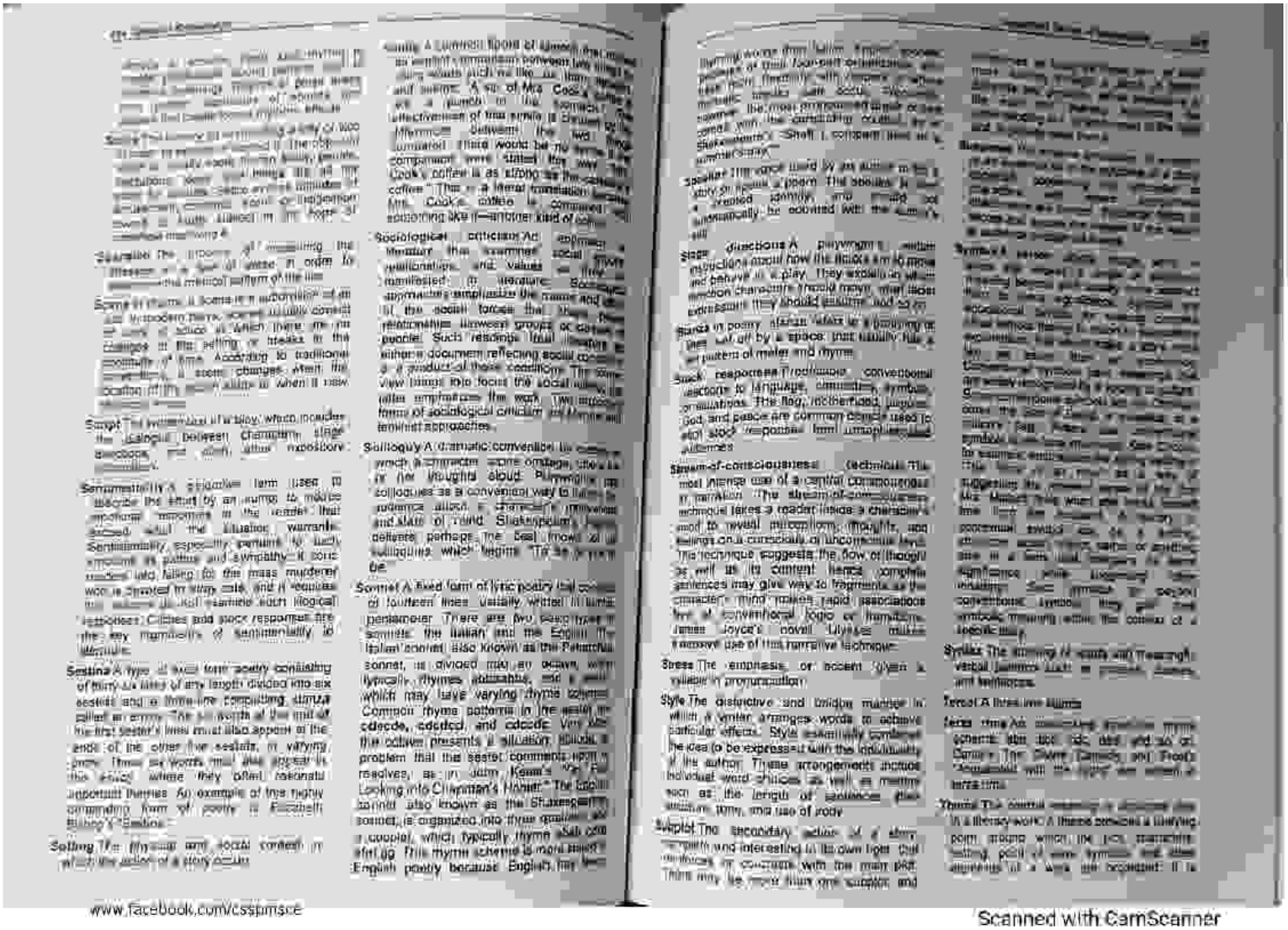

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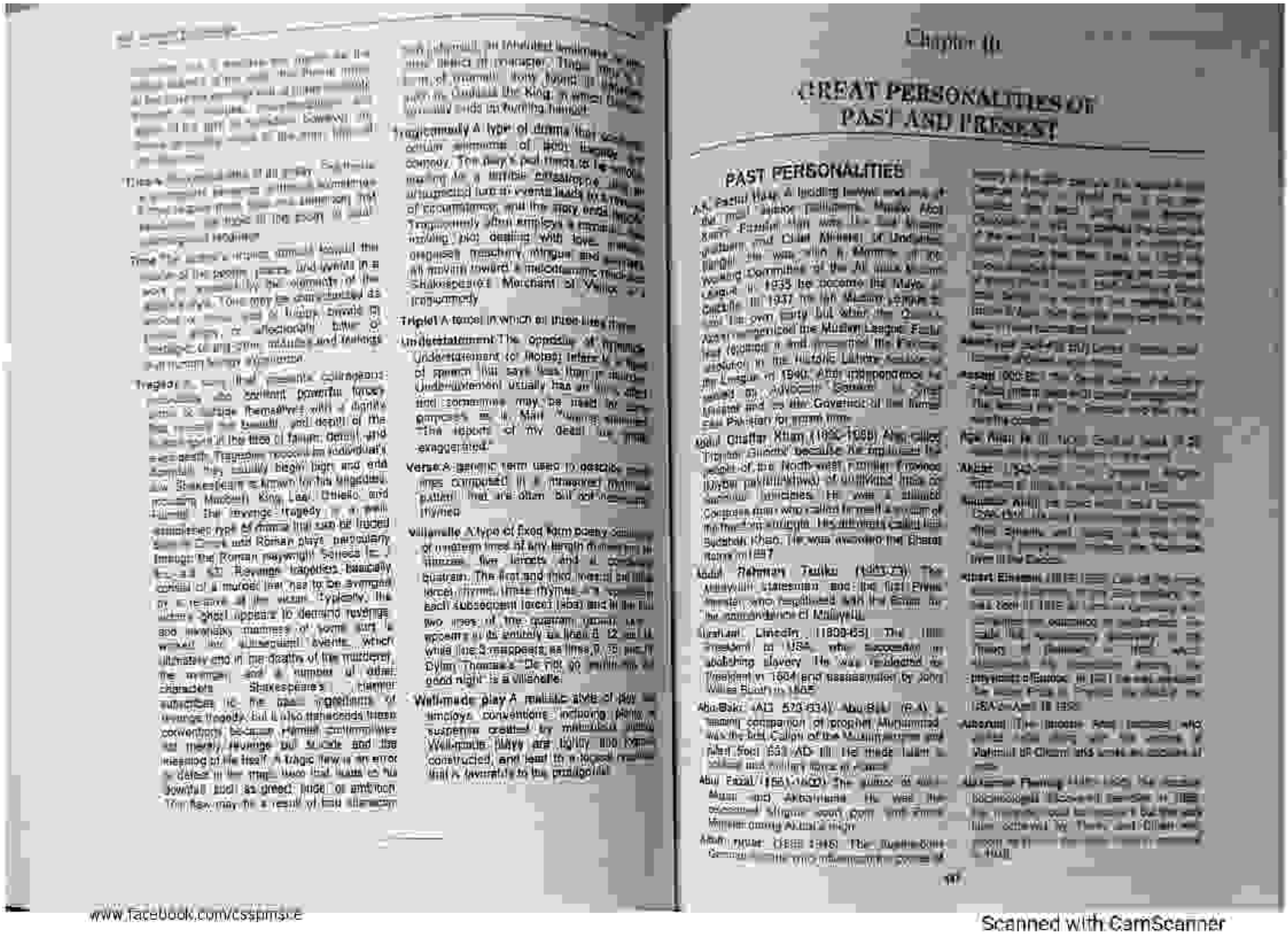

Triplet A tercet in which all three lines rhyme

Understatement The opposite of hyperbole. Understatement (or litotes) refers to a figure of speech that says less than is meant. Understatement usually has an ironic effect and sometimes may be used for comic purposes, as in Mark Twain's statement "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

Verse A generic term used to describe rhymed lines composed in a measured rhythmical pattern that are often but not necessarily rhymed

Villanelle A type of fixed form poetry consisting of nineteen lines of any length divided into six stanzas, five tercets and a concluding quatrain. The first and third lines of the first tercet rhyme, these rhymes are repeated in each subsequent tercet (aba) and in the final two lines of the quatrain (abaa). The refrain appears as the entirely last line of tercets 1, 2, and 4, while line 3 reappears as lines 9, 15, and 19. Dylan Thomas's "Do not go gentle into that good night" is a villanelle.

Well-made play A realistic style of play that employs conventions including plenty of suspense created by meticulously plotting. Well-made plays are tightly and logically constructed, and lead to a logical resolution that is favorable to the protagonist.

Chapter 10

GREAT PERSONALITIES OF PAST AND PRESENT

PAST PERSONALITIES

Ali, Fazlul Haq A leading leader and one of the most senior politicians. Maulvi Abul Kasem Fazlul Haq was the first Premier (Chief Minister) of United Bengal, and Chief Minister of Undivided Pakistan. He was also a Member of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League. In 1935 he became the Mayor of Calcutta. In 1937 he led Muslim League to victory but when the Congress formed the Muslim League Party (1937) and joined the Provincial Government and resigned the Premiership in protest. In the historic Lahore session of the League in 1940, Ahle Bengal moved the resolution for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam was elected as Advocate General of United Bengal and as the Governor of the former East Pakistan for seven months.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988) Also called "Frontier Gandhi" because he organized the people of the North-west Frontier Province (Khyber pakhtunkhwa) of undivided India on Gandhian principles. He was a staunch Congress man who called for meeting a system of the Pakhtuns struggle. His followers called him Badshah Khan. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1987.

Abdul Rahman Taufiq (1873-?) The Malaysian statesman and the first Prime Minister, who negotiated with the British for the independence of Malaysia.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-65) The 16th President of USA, who succeeded in abolishing slavery. He was re-elected as President in 1864 and assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865.

Abu Bakr (AD 573-634) Abu Bakr (R.A) a leading companion of prophet Muhammad was the first Caliph of the Muslim empire and ruled from 632 AD till he made Islam a strong and military force of power.

Abu Fazal (1551-1602) The author of Akbar Nama and Akbarnama. He was the renowned Mughal court poet and friend Minister during Akbar's reign.

Adam Malik (1917-1984) The Indonesian Gaming [illegible] and [illegible]

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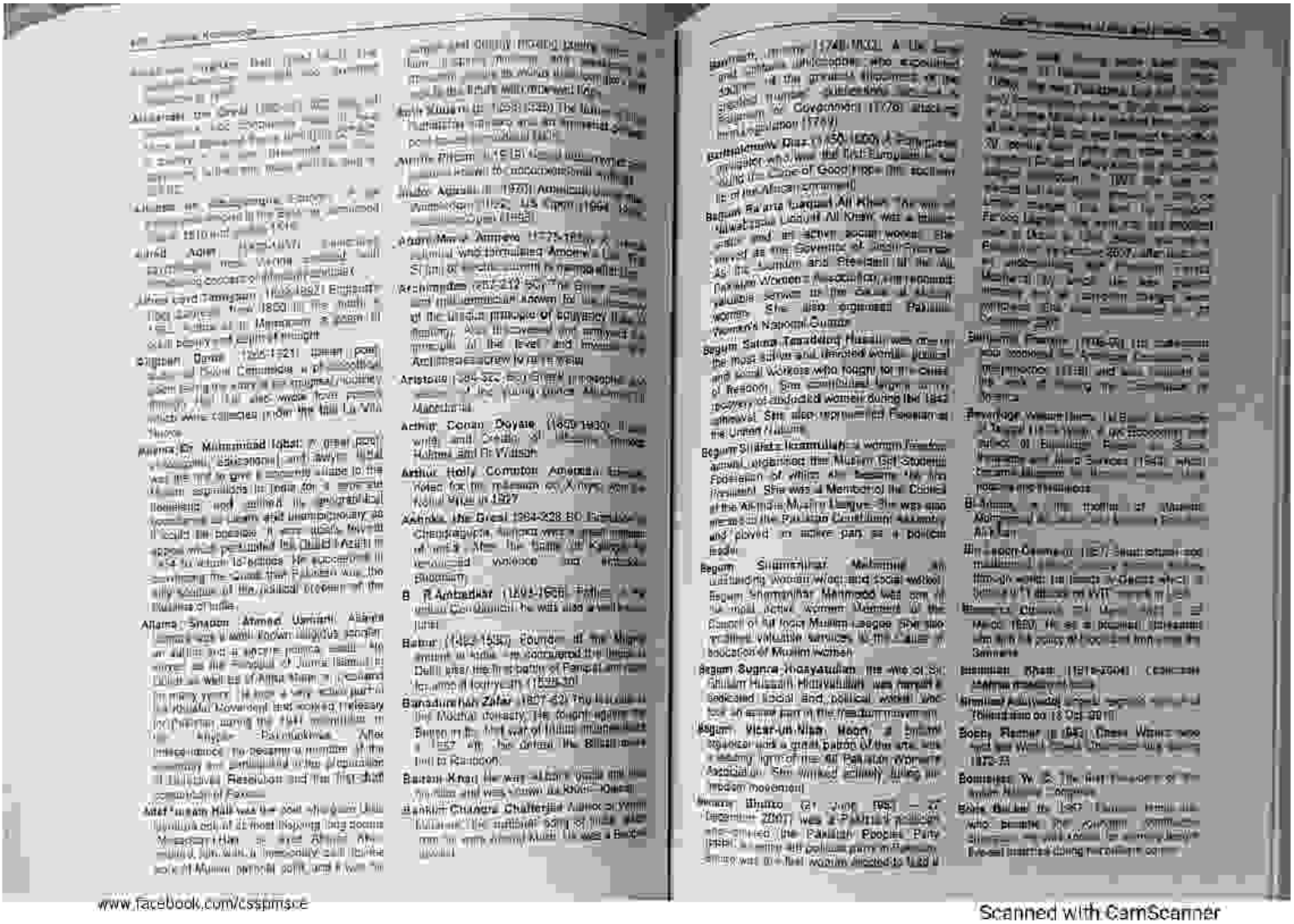

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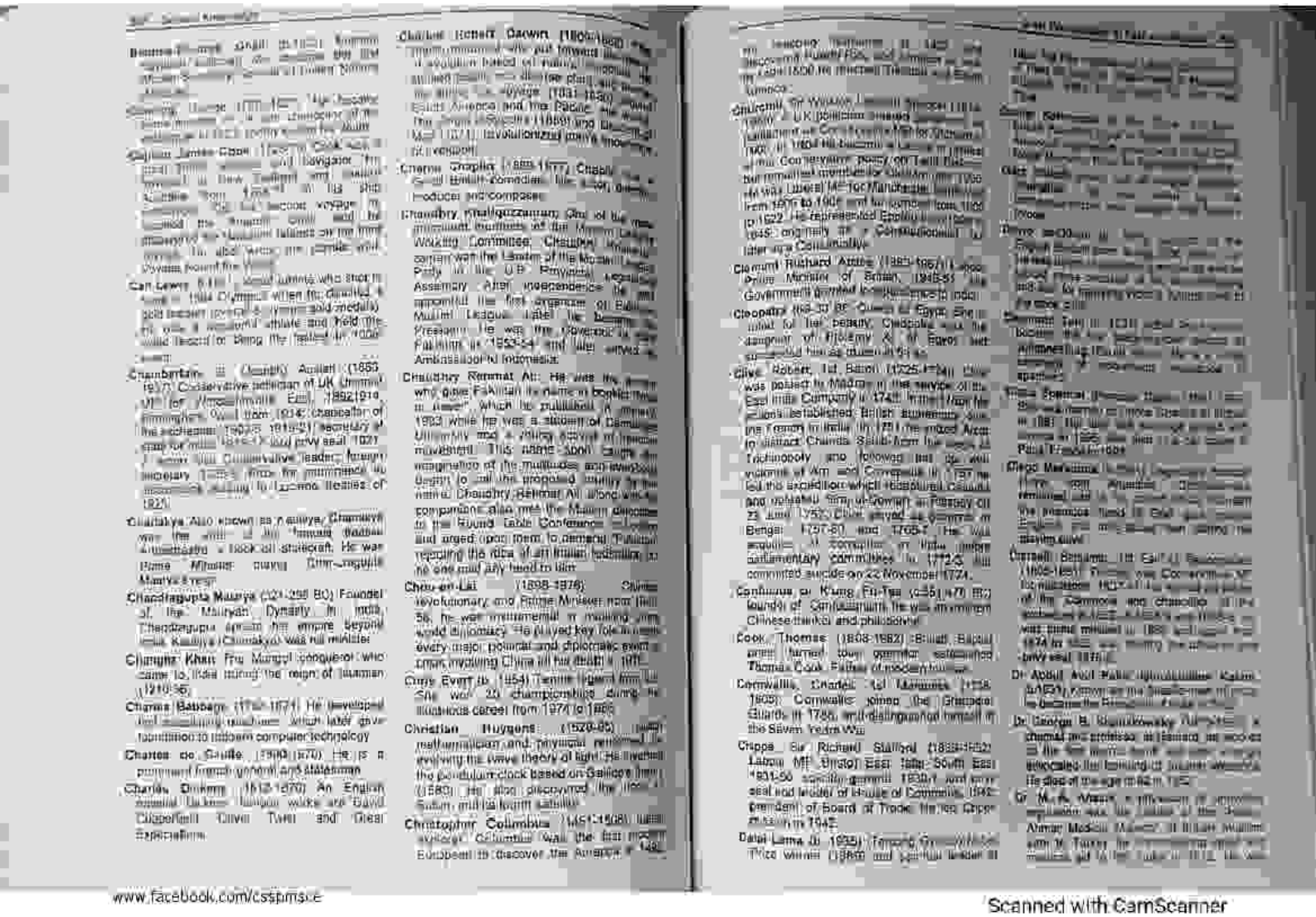

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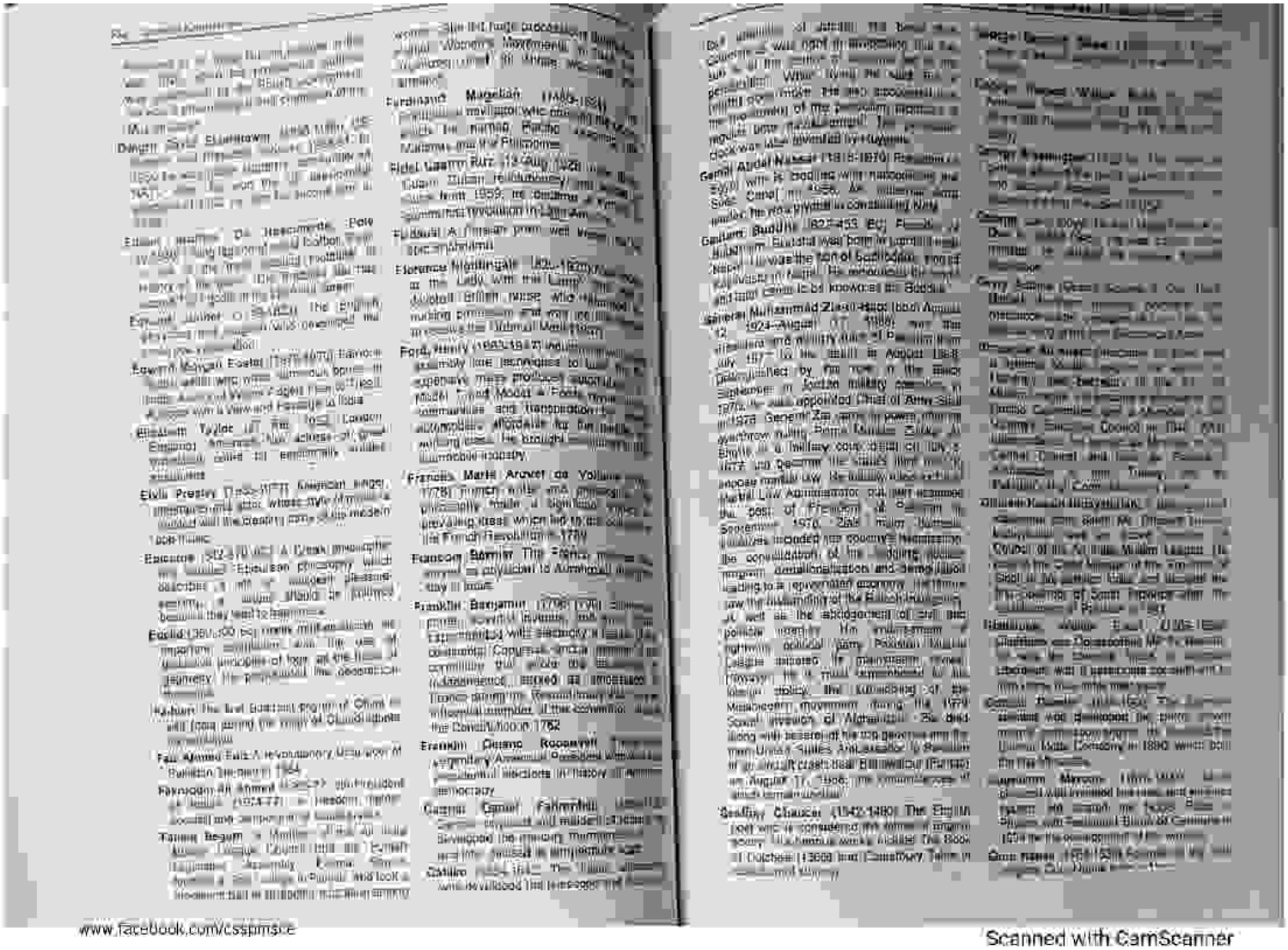

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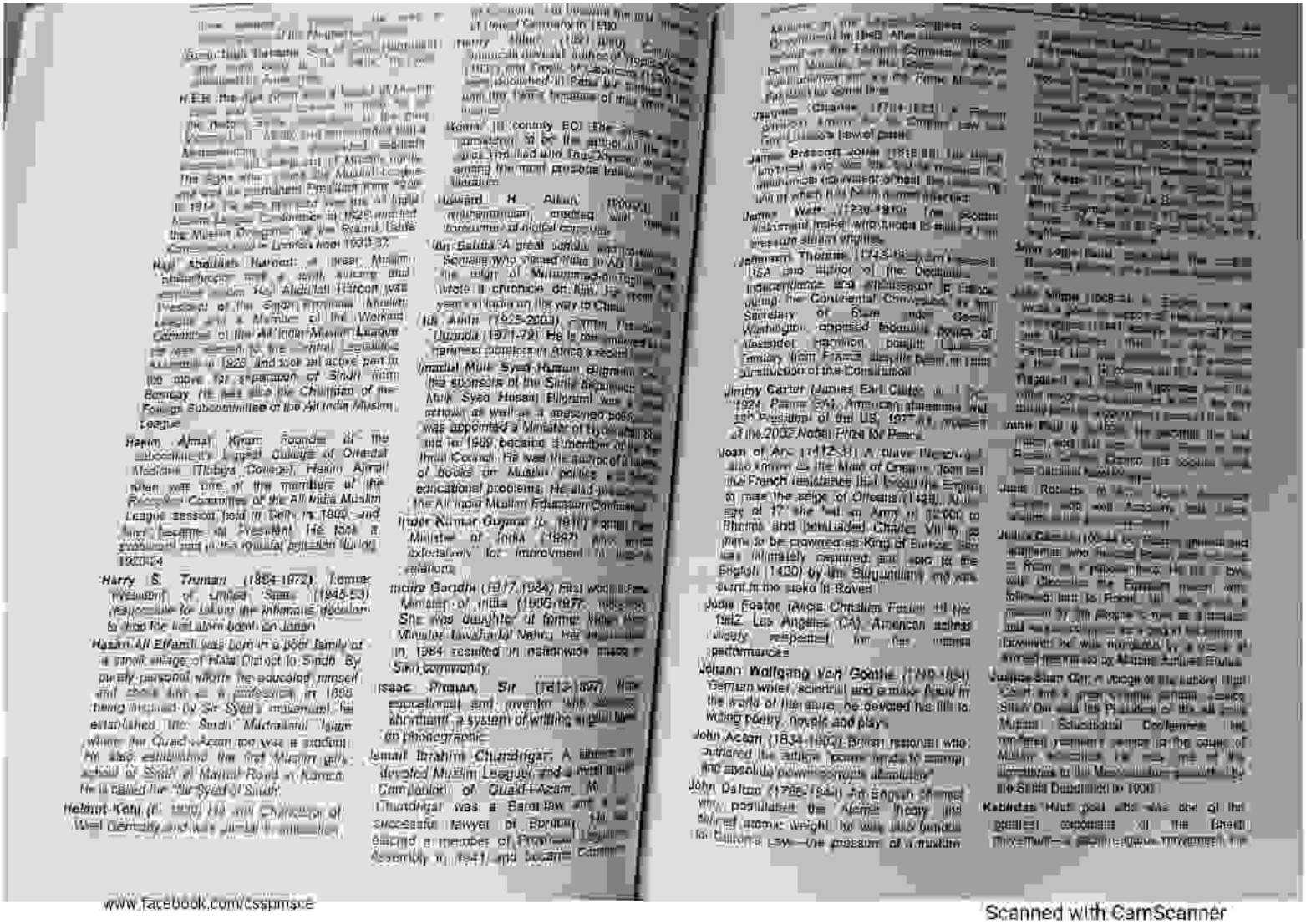

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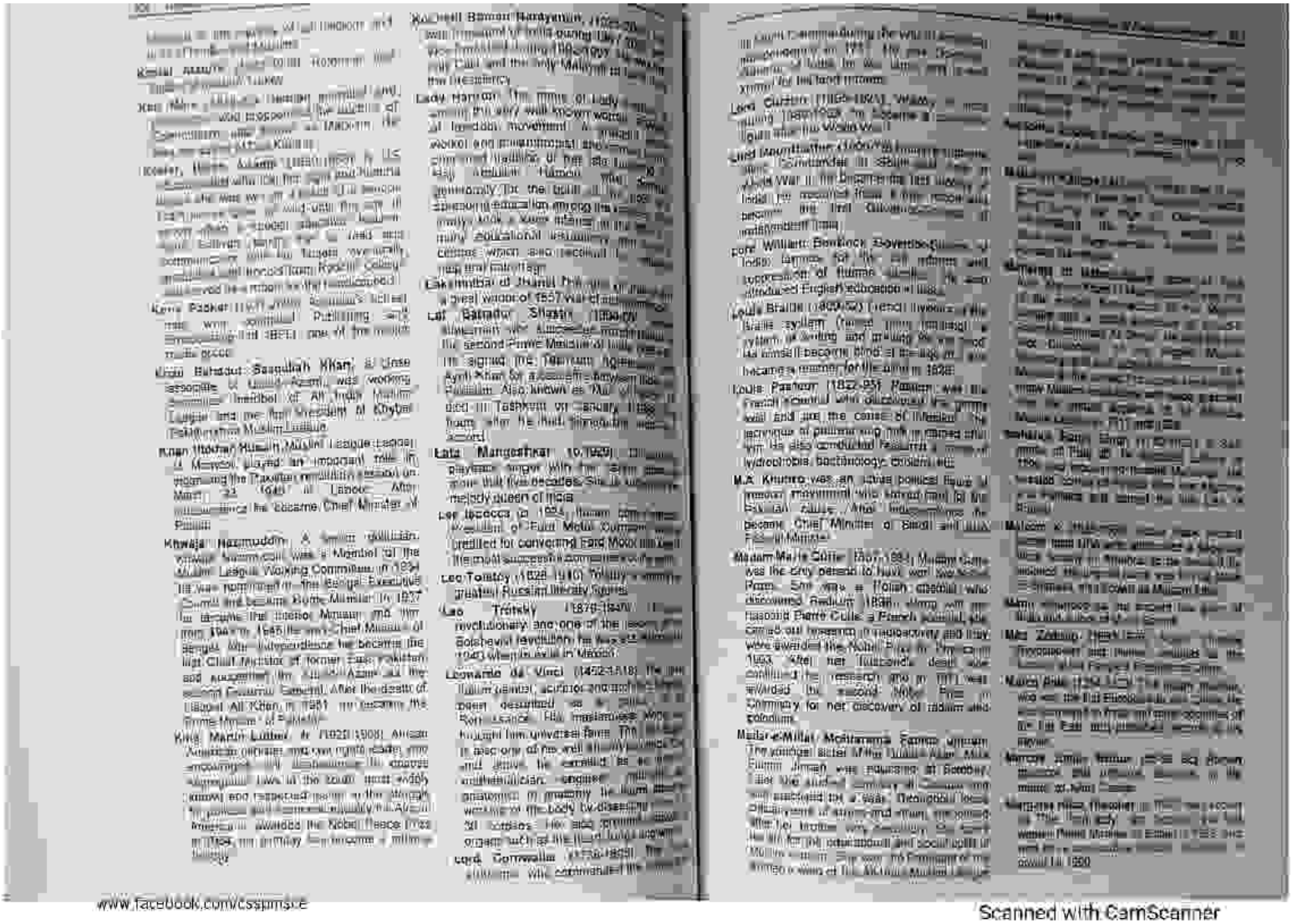

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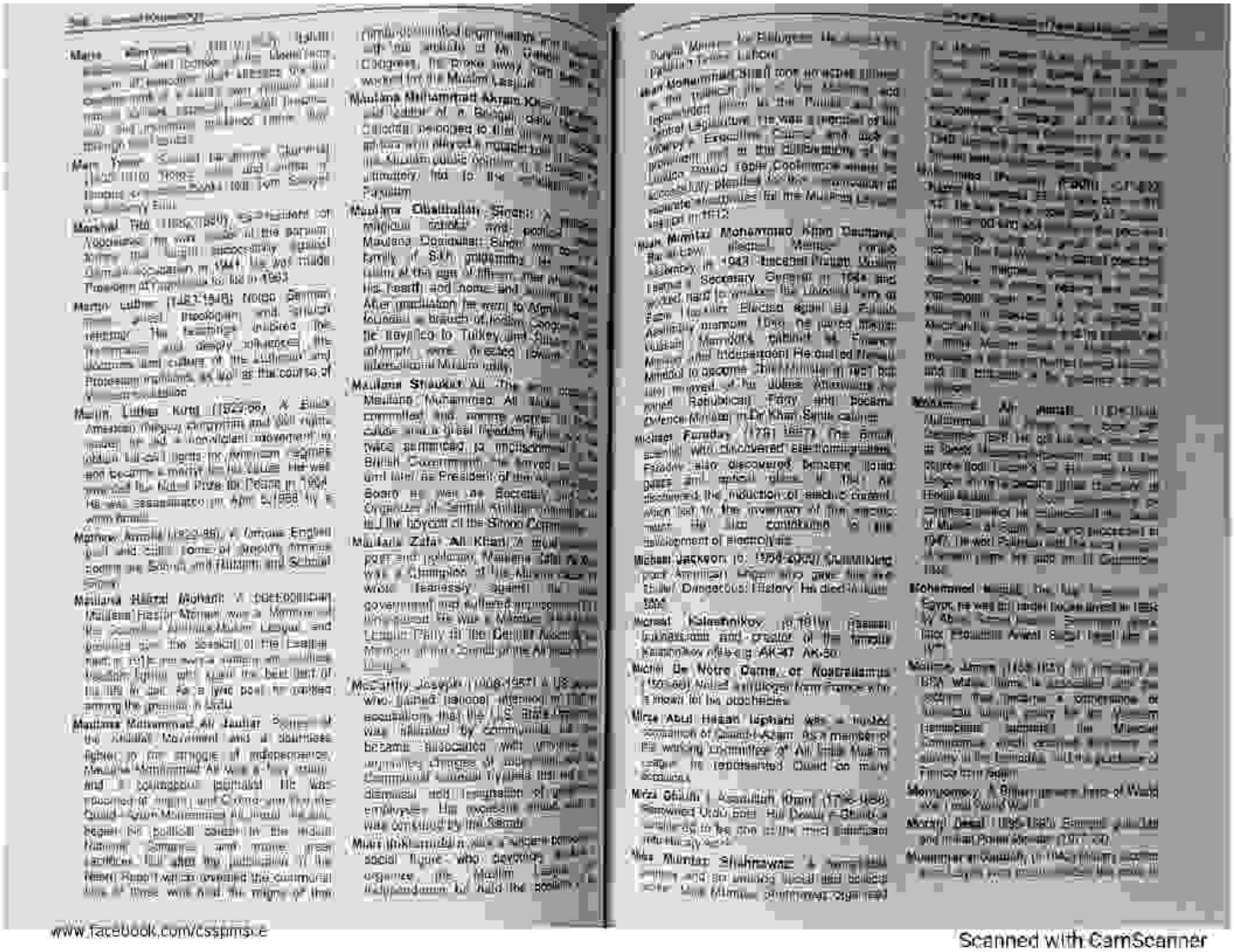

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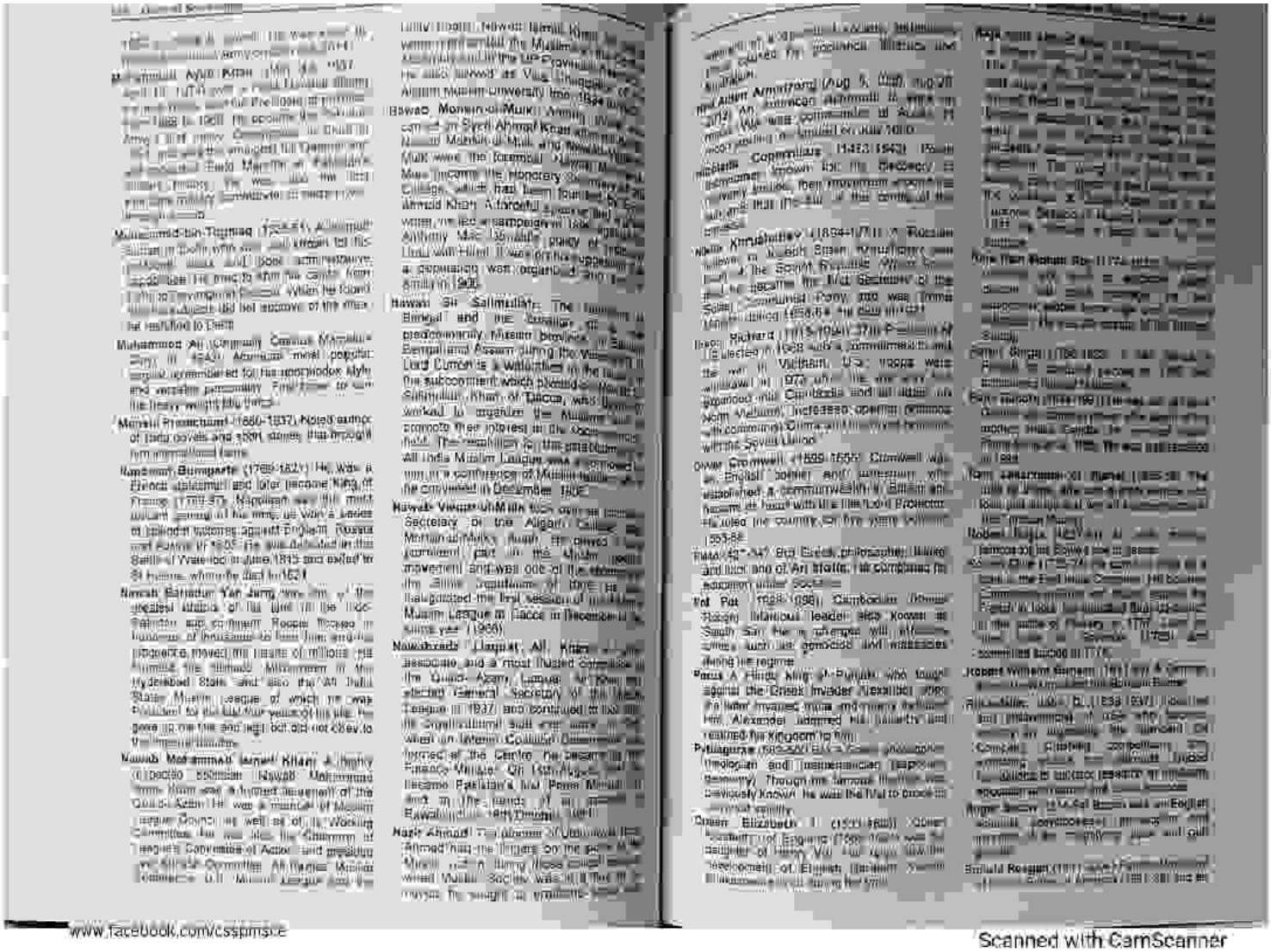

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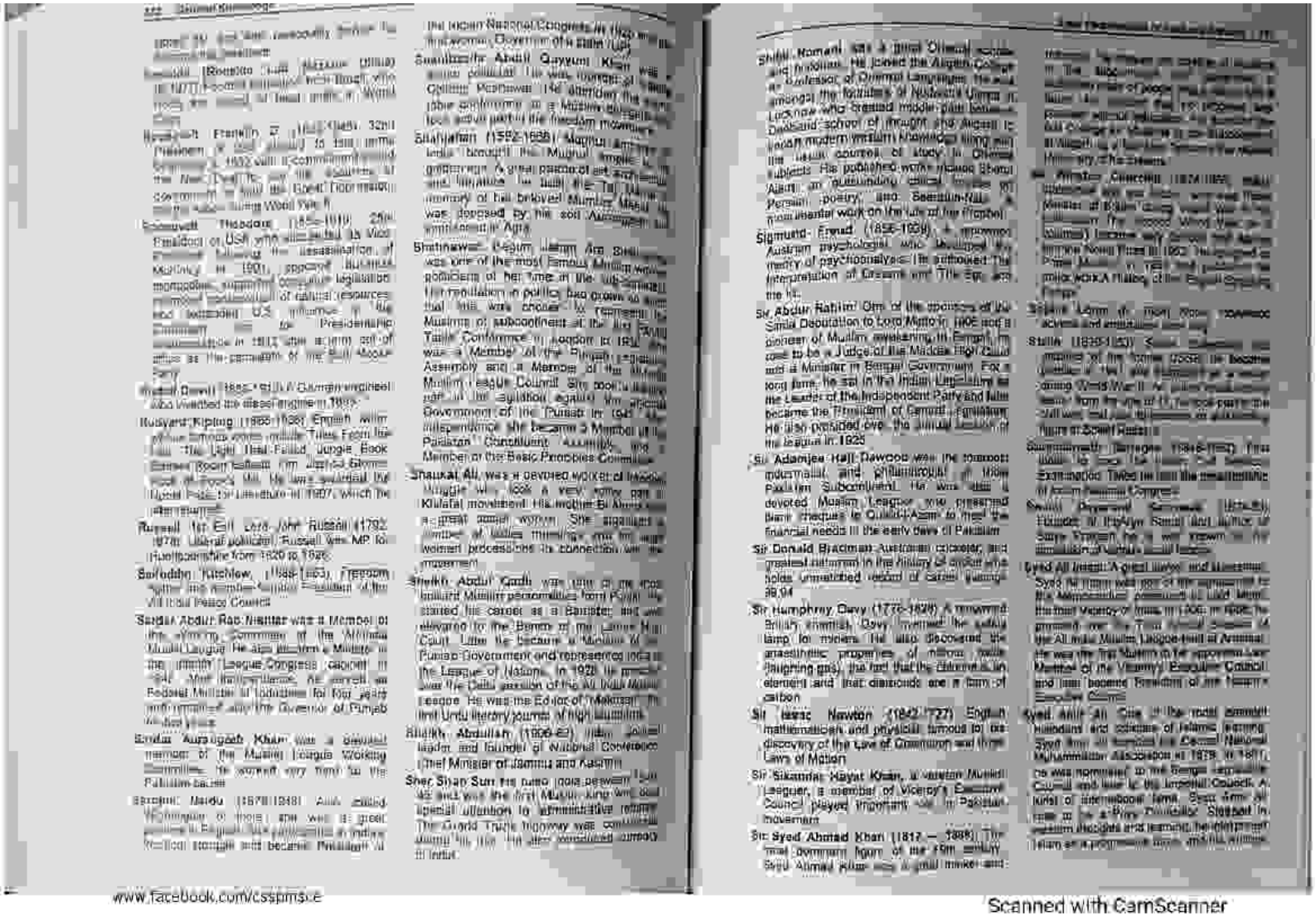

Shibli Nomani was a great Ottoman scholar and historian. He joined the Aligarh College as Professor of Oriental Languages. He was amongst the founders of Nadwatul Ulama in Lucknow who created middle path between Deoband school of thought and Aligarh. In Indian modern western knowledge along with the usual courses of study in Oriental subjects. His published works include Sherul Ajam, an outstanding critical review of Persian poetry, and Seeratun-Nabi, a monumental work on the life of the Prophet.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) a prominent Austrian psychologist who developed the theory of psychoanalysis. He authored The Interpretation of Dreams and The Ego and the Id.

Sir Abdur Rahim One of the members of the Simla Deputation to Lord Minto in 1906 and a pioneer of Muslim awakening in Bengal. He rose to be a Judge of the Madras High Court and a Minister in Bengal Government. For a long time, he sat in the Indian Legislature as the Leader of the Independent Party and later became the President of Central Legislature. He also presided over the Annual Session of the League in 1925.

Sir Adamjee Haji Dawood was the foremost industrialist and philanthropist of then Pakistan Subcontinent. He was also a devoted Muslim Leaguer who presented Bank cheques to Quaid-i-Azam to meet the financial needs in the early days of Pakistan.

Sir Donald Bradman Australian cricketer, and greatest batsman in the history of cricket who holds unmatched record of career batting average 99.94

Sir Humphrey Davy (1778-1829) A renowned British chemist. Davy invented the safety lamp for miners. He also discovered the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide (laughing gas), the fact that the diamond is an element and that diamonds are a form of carbon.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) English mathematician and physicist famous for the discovery of the Law of Gravitation and three Laws of Motion.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, a veteran Muslim Leaguer, a member of Viceroy's Executive Council played important role in Pakistan movement.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817 – 1898) The most dominant figure of the 19th century. Syed Ahmad Khan was a great thinker and

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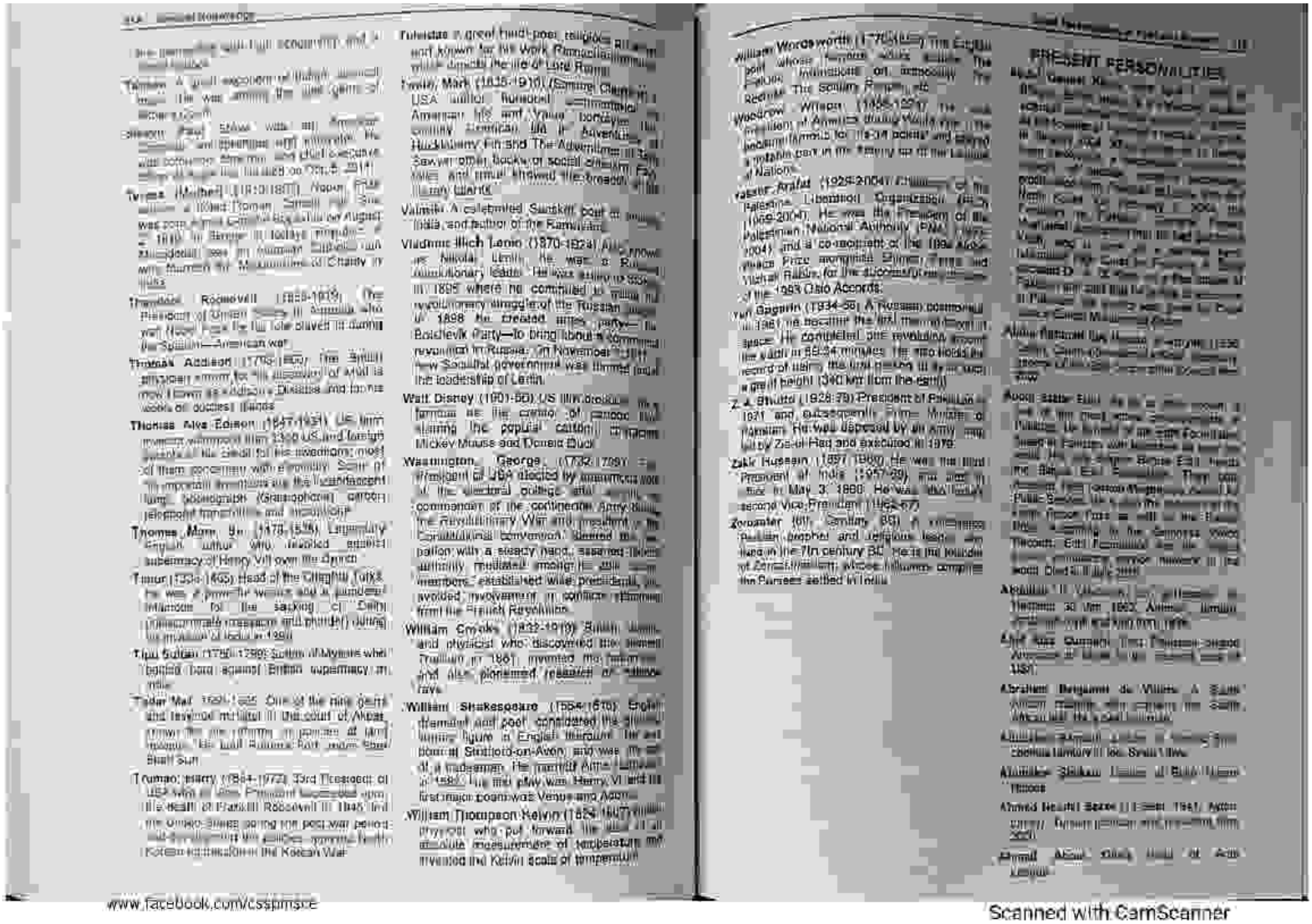

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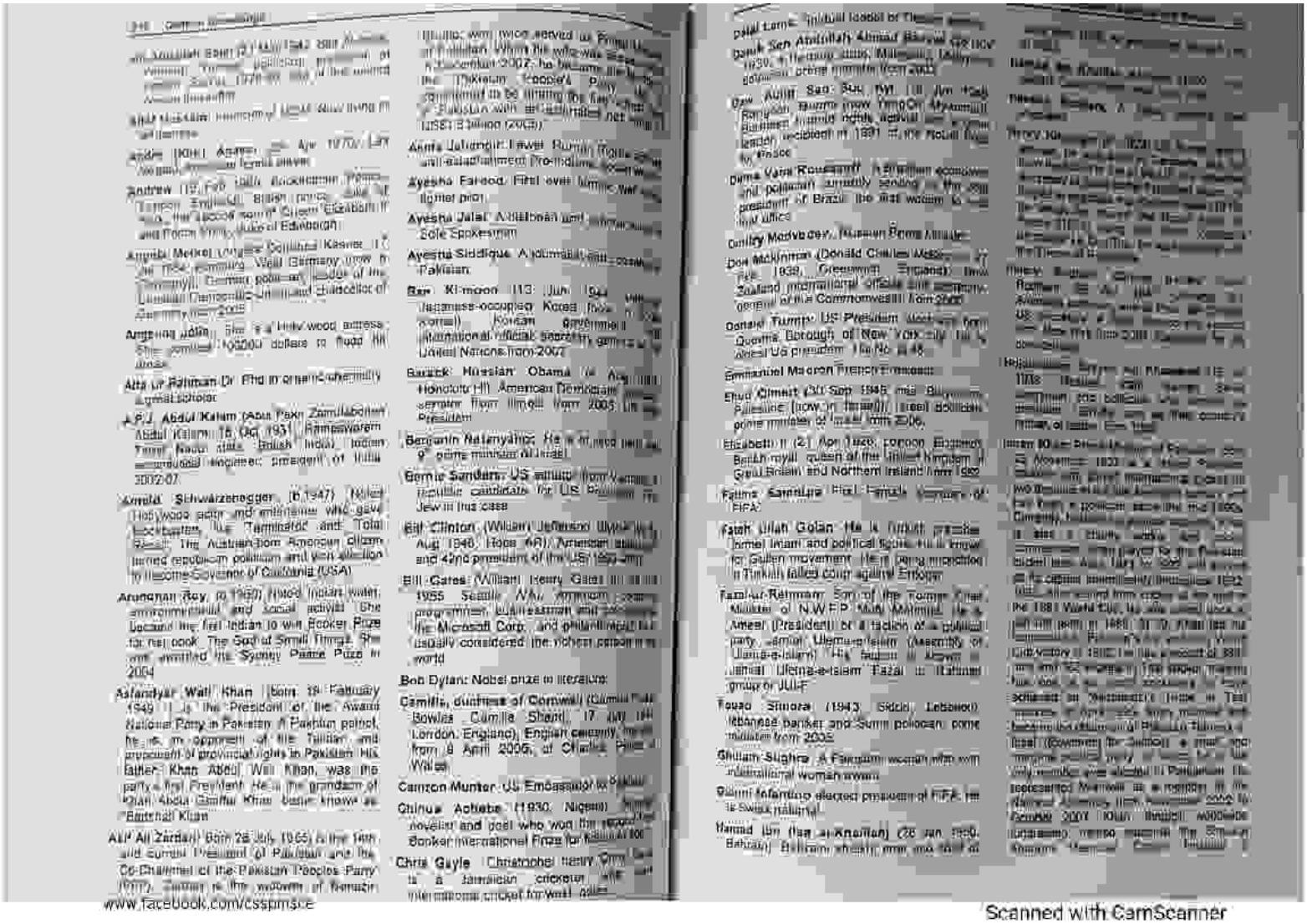

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[illegible] in 1998 and [illegible] Collection 2007.

[illegible] Karimov [illegible] Uzbek SSR, USSR [now Uzbekistan]), Uzbek politician and president from 1990.

Ismail Haniyeh ([illegible] camp, Gaza, Palestine), Palestinian politician, [illegible] minister of the Palestinian Authority from 2006.

Ismail Kadare (b. Jan 1936, Gjirokastër, Albania), Albanian novelist and poet, recipient of the first Man Booker International Prize in 2005.

Jacinda Ardern: Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Javed Ghamidi: A Pakistani religious scholar currently living in [illegible].

J.K. Rowling (Joanne Rowling; 31 Jul 1965, Chipping Sodbury, near Bristol, Gloucestershire, England), British author, creator of the Harry Potter series of novels about a young wizard in training.

Jalal Talabani (1933, Kalkan, Iraq), Iraqi Kurdish politician who created (1976) and led the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and was the first democratically elected president of Iraq from 2005.

Jaswant Singh (January 3, 1938): An Indian politician and member of parliament from Rajasthan. He served as Finance Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Defence. He got [illegible] by his controversial book Jinnah: India—Partition Independence.

Jeff Bezos: He is known for Amazon (Jeff is [illegible] retailer).

Jimmy Wales: Founder of most widely read encyclopedia, the Wikipedia [illegible].

Joseph Robinette "Joe" Biden Jr.: He is vice president of US. He became senator from Delaware.

Joe Biden: Democratic nominee for US President in the [illegible] elections.

Joseph Kabila (4 Jun 1971, Sud-Kivu province, [illegible] Rep. of the Congo), Congolese politician and president of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 2001.

Julian Assange: He is founder of Wiki Leaks, [illegible] by the British Government. He has [illegible] Ecuador embassy.

Kamalesh Sharma: An Indian [illegible], Secretary General of Common Wealth.

Kate Winslet (5 Oct 1975, Reading, England), British film actress.

Khushwant Singh (b. 1915), Indian journalist, prolific writer and former Member of Parliament.

Kim Jong Un (16 Feb 1941, near Khabarovsk, USSR [now in Russia]), North Korean leader and successor to his father Kim Il-sung as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea (North Korea) from 1997.

Kofi (Atta) Annan (8 Apr 1938, Kumasi, Gold Coast [now Ghana]), Ghanaian diplomat, UN secretary general, 1997-2006; corecipient with the UN, of the 2001 Nobel Prize for Peace.

Kulbushan Yadhav: An Indian spy [illegible] Baluchistan, waiting for be [illegible] Pakistan.

Larry Page: Cofounded with [illegible] 1998. He is clean energy advocate [illegible] Palo Alto houses the fuel cells [illegible] geothermal energy.

Lionel Andres Messi: An Argentine professional footballer who plays as a forward for Spanish club FC Barcelona and is captain of Argentine national team.

Madonna (Madonna Louise Ciccone; b. 16 Aug 1958, Bay City MI), American singer, songwriter, actress and entrepreneur.

Mahmoud (Ridha) Abbas (born Abu Mazen, 1935, Zafat, Palestine), Palestinian politician, secretary [illegible] executive committee and cofounder [illegible] Yasir Arafat of the Fatah movement; served as the first prime minister of the Palestine Authority and was its president from 2005.

Malala Yousafzai: (b. 12 July 1997) She is an educational [illegible] hit by Taliban [illegible] 2012. She is winner of International Peace Prize for Children, National Youth Peace Prize & youngest nominee of Nobel Peace prize. To honour her services [illegible] observed by UN as Malala Day [illegible] 2013. Time Magazine included her most influential people. She won Sakharov Prize 2013 on 16 Oct. 2013.

Mark Zuckerberg: Founder of Facebook.

Meshaal Khaled: Hamas Chief.

Meghan Markle: Wife of Harry.

Mike Pence: US Vice President.

Michelle Obama: Former First Lady of USA.

Michiko (Michiko Shoda; 20 Oct 1934, [illegible]), Japanese empress, consort of Emperor Akihito. Midori (Mi-dori Goto; [illegible] 1971, Osaka, Japan), Japanese-born American violinist.

Mickey Arthur: Pakistan Cricket Team Coach.

Mikhail Gorbachev (b. 1931), Erstwhile Soviet leader responsible for the Soviet transformation with policies of glasnost and perestroika in 1989.

Mittal Laxmi: Indian Business Tycoon and a steel wizard.

Mohamed ElBaradei (Muhammad al-Baradei; 17 Jun 1942, Cairo, Egypt), Egyptian international official, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency from 1997.

Mohammad Azharuddin (b. 1963), former captain of Indian cricket team. He was accused in the match-fixing scam.

Muhammad bin Salman: Saudi crown prince.

Mohammed ibn Rashid al-Maktum (1949, Dubai [now in United Arab Emirates]), UAE sheikh, crown prince of Dubai from 1995 and prime minister from 2006; he is also a noted horse breeder and runs Godolphin Stables with his brothers.

Mohsin Hamid: A novelist, wrote The Reluctant Fundamentalist.

Muhammad Ali (Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr. until 1964; 17 Jan 1942, Louisville KY), American boxer, the first to win the heavyweight championship three separate times. Died on 3 June 2016.

Muhammad Morsi: Former President of Egypt.

Muhammad VI (Muhammad ibn al-Hassan; 21 Aug 1963, Rabat, Morocco), King of Morocco from 1999. Ali Muhammad Mujawar (1953), Yemeni politician, prime minister from 2007.

Muhammad Yunus (28 Jun 1940, Chittagong, Bangladesh), Bangladeshi economist (micro credit) and founder of the Grameen Bank; winner of the 1994 World Food Prize and corecipient of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mullah Mohammad Omar: Born 1959, Nodeh, near Kandahar, often simply called Mullah Omar, is the leader of the Taliban in Afghanistan and was Afghanistan's de facto head of state from 1996 to 2001 under the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mustafa al-Sadr [illegible]

Nasim [illegible]

Nawaz Sharif [illegible] Prime Minister [illegible]

[illegible]

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (b. 1918), Nobel [illegible] South Africa [illegible] President of South Africa in 1994.

Nergis Mavalvala: A Pakistani [illegible]

Nicolas Sarkozy (Nicolas Paul Stéphane Sarkozy) [illegible] from 2007.

Noam Chomsky (7 Dec 1928) An American [illegible] professor.

Namira Saleem: First Pakistani woman to [illegible] North and South pole.

Nur al-Malik [illegible]

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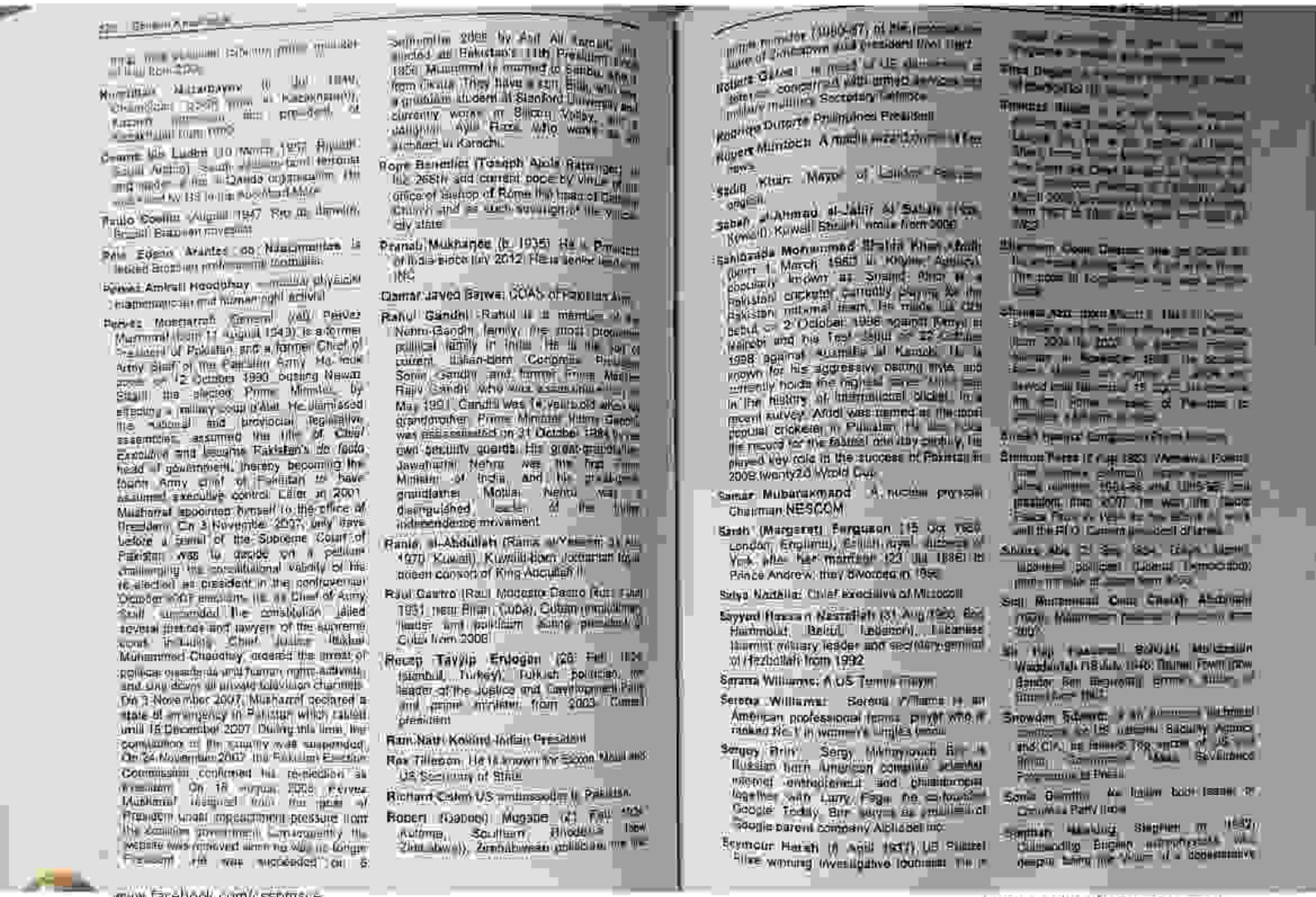

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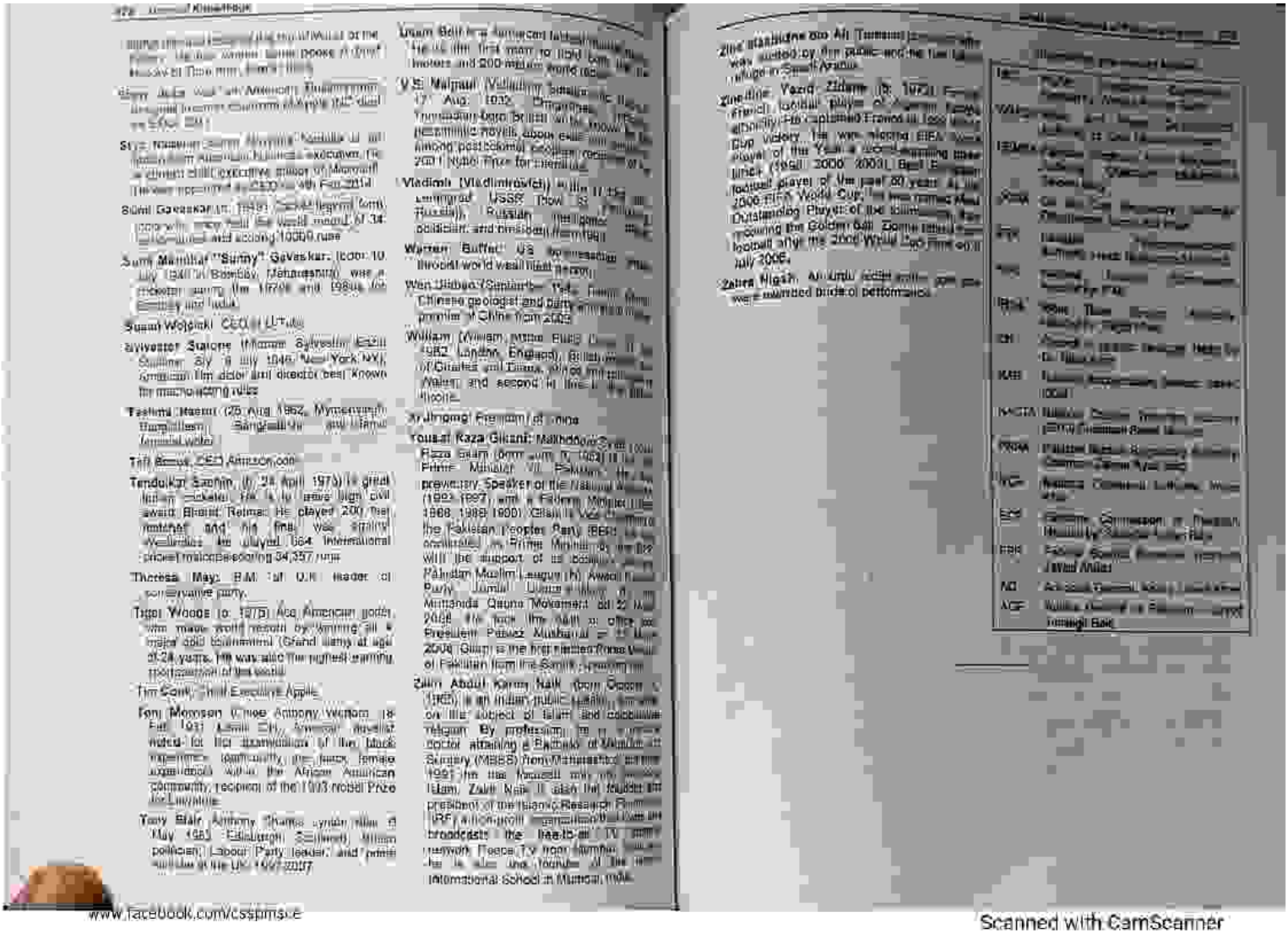

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INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ISSUES

KISHANGANGA PROJECT

Parties of Contention: (Pakistan and India)

The 330 MW Kishanganga project envisages inter-basinary transfer of waters of the Jhelum River and construction of a dam on the Jhelum River at Baramulla. The project is envisaged in Baramulla district of Jammu and Kashmir. The project envisages inter-basinary transfer of waters in the Kishanganga, a tributary of Jhelum in India, to Neelum River in Pakistan. India is in the process of construction of a 330 MW hydroelectric project known as Kishanganga Project on the Kishanganga River in Jammu and Kashmir. The project envisages diversion of waters of Kishanganga River, a tributary of Jhelum River in India, to Neelum River in Pakistan. Jhelum and Kashmir can use the waters of the three rivers for non-consumptive uses. A number of projects like the Salal project in Jammu and Kashmir and Dulhasti project in Kishtwar district have already been constructed under the treaty.

Thus, the two-phase 450 MW Kishanganga project was started in June 1999 under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government. The project is important to meet the State's power requirements. This is the only Mega hydel project being executed by the State Government. The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation owns only three projects such as Salal hydro power station which increases the State's share from the total power produced. According to Pakistan, the Kishanganga dam would deprive it of more than 1,000 cusecs water a day destroying its agriculture. Another allegation is that India can use the gated structure as well like situation of Baglihar dam to hold back the water supply.

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Parties of Contention: (People's Republic of China, Republic of China, Vietnam)

The Spratly Islands are a disputed group of approximately 100 reefs and atolls in the South China Sea. Part of the South China Sea, the Spratly Islands are surrounded by rich fishing grounds and gas and oil deposits, whose true extent is unknown and disputed. The People's Republic of China (PRC), the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Vietnam each claim sovereignty over the entire group of islands, while Brunei, Malaysia, and the Philippines each claim various parts. Several of the nations involved have shown interest in the Spratlys and carried various installations on different islands and reefs. The Republic of China (Taiwan) occupies one of the largest islands, Taiping. In February 1995, the PRC occupied Mischief Reef, creating a power crisis in Southeast Asia, especially with the Philippines. In early 1999, these issues escalated as the Philippines claimed that the PRC was building military installations on one of the islands.

Although the disputes have calmed in some degree, they still remain one of the most possible scenarios for a major E[illegible] Asia.

involving the PRC or a smaller, but better armed country.

KASHMIR

Parties of Contention (Pakistan and India)

Both Pakistan and India claim the entire Kashmir region to be their own, but due to its geographic and political complexity, the issue has remained a point of contention between the two countries ever since independence from Britain rule in 1947. Both countries have fought three wars over the Kashmir issue apart from other sporadic fighting. On January 4, 2006, Pakistan was struck by a earthquake with a magnitude between 7.6 and 7.8. This is a nuclear fuel plant and core fuels in India-Pak minimize.

SIR CREEK

Parties of Contention: (Pakistan and India)

The Sir Creek is a 96 km (60 mile) stretch of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch marshlands. The creek, which opens up into the Arabian Sea, divides the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat with the Sindh province of Pakistan. It is located at approximately 23°57 N 68°E.

The dispute has arisen in the aftermath of the boundary line between Kutch and Sindh, as depicted in a 1914 and 1925 map. At that time, the region was a part of Bombay Presidency of undivided India. After India's independence in 1947, Sindh became a part of Pakistan and while Kutch remained a part of India.

Pakistan lays claim to the entire creek as per para 9 and 10 of the Bombay Government Resolution of 1914, which believes that the Government of Sindh and Rao Maharaj of Kutch India supports its stance by stating the Thalweg Doctrine in International Law. The law states that river boundaries between two states are divided by the main channel. Though Pakistan does not dispute the [illegible] and maintains that the Doctrine is not applicable in the case of it only applies to bodies of water that are navigable, which the Sir Creek is supposedly not. India rejects the Pakistani stance by maintaining the fact that the creek is navigable through tide and that fishing trawlers use it to go out to sea.

Though the creek has little military value, it holds immense economic gain. Much of the region is rich in oil and gas below the sea bed, and control over the creek would give a large coastline on the energy potential of each nation. Also, once the boundaries are defined, it would [illegible]

WULLAR BARRAGE

Parties of Contention (Pakistan and India)

The Wullar Barrage is a [illegible] on the Jhelum River in Jammu and Kashmir. It is also known as the Tulbul Navigation Project. It is the largest freshwater lake in India, [illegible] to create a navigation channel for [illegible] in the summer. The project was [illegible] in 1984 but [illegible] Pakistan objected that it violated the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 between both the states.

Pakistan's position is that under the Indus Waters Treaty, [illegible] Articles 2 and 3, the broad principle of [illegible] of the rivers has been spelled out clearly. Under the said provisions, the waters of the three western rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Indus [illegible] for all uses, whereas the waters of three remaining rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, namely Sutlej, Ravi and Beas would be available for unrestricted use of India. In the light of the said position, Pakistan maintains that any attempt to store the waters, create storage, upstream of Wullar Jhelum would be a violation of the 1960 Treaty and from storage to [illegible] purposes is not permissible under

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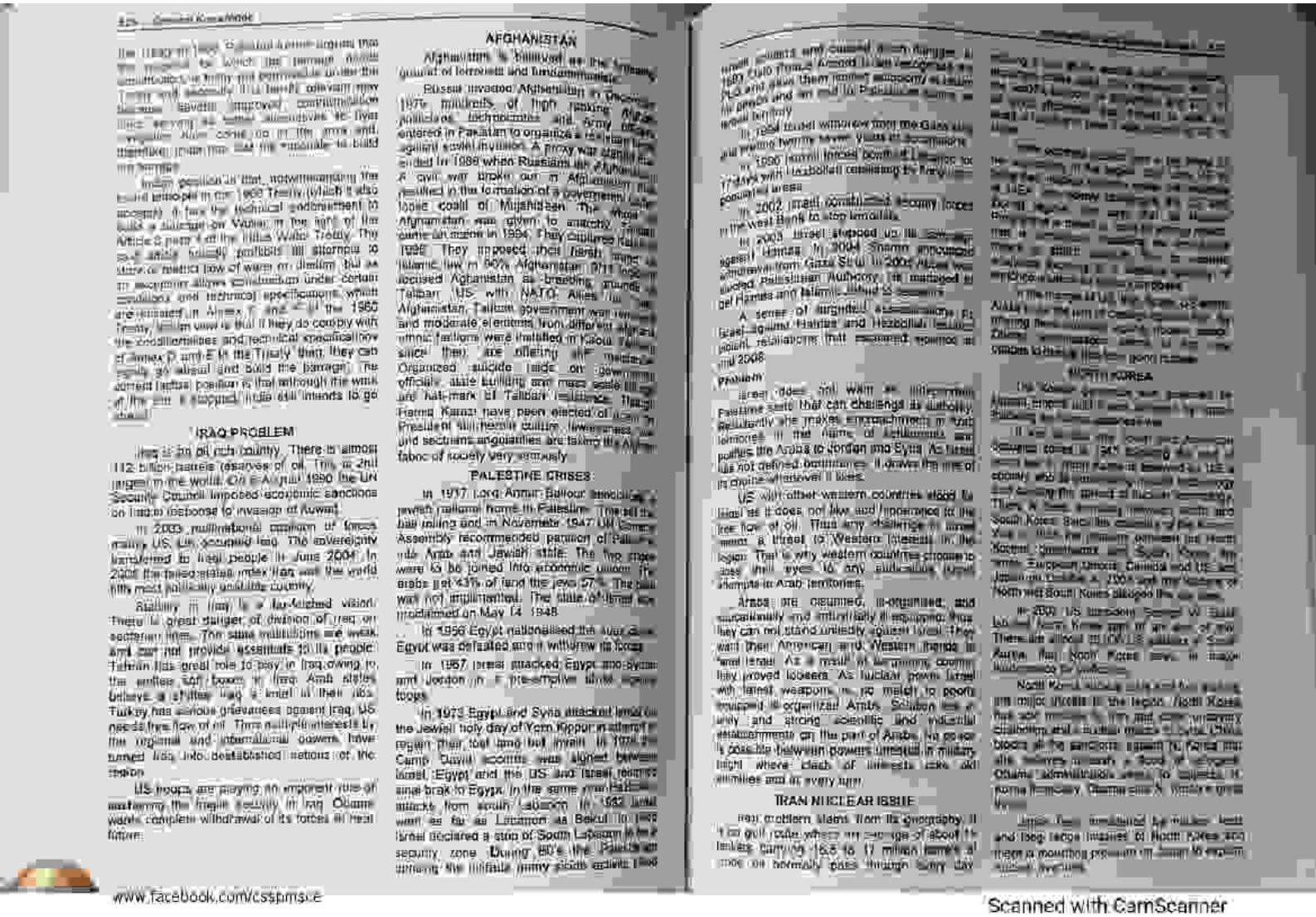

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is termed as the training ground of terrorists and fundamentalists.

Russia invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. mujahedin of high ranking Afghan politicians, technocrates and army officers entered in Pakistan to organize a resistance force against soviet invasion. A proxy war started that ended in 1988 when Russians left Afghanistan. A civil war broke out in Afghanistan that resulted in the formation of a government under the leadership of Mujahideen. The whole Afghanistan was given to anarchy. Taliban came on scene in 1994. They captured Kabul in 1996. They imposed their harsh rules of Islamic law in 90% Afghanistan. 9/11 attacks accused Afghanistan as breeding grounds of Taliban. US with NATO Allies in Afghanistan. Taliban government was removed and moderate elements from different Afghan ethnic factions were installed in Kabul. Taliban since then are offering stiff resistance. Organized suicide raids on government officials, state building and mass scale killings are hall-mark of Taliban resistance. Hamid Karzai have been elected as the President in his home country. Lawlessness and sectrians angularities are taking its toll of people very seriously.

PALESTINE CRISES

In 1917 Lord Arthur Balfour announced a jewish national home in Palestine. This led the ball rolling and in November 1947 UN General Assembly recommended partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish state. The two states were to be joined into economic union. The arabs got 43% of land the jews 57%. The plan was not implimented. The state of Israel was proclaimed on May 14 1948.

In 1956 Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal. Egypt was defeated and it withdrew its forces.

In 1967 Israel attacked Egypt and Syria and Jordan in a pre-emptive strike against troops.

In 1973 Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur in attempt to regain their lost land but invain. In 1978 Camp David accords was signed between Israel, Egypt and the US and Israel returned sinai brak to Egypt. In the same year Palestine attacks from south Lebanon. In 1982 Israel went as far as Lebanon as Beirut. In 1985 Israel declared a stop of South Lebanon as a security zone. During 80's the Palestinians throwing the intifada jimmy stone activity and

IRAQ PROBLEM

Iraq is an oil rich country. There is almost 112 billion barrels reserves of oil. This is 2nd largest in the world. On 6 August 1990 the UN Security Council imposed economic sanctions on Iraq in response to invasion of Kuwait.

In 2003 multinational coalition of forces mainly US, UK occupied Iraq. The sovereignty transferred to Iraqi people in June 2004. In 2006 the failed-states index Iran was the world fifth most politically unstable country.

Stability in Iraq is a far-fetched vision. There is great danger of division of Iraq on sectarian lines. The state institutions are weak, and can not provide essentials to its people. Tehran has great role to play in Iraq owing to the endless war, boom in Iraq. Arab states believe a stable Iraq a limit in their ties. Turkey has serious grievances against Iraq. US needs free flow of oil. Three multiple interests by the regional and international powers have turned Iraq into destabilized nations of the region.

US troops are playing an important role of maintaining the fragile security in Iraq. Obama wants complete withdrawal of its forces in near future.

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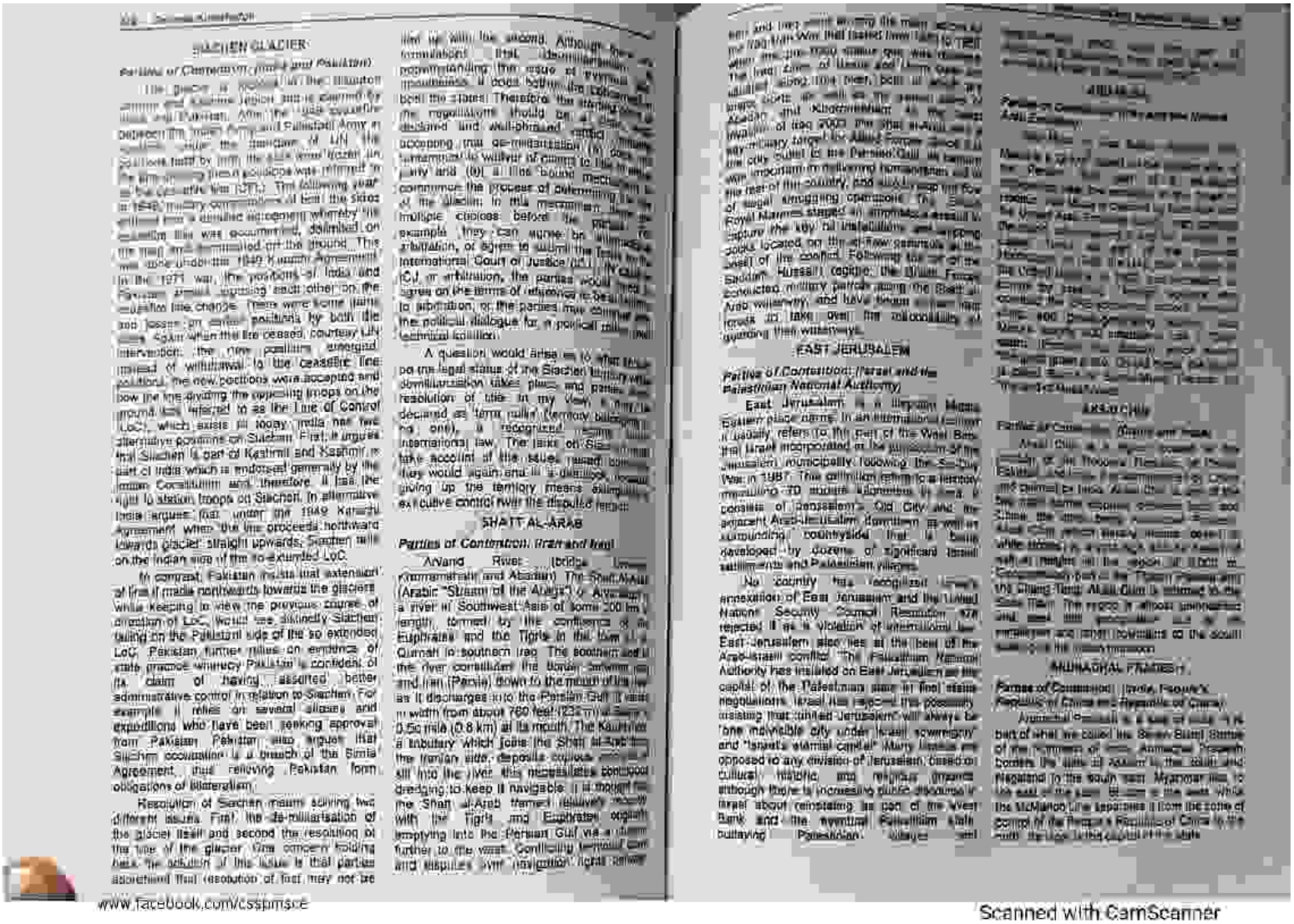

SIACHEN GLACIER

Parties of Contention: (India and Pakistan)

The glacier is located in the Himalayan mountain region that is claimed by both India and Pakistan. After the 1949 ceasefire between the Indian Army and Pakistani Army in Jammu and Kashmir, the territory of Siachen was left undemarcated. Both countries maintained a military presence in the area until 1972, when the Simla Agreement established the Line of Control (LoC). The following year, in 1949, military commanders of both the sides agreed upon a ceasefire agreement whereby the ceasefire line was accepted, delimited on the map and demarcated on the ground. This line was thereafter called the Karachi Agreement. In the 1971 war, the positions of India and Pakistan armies opposing each other on the ceasefire line changed. There were some gains and losses on certain positions by both the sides. Again when the fire ceased, courtesy UN intervention, the new positions emerged instead of withdrawal to the ceasefire line positions, the new positions were accepted and now the line dividing the opposing troops on the ground was referred to as the Line of Control (LoC), which exists till today. India has two alternative positions on Siachen. First, it argues that Siachen is part of Kashmir and Kashmir is part of India which is endorsed generally by the Indian Constitution and therefore, it has the right to station troops on Siachen. In alternative, India argues that under the 1949 Karachi Agreement when the line proceeds northward towards glacier straight upwards, Siachen falls on the Indian side of the so-extended LoC.

In contrast, Pakistan insists that extension of line if made northwards towards the glaciers while keeping in view the previous course of direction of LoC, would see distinctly Siachen falling on the Pakistani side of the so extended LoC. Pakistan further relies on evidence of state practice whereby Pakistan is confident of its claim of having assisted better administrative control in relation to Siachen. For example it relies on several aliases and expeditions who have been seeking approval from Pakistan. Pakistan also argues that Siachin occupation is a breach of the Simla Agreement, thus relieving Pakistan from obligations of bilateralism.

Resolution of Siachen means solving two different issues. First, the de-militarisation of the glacial itself and second the resolution of the line of the glacier. One concern holding here, the solution of this issue is that parties apprehend that resolution of fact may not be tied up with the second. Although there is formulation that demilitarisation is not contingent upon the issue of eventual boundaries it does bother the belligerents in both the States. Therefore the sterling of the negotiations should be at first declared and well-planned. Initial mutual accepting true de-militarisation (i.e. does not contemplate to wilfully or coming to the area party and (b) a line bound mechanism to commence the process of determining the of the Siachen in mid-term. There are multiple choices before the parties for example, they can agree on arbitration, or agree to submit the issue to International Court of Justice (ICJ). In case of ICJ or arbitration, the parties would need to agree on the terms of reference to be submitted to arbitration, or the parties may continue the political dialogue for a political mutual technical solution.

A question would arise as to what would be the legal status of the Siachen territory when demilitarisation takes place and parties to the resolution of title in my view, it may be declared as terra nullius (territory belonging to no one), a recognized principle of international law. The laws on Siachen may take account of the issues raised before they would again and in a dialogue, however, giving up the territory means relinquishing executive control over the disputed region.

SHATT AL-ARAB

Parties of Contention: Iran and Iraq

Arvand River (bridge between Khorramshahr and Abadan) The Shatt al-Arab (Arabic "Stream of the Arabs") or Arvand, a river in Southwest Asia of some 200 km's length, formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and the Tigris in the town of Qurnah in southern Iraq. The southern end of the river constitutes the border between Iraq and Iran (Persia) down to the mouth of the river as it discharges into the Persian Gulf. It varies in width from about 760 feet (232 m) at Basra to 0.5 mile (0.8 km) at its mouth. The Karkheh, a tributary which joins the Shatt al-Arab from the Iranian side, deposits copious amounts of silt into the river, this necessitates continuous dredging to keep it navigable. It is thought that the Shatt al-Arab formed relatively recently with the Tigris and Euphrates originally emptying into the Persian Gulf via a channel further to the west. Conflicting territorial claims and disputes over navigation rights between Iran and Iraq which flow into the main waterway the Shatt al-Arab. The Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988) was fought over the Shatt al-Arab waterway. The war started when Iraq invaded Iran on 22 September 1980. The Iranian air force launched pre-emptive strikes against Iraqi airfields in response to Iraq's invasion. Iraq's initial objectives were to capture the Shatt al-Arab waterway and the Iranian oil-producing province of Khuzestan, which has a predominantly Arab population. Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, hoped that Iran's military would be weakened by the revolution that had overthrown the Shah in 1979 and that the Iranian Arabs would welcome Iraqi troops as liberators. Iraq's military gains were initially rapid, but Iran's armed forces fought back fiercely and by the end of 1982 had recaptured most of the territory lost to Iraq. Iran then launched a series of human wave attacks against Iraqi positions, but these failed to break through Iraq's defences. Iraq responded with chemical weapons attacks against Iranian troops and civilians. Iran's refusal to end the war led to Iraq launching air attacks against Iranian cities and economic targets, including oil refineries in Abadan and Kharg Island, and commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. Iran responded with attacks on Iraqi shipping, including oil tankers using the Persian Gulf. Iraq's air force was more successful than Iran's in the early years of the war, but Iran's air force was able to maintain a significant presence throughout the war. Iran's navy was much smaller than Iraq's, but it was able to disrupt Iraqi shipping in the Persian Gulf. Iran also carried out a number of covert operations, including the bombing of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut in 1981 and the assassination of Iraqi officials in Europe. In 1982, Iran launched a major offensive against Iraq, capturing the city of Khorramshahr and the Iranian oil terminal at Abadan. Iraq responded with a counter-offensive, but was unable to regain the lost territory. The war continued for another six years, with both sides suffering heavy casualties. In 1988, Iran launched a final offensive against Iraq, capturing the city of Basra and the Iranian oil terminal at Abadan. Iraq responded with a counter-offensive, but was unable to regain the lost territory. The war ended in August 1988, with a ceasefire agreement that left the status quo ante bellum in place. The war had a significant impact on the region, and it is still remembered as a major conflict in the Middle East.

EAST JERUSALEM

Parties of Contention: Israel and the Palestinian National Authority

East Jerusalem is a Jerusalem Municipality place name. In an international context, it usually refers to the part of the West Bank that Israel incorporated in the expansion of the Jerusalem municipality following the Six-Day War in 1967. The extension came to a territory measuring 70 square kilometers in area, and consists of Jerusalem's Old City and its adjacent Arab-Jerusalem downtown as well as surrounding countryside that is being developed by dozens of significant Israeli settlements and Palestinian villages.

No country has recognized Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem and the United Nations' Security Council Resolution 478 rejected it as a violation of international law. East Jerusalem also lies at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian National Authority has insisted on East Jerusalem as the capital of the Palestinian state in final status negotiations. Israel has rejected the possibility arising that United Jerusalem will always be "one indivisible city under Israeli sovereignty" and "Israel's eternal capital". Many Israelis are opposed to any division of Jerusalem based on cultural, historic, and religious grounds although there is increasing public discourse in Israel about reinstating as part of the West Bank and the eventual Palestinian state outlying Palestinian villages and

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Parties of Contention: India, People's Republic of China and Republic of China

Arunachal Pradesh is a state of India. It is part of what we called the Seven Sister States of the Northeast India. Arunachal Pradesh borders the state of Assam to the south and Nagaland to the south east. Myanmar lies to the east of the state. To the west is the state of Bhutan. The McMahon Line separates it from the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the north. The Line forms a part of the India–China border.

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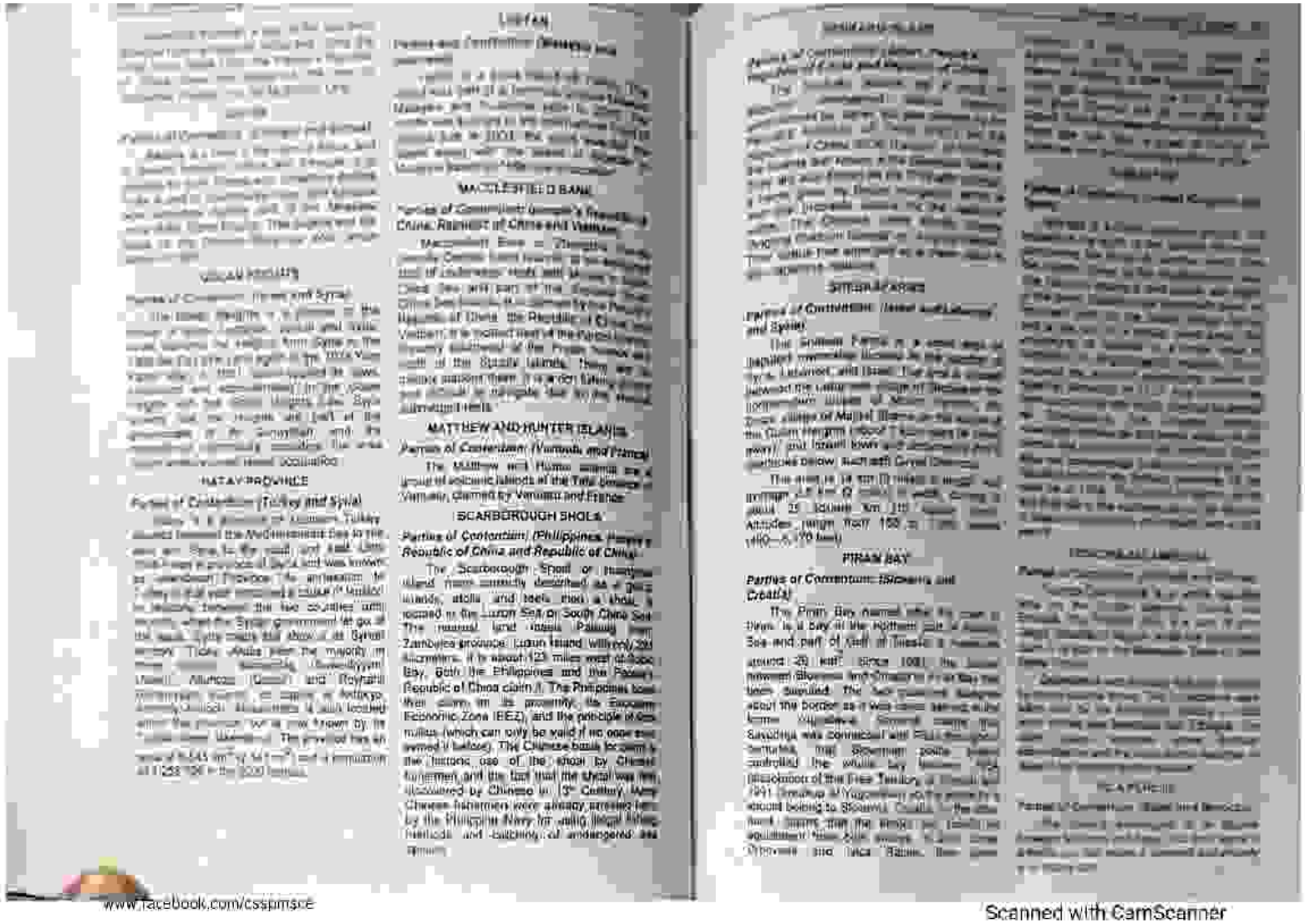

LIUPAN

MACCLESFIELD BANK

MATTHEW AND HUNTER ISLANDS

Parties of Contention: (Vanuatu and France)

The Matthew and Hunter islands are a group of volcanic islands of the Tiga province of Vanuatu, claimed by Vanuatu and France.

SCARBOROUGH SHOAL

Parties of Contention: (Philippines, People's Republic of China and Republic of China)

The Scarborough Shoal or Huangyan Island (also commonly described as a group of islands, atolls and reefs) is a shoal is located in the Luzon Sea or South China Sea. The nearest land mass Palauig, Iba, Zambales province. Luzon Island is(over) 220 kilometers, it is about 123 miles west of Subic Bay, both the Philippines and the People's Republic of China claim it. The Philippines base their claim on its proximity, its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and the principle of terra nullius (which can only be valid if no one else owned it before). The Chinese basis for claim is the historic use of the shoal by Chinese fishermen and the fact that the shoal was first discovered by Chinese in 3rd Century. Many Chinese fishermen were already arrested here by the Philippine Navy for illegal fishing, poaching and gathering of endangered sea animals.

SPRATLY ISLANDS

Parties of Contention: (Taiwan and Lithuania and Spain)

The Spratly Islands is a small group of dispersed islands in the region of the South China Sea, lying between the Philippines and Vietnam. It is named after the British captain who identified them in 1843. The Spratly Islands consist of more than 100 islands, reefs, and cays. Several nations claim all or some of the islands in their entirety or in part, including China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei. The Chinese claim is based on historical records dating back to the Han dynasty (206 BC–220 AD). The Philippines claims the islands as part of its territory, while Vietnam claims the islands as part of its territory.

PIRAN BAY

Parties of Contention: (Slovenia and Croatia)

The Piran Bay named after the town of Piran, is a bay in the northern part of the Adriatic Sea and part of Gulf of Trieste. It measures around 20 km² since 1991. The issue between Slovenia and Croatia is on the bay has been disputed. The two countries disagree about the border as it was never settled in the former Yugoslavia. Several years ago Slovenia was connected with Piran Bay by territorial sea. However, Croatia controlled the whole bay because the breakdown of the Free Territory of Trieste in 1991. Croatia as Yugoslavia's successor state is said to belong to Slovenia. Croatia, on the other hand, claims that the border be decided on equidistant lines from the coasts. The dispute between the two states is ongoing.

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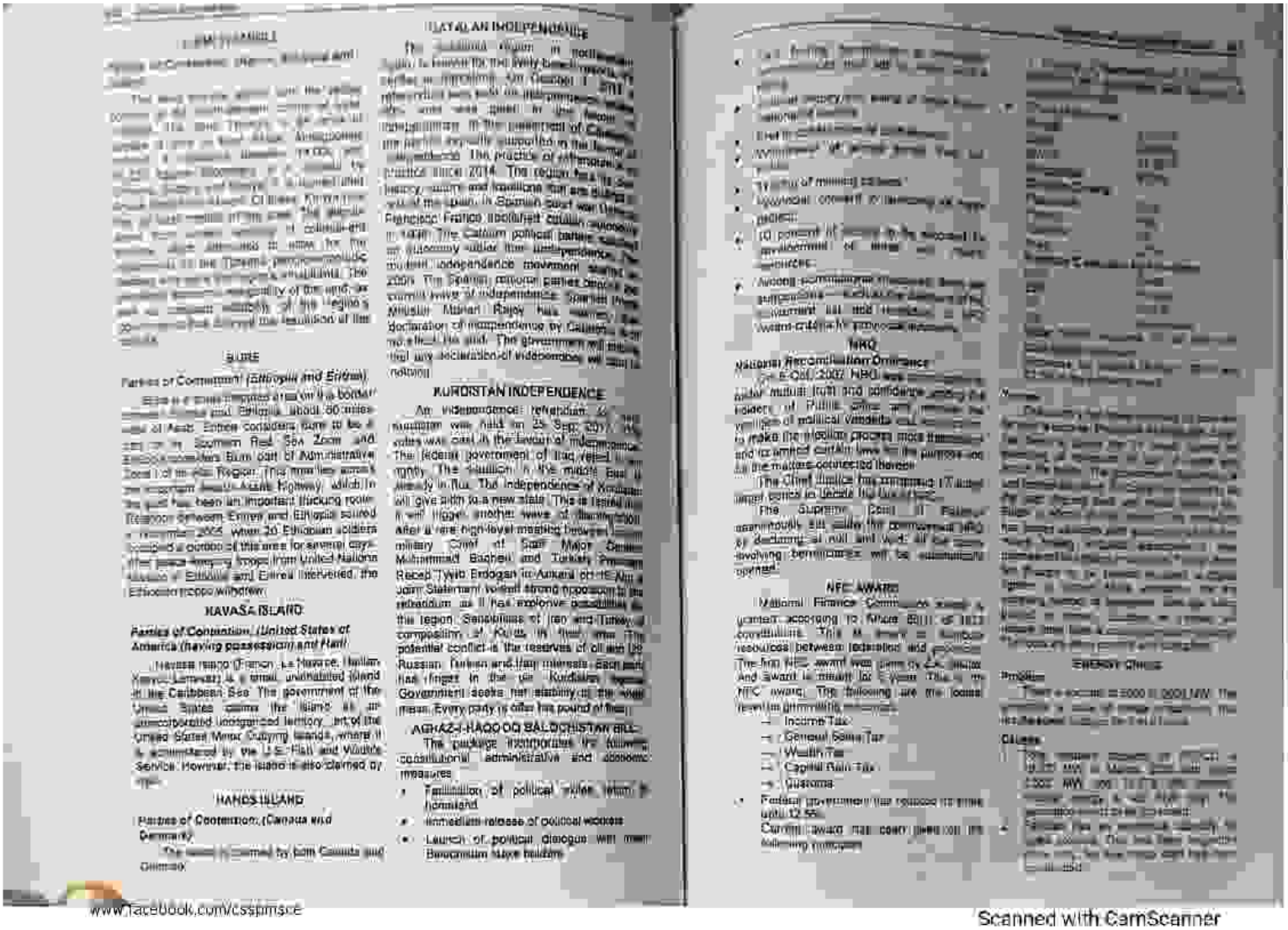

BIRE

Parties of Contention: (Ethiopia and Eritrea)

HANISH ISLAND

Parties of Contention: (Yemen and Eritrea)

NAVASA ISLAND

Parties of Contention: (United States of America (having possession) and Haiti

HANDS ISLAND

Parties of Contention: (Canada and Denmark)

KURDISTAN INDEPENDENCE

AGHAZI-HAQQOQ BALOCHISTAN BILL

NRO

National Reconciliation Ordinance

NFC AWARD

ENERGY CRISIS

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Solution
- [illegible] must be controlled
- Theft in electricity be heavily punished
- New dams should be constructed
- [illegible] biomass, solar and [illegible] feasibility be looked into
- [illegible] of electricity be [illegible] and [illegible] planning should be [illegible]
- Pakistan has huge resources of coal and [illegible] they should be exploited on priority [illegible]

CRISIS IN ARAB WORLD

The Tunisian crisis has given birth to those [illegible] that engulfed Egypt, Syria, Yemen and [illegible]. The causes of crisis are ascribed to:

1. Poverty
2. [illegible]
3. Civil liberties
4. [illegible]
5. Political [illegible]

As there are no [illegible] the [illegible] and no political [illegible] the people are depressed and they want the realization of their rights. [illegible] are at the heart of the crisis. Things are getting murky. Yemen is in [illegible], Syria is under [illegible] and [illegible].

PAKISTAN AND FATF

Financial Action Task Force [illegible] Pakistan [illegible] FATF [illegible] action plan to be implemented by September [illegible] of grey list. FATF is an [illegible] body established in 1989.

CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

CPEC is a proposed [illegible] China is investing 46 billion US dollars [illegible] to upgrade and expand Pakistan's infrastructure. The projects will connect [illegible] port to China. The project [illegible] projects, roads and allied needs. [illegible] of China's proposed 21st century [illegible] initiative.

LNG CONTRACT WITH QATAR

Pakistan has finalized 15 years [illegible] liquefied natural gas deal with supplier [illegible]. The agreement was concluded on 11 February 2016 when P.M. Nawaz Sharif visited [illegible]. Qatar will export 3.75 million tones of LNG [illegible] Pakistan.

SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

Syrian civil war has caused a [illegible] tragedy in the region. The [illegible] in 2011 against Bashar al-Assad [illegible] responded with full might by the government. The conflict gradually increased as [illegible] opposition, ISIS, Al-Qaida [illegible]. Right now, Allies forces are supporting [illegible] opposition. Russia is standing with Bashar al-Assad. Iran backed Hezbollah is supporting Assad. Saudi Arab is standing with Syrian opposition along Turkey. [illegible] latest weapons are being used [illegible] Syrians. The result is [illegible] of Syrians towards Europe. The [illegible] initiatives till so far has failed to yield positive result.

CRIMEA ISSUE

Crimea is a Ukrainian territory that was annexed by Russia on 18 March 2014. President Putin [illegible] demonstrations in Crimean [illegible] which resulted in installation of the Pro-Russian [illegible] government in Crimea and its declaration of Crimea's independence. Ukraine believes that the annexation is [illegible] of international law and agreements of Russia including agreement on [illegible] (1994).

SOUTH CHINA SEA ISSUE

The South China Sea disputes [illegible] islands and maritime claims among [illegible] sovereign states namely the Brunei, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam. [illegible] South China Sea [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible]

RECENT KASHMIR UPRISING

The current protests started in July 2016 after Indian security forces killed Burhan Wani, a young [illegible]. Resentment had been building [illegible] Kashmir [illegible] when Modi BJP came to power in 2014. At state elections later that year the local peoples democratic party formed a coalition with BJP [illegible] betrayed.

BREXIT

Brexit means the [illegible] of UK from European Union. European Union has 28 members. On 23 June 2016 almost 51.9% Britains voted in favour of leaving European Union. The causes of leaving EU are numerous. (1) U.K. decisions should be [illegible] in UK (2) Significant [illegible] from migration from E.U. countries (3) Most of the [illegible] against [illegible] (4) Britons felt less [illegible] with the E.U than other European nations. On July 13, 2016 David Cameron resigned as PM and Theresa May succeeded as British P.M.

NGS: NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP

NGS is a group of Nuclear [illegible] countries that seeks to contribute to [illegible] proliferation of two sets of Guidelines for nuclear exports and nuclear related exports [illegible]

[illegible]

COVID-19 Pandemic

[illegible] WHO [illegible]

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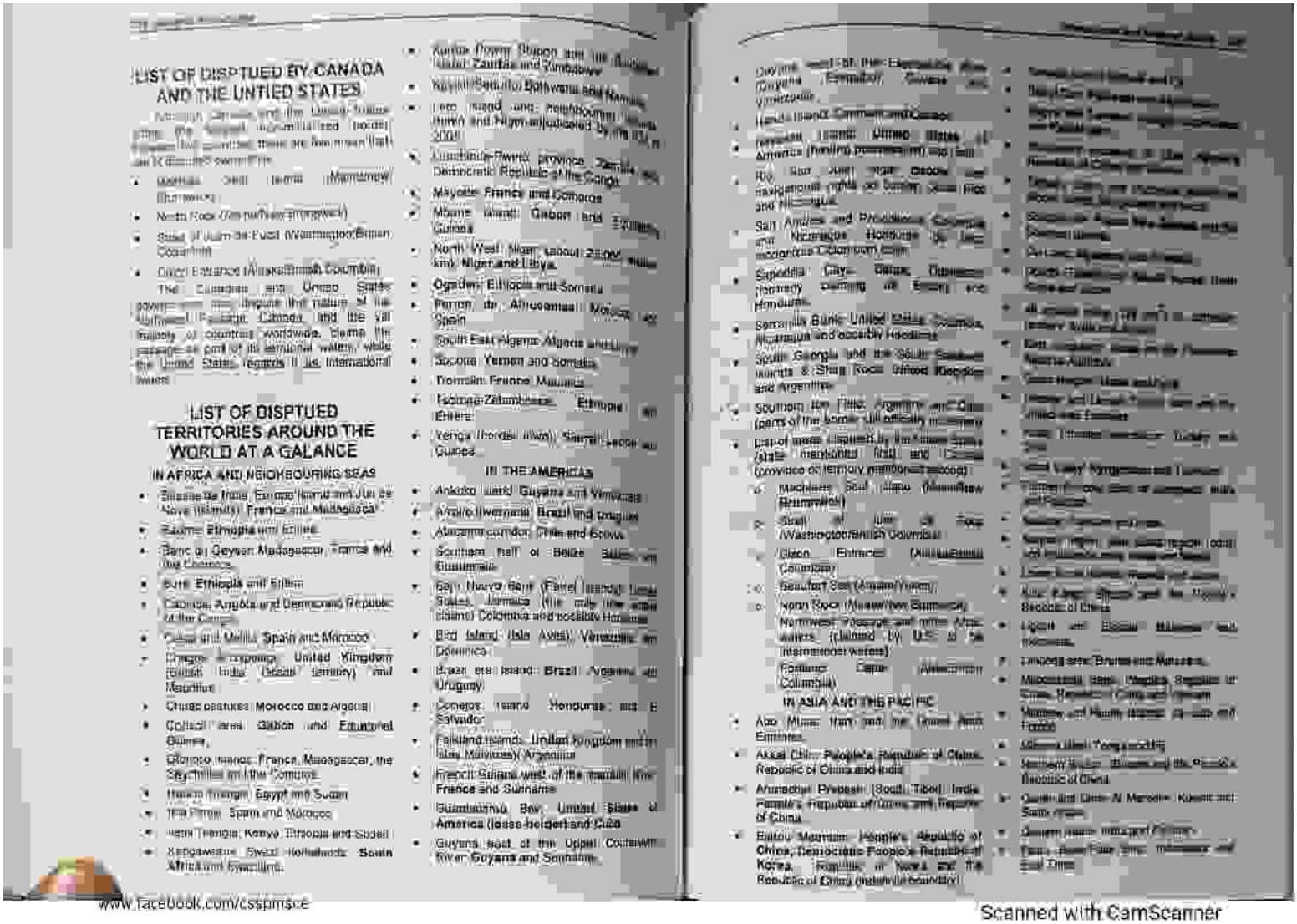

LIST OF DISPTUED BY CANADA AND THE UNTIED STATES

- Beaufort Sea (Alaska/Yukon)
- North Rock (Canada/New Brunswick)
- Strait of Juan de Fuca (Washington/British Columbia)
- Dixon Entrance (Alaska/British Columbia)

The Canadian and United States governments dispute the nature of the Northwest Passage. Canada and the vast majority of countries worldwide, deems the passage as part of its territorial waters, while the United States regards it as international waters.

LIST OF DISPTUED TERRITORIES AROUND THE WORLD AT A GALANCE

IN AFRICA AND NEIGHBOURING SEAS

- Bassas da India, Europa Island and Juan de Nova (Islands): France and Madagascar
- Bir Tawil: Ethiopia and Egypt
- Banc du Geyser Madagascar, France and the Comoros
- Bure: Ethiopia and Eritrea
- Cabinda: Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ceuta and Melilla: Spain and Morocco
- Chagos Archipelago: United Kingdom (British Indian Ocean Territory) and Mauritius
- Chafarinas: Morocco and Algeria
- Corisco Island: Gabon and Equatorial Guinea
- Glorioso Islands: France, Madagascar, the Seychelles and the Comoros
- Halaib Triangle: Egypt and Sudan
- Isla Perejil: Spain and Morocco
- Ilemi Triangle: Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan
- Kangaeasche: Swaziland, Netherlands, South Africa and Swaziland.
- Kasikili Sedudu: Botswana and Namibia
- Lake Island and neighbouring islands (Malawi and Mozambique) by the UN in 2009
- Lumbishi-Pweto province: Zambia and Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Mayotte: France and Comoros
- Mbane Island: Gabon and Equatorial Guinea
- North West Niger (about 25,000 km): Niger and Libya.
- Ogaden: Ethiopia and Somalia
- Perejil de Alhucemas: Morocco and Spain
- South East Algeria: Algeria and Libya
- Socotra: Yemen and Somalia
- Tromelin: France, Mauritius
- Tsolong-Zalambessa: Ethiopia and Eritrea
- Yenga (border river): Sierra Leone and Guinea

IN THE AMERICAS

- Ankoko Island: Guyana and Venezuela
- Arroio Invernada: Brazil and Uruguay
- Atacama corridor: Chile and Bolivia
- Southern half of Belize: Belize and Guatemala
- Bajo Nuevo Bank (Petrel Island): United States, Jamaica (the only one who claim) Colombia and possibly Honduras
- Bird Island (Isla Aves): Venezuela and Dominica
- Brazil Rock Island: Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay
- Conejos Island: Honduras and El Salvador
- Falkland Islands: United Kingdom and Islas Malvinas): Argentina
- French Guiana west of the Maroni River: France and Suriname
- Guantanamo Bay: United States of America (lease-holder) and Cuba
- Guyana east of the Upper Courantyne River: Guyana and Suriname
- Guyana west of the Essequibo River: Guyana, Ecuador, Guyana and Venezuela
- Isla de Bermejo: Argentina and Bolivia
- Machias Seal Island (Machias Seal Island/New Brunswick)
- Strait of Juan de Fuca (Washington/British Columbia)
- Dixon Entrance (Alaska/British Columbia)
- Beaufort Sea (Alaska/Yukon)
- North Rock (Nunavut/New Brunswick)
- Northwest Passage and other Arctic waters (claimed by U.S. to be international waters)
- Portillo Cape: Antioquia/Chocó (Colombia)

IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- Abu Musa: Iran and the United Arab Emirates
- Aksai Chin: People's Republic of China, Republic of China and India
- Arunachal Pradesh: South Tibet: India, People's Republic of China and Republic of China
- Baitou Mountain: People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China (disputed boundary)

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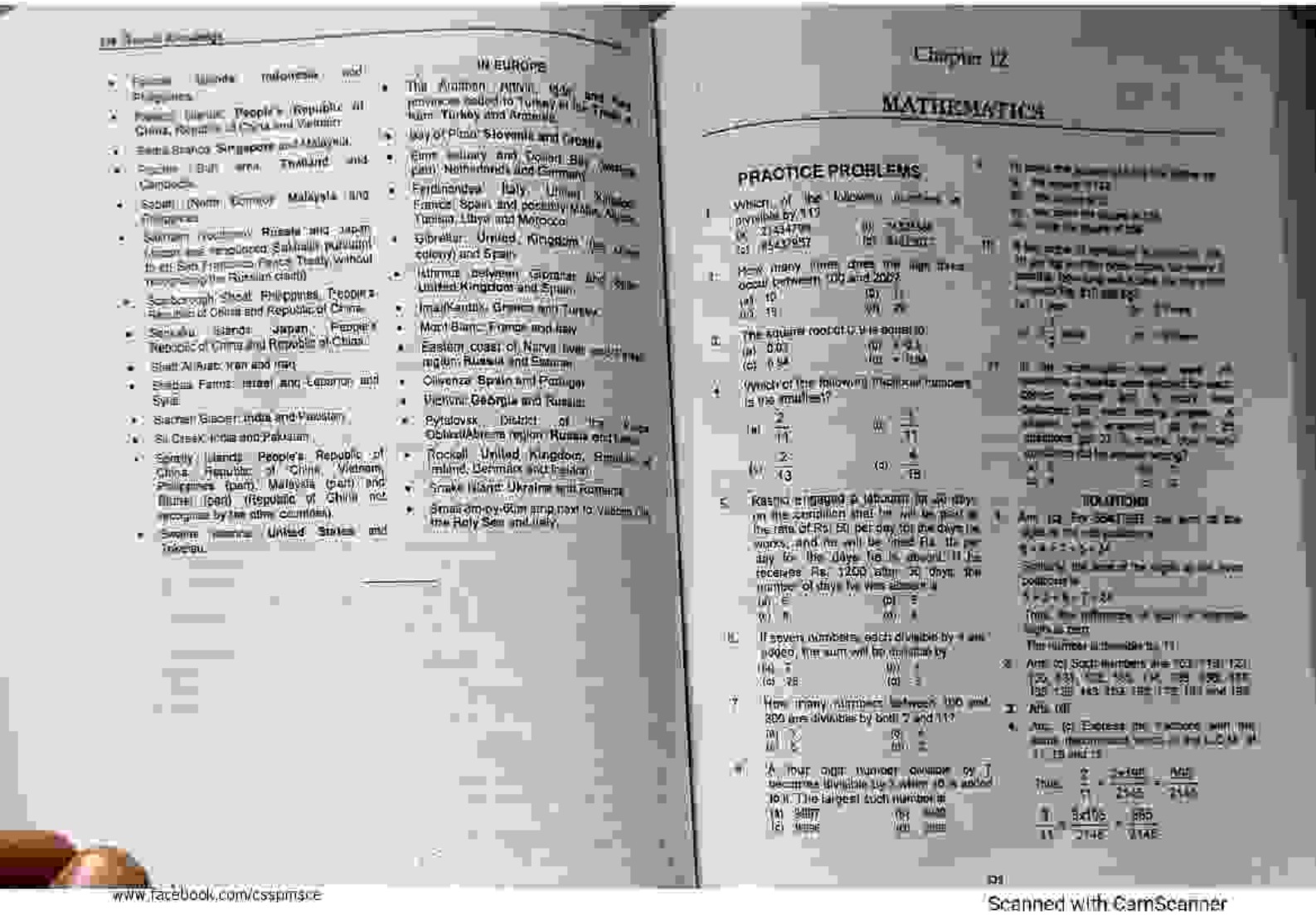

In Europe

- This Anatolian district, and two provinces ceded to Turkey in 1921. Then a part of Turkey and Armenia.
- Bay of Piran: Slovenia and Croatia.
- Eight military and coastal enclaves: Netherlands and Germany.
- Ferdinandea: Italy. Unrecognized by France, Spain and possibly Malta, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco.
- Gibraltar: United Kingdom. (Its airport is on the colony) and Spain.
- Isthmus between Gibraltar and the United Kingdom and Spain.
- Imia/Kardak: Greece and Turkey.
- Mont Blanc: France and Italy.
- Eastern coast of Narva river: Russia and Estonia.
- Olivenza: Spain and Portugal.
- Victoria: Georgia and Russia.
- Pytalovsk District of the Pskov Oblast/Abrene region: Russia and Latvia.
- Rockall: United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Denmark and Iceland.
- Snake Island: Ukraine and Romania.
- Small on-by-0km strip next to Vatican City, the Holy See and Italy.

Chapter 12

MATHEMATICS

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

1. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 11?
   (a) 2134709 (b) 2134697
   (c) 2543957 (d) 2543967

2. How many times does the digit three occur between 100 and 200?
   (a) 10 (b) 11
   (c) 19 (d) 20

3. The square root of 0.9 is equal to:
   (a) 0.03 (b) 0.3
   (c) 0.94 (d) 0.09

4. Which of the following fractional numbers is the smallest?
   (a) $\frac{2}{11}$ (b) $\frac{3}{11}$
   (c) $\frac{2}{13}$ (d) $\frac{4}{13}$

5. Kashif is paying a labourer for 30 days on the condition that he will be paid at the rate of Rs. 80 per day for the days he works, and he will be fined Rs. 10 per day for the days he is absent. If he receives Rs. 1200 after 30 days, the number of days he was absent is
   (a) 6 (b) 5
   (c) 8 (d) 4

6. If seven numbers, each divisible by 4 are added, the sum will be divisible by
   (a) 7 (b) 4
   (c) 28 (d) 3

7. How many numbers between 100 and 300 are divisible by both 7 and 11?
   (a) 2 (b) 4
   (c) 3 (d) 5

8. A four digit number divisible by 3 becomes divisible by 5 when 6 is added to it. The largest such number is
   (a) 9987 (b) 9981
   (c) 9984 (d) 9999

9. To pass the examination one has to get 33% of the marks. If a candidate gets 132 marks and fails by 33 marks, the maximum marks for the paper are
   (a) 495 (b) 500
   (c) 550 (d) 600

10. If the ratio of boys and girls in a class is 3 : 2 and 20% of the boys and 10% of the girls are absent, what is the percentage of students present in the class?
    (a) 82% (b) 84%
    (c) 86% (d) 88%

11. In a class of 35 students, each student has either a dog or a cat or both. If 25 students have dogs and 5 students have both dogs and cats, how many students have cats?
    (a) 15 (b) 10
    (c) 20 (d) 5

SOLUTIONS

1. Ans. (a) For divisibility rule sum of the digits in odd positions
   $4 + 7 + 3 + 1 = 15$
   Sum of the digits in even positions is
   $9 + 5 + 2 = 16$
   Thus, the difference of sum of alternate digits is zero.
   The number is divisible by 11.

2. Ans. (c) Such numbers are 103, 113, 123, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 153, 163, 173, 183 and 193.

3. Ans. (d)

4. Ans. (c) Express the fractions with the same (lcm) numerator, i.e. the LCM of 11, 13 and 15

   Thus, $\frac{2}{11} = \frac{2 \times 195}{11 \times 195} = \frac{390}{2145}$

   $\frac{1}{13} = \frac{1 \times 165}{13 \times 165} = \frac{165}{2145}$

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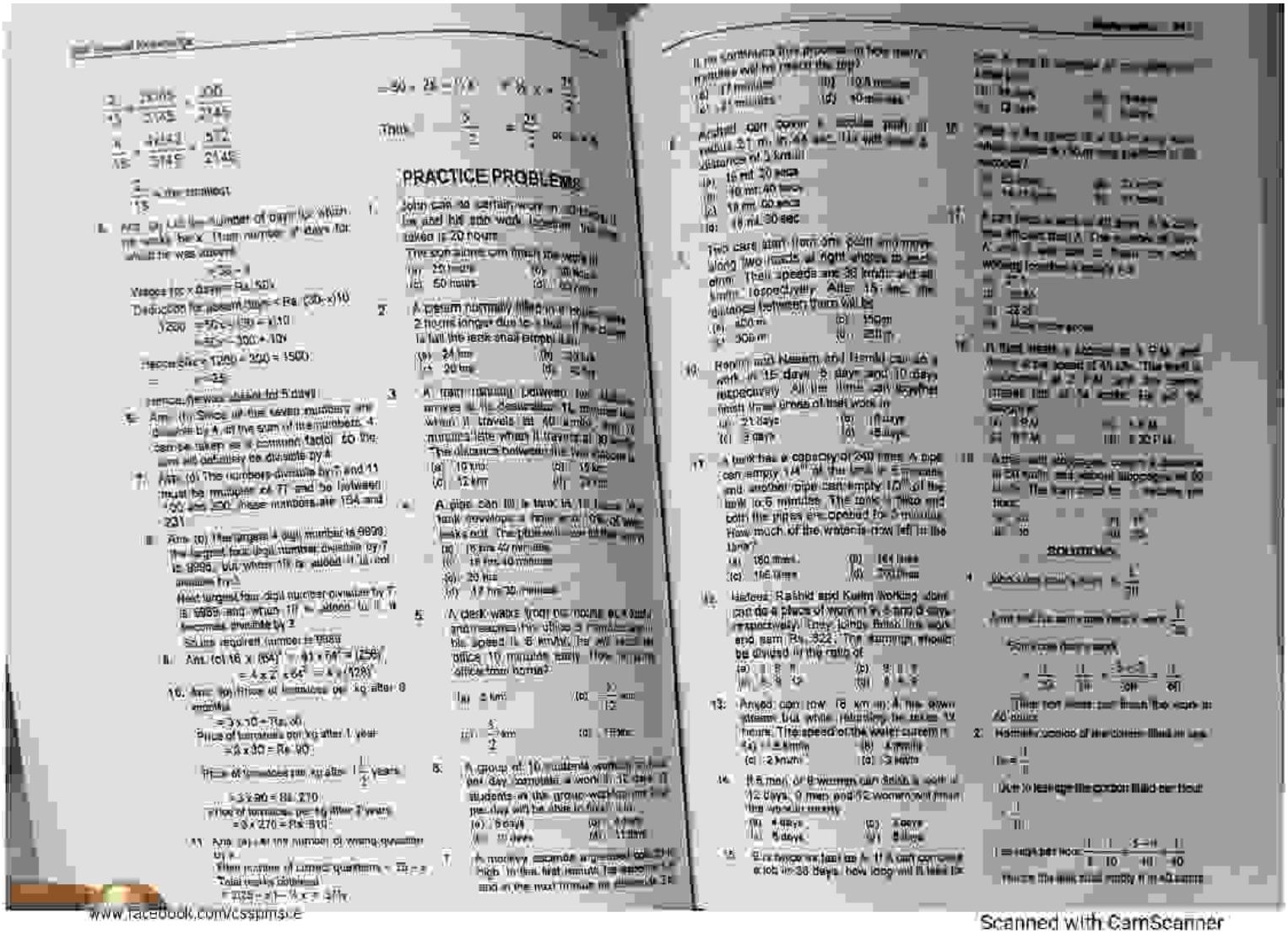

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

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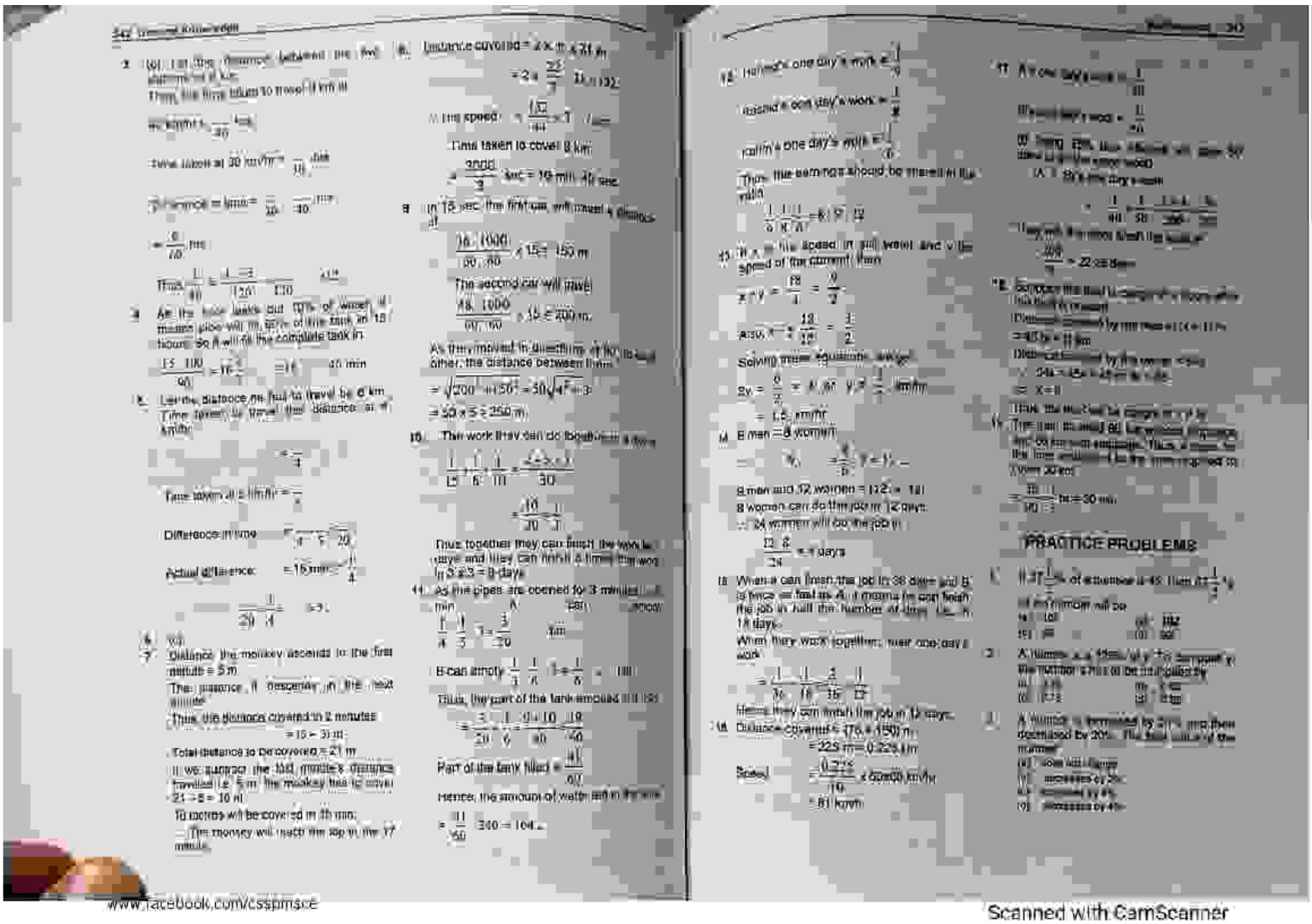

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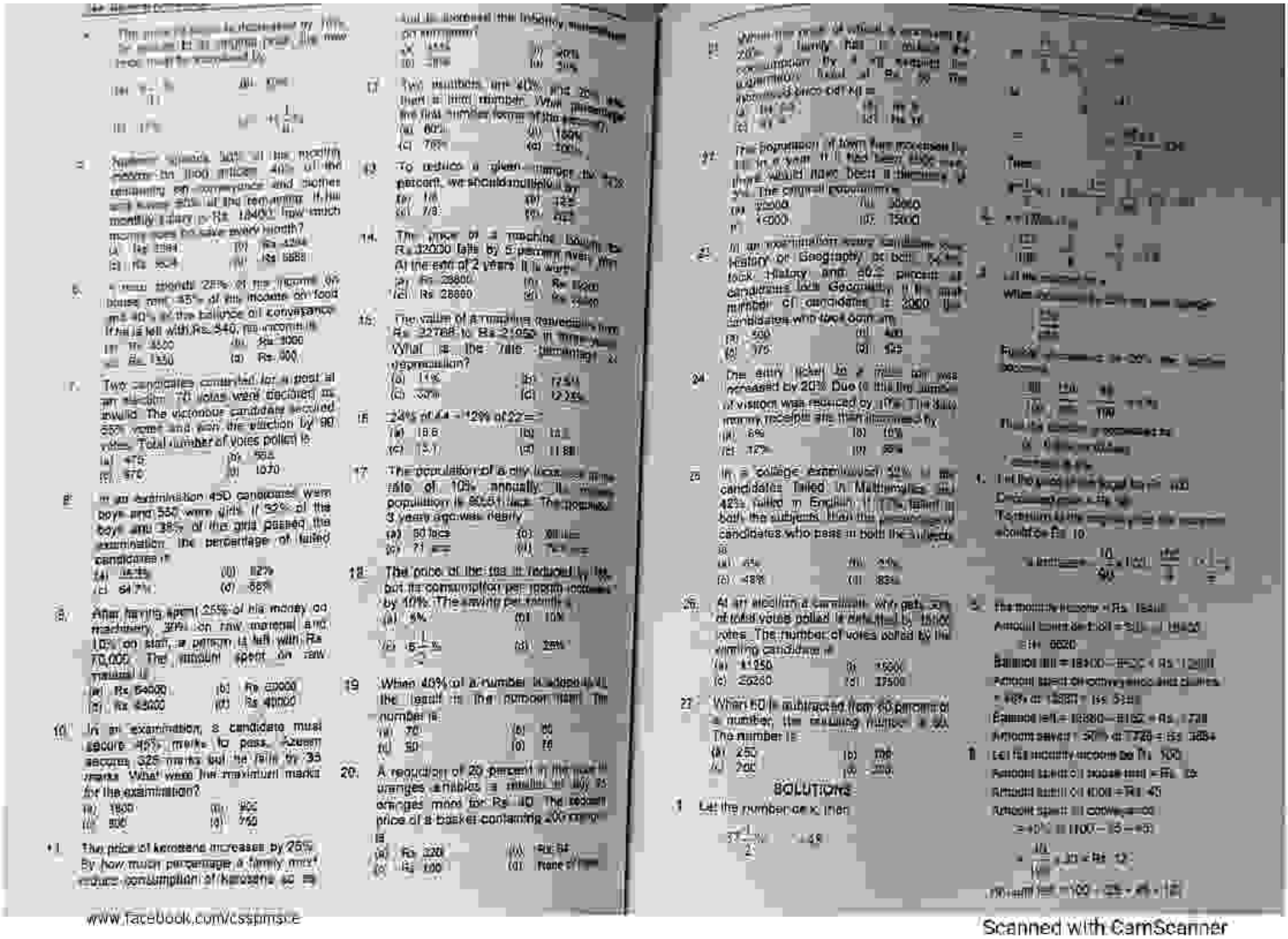

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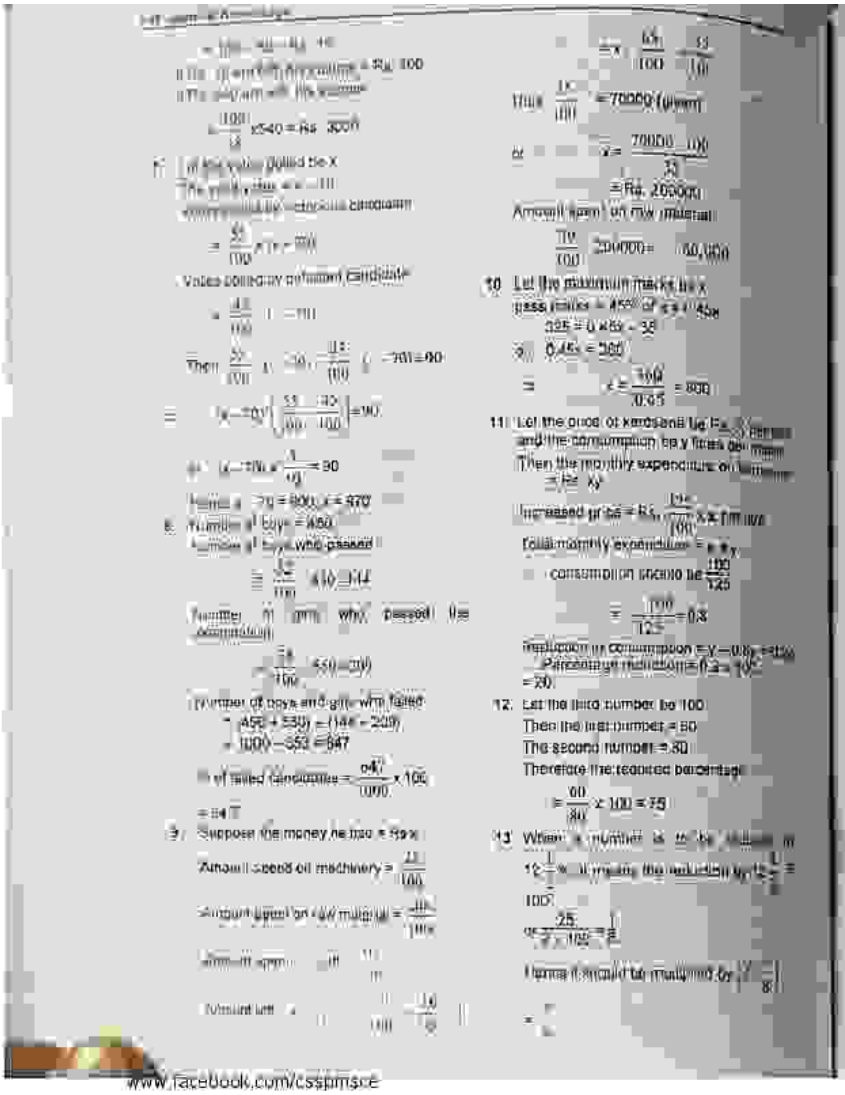

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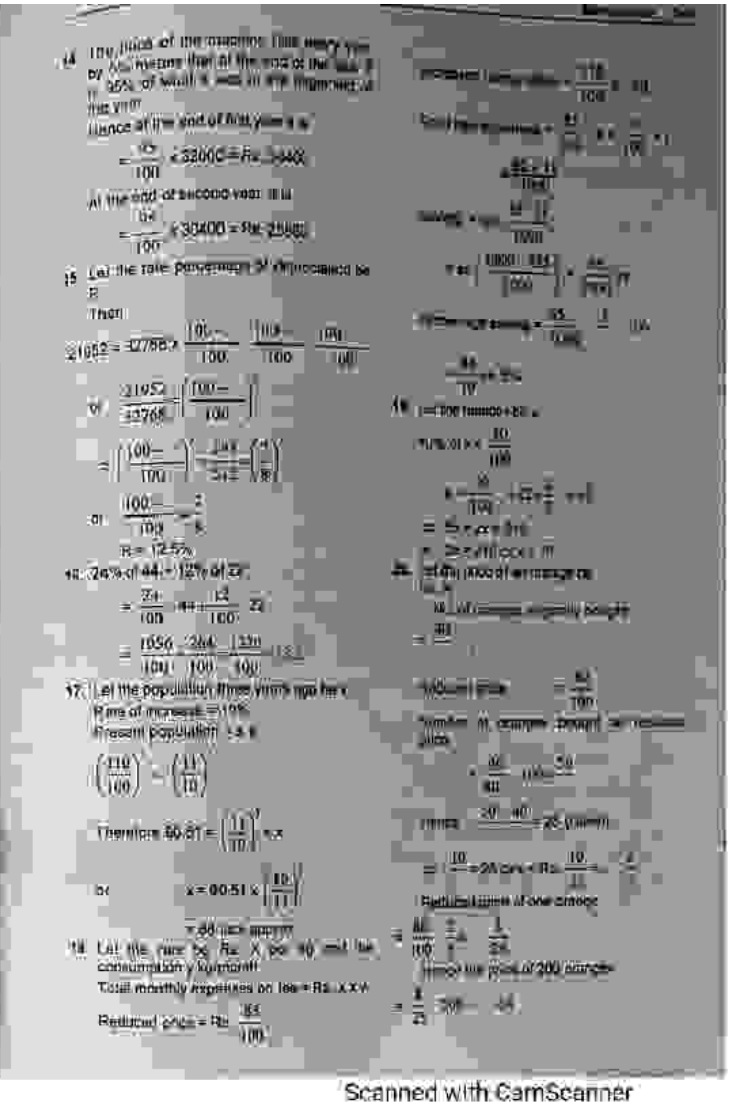

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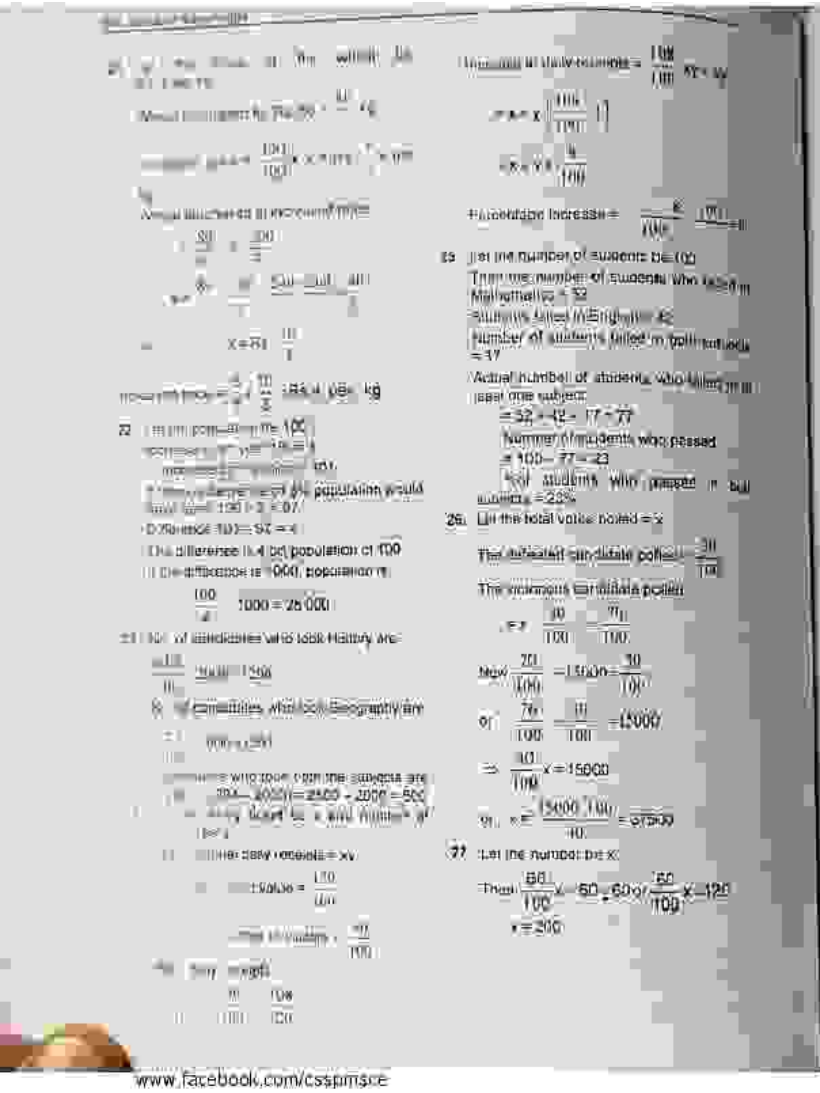

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

4. A retail purchases 22 shirts for Rs 440 and sells them at the rate of Rs 21 per shirt. Find his profit percentage.
(a) 10% (b) 20%
(c) 21% (d) 22%

5. An article is sold for Rs 66 thereby making a profit of 10%. If it is sold for Rs 55, the profit percent is
(a) 10 (b) 5
(c) 20 (d) 0

6. The selling price of an article is Rs 118 and the profit earned is 18%. The cost price of the article is
(a) Rs 98.40 (b) Rs 99
(c) Rs 78.80 (d) Rs 100

7. By selling a calling bell for Rs 176 a dealer loses 5%. To earn a profit of 10% he should sell the bell for
(a) Rs 575.00 (b) Rs 184
(c) Rs 522.50 (d) Rs 193.60

8. A dishonest trader uses false weights and claims to sell his goods at cost price but uses a weight of 960 gm instead of 1 kg. His profit is
(a) 4% (b) 5%
(c) 25% (d) 20%

9. A shopkeeper sells a watch at Rs 1800 and makes a profit of 8%. If he sells it at Rs 1944, the profit percent is
(a) 10% (b) 12%
(c) 14% (d) 16%

10. A trader bought a fan at 20% discount on its original price. He sold it with a 40% increase on the price he bought. The percentage of profit on the original price is
(a) 14 (b) 12
(c) 32% (d) 20%

11. By selling a mobile for Rs 672, a shopkeeper earns a profit calculated to be 25% of the cost price of the mobile. The cost price of the mobile is
(a) Rs 340 (b) Rs 360
(c) Rs 420 (d) Rs 480

12. The cost of 10 copies of a book equals the selling price of a copy. What is the percentage of gain or loss incurred?
(a) 90% gain (b) 25% loss
(c) 25% gain (d) 90% loss

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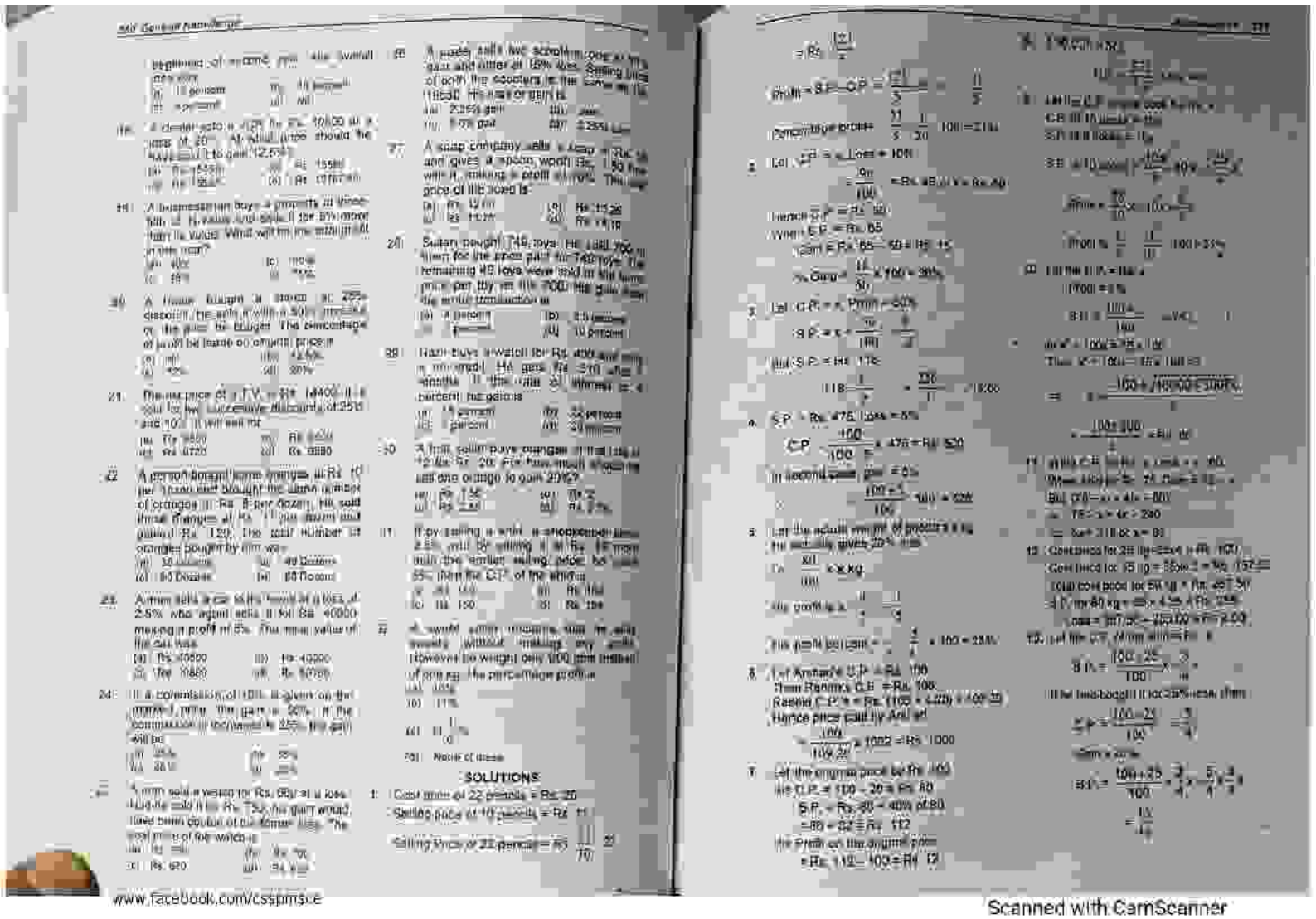

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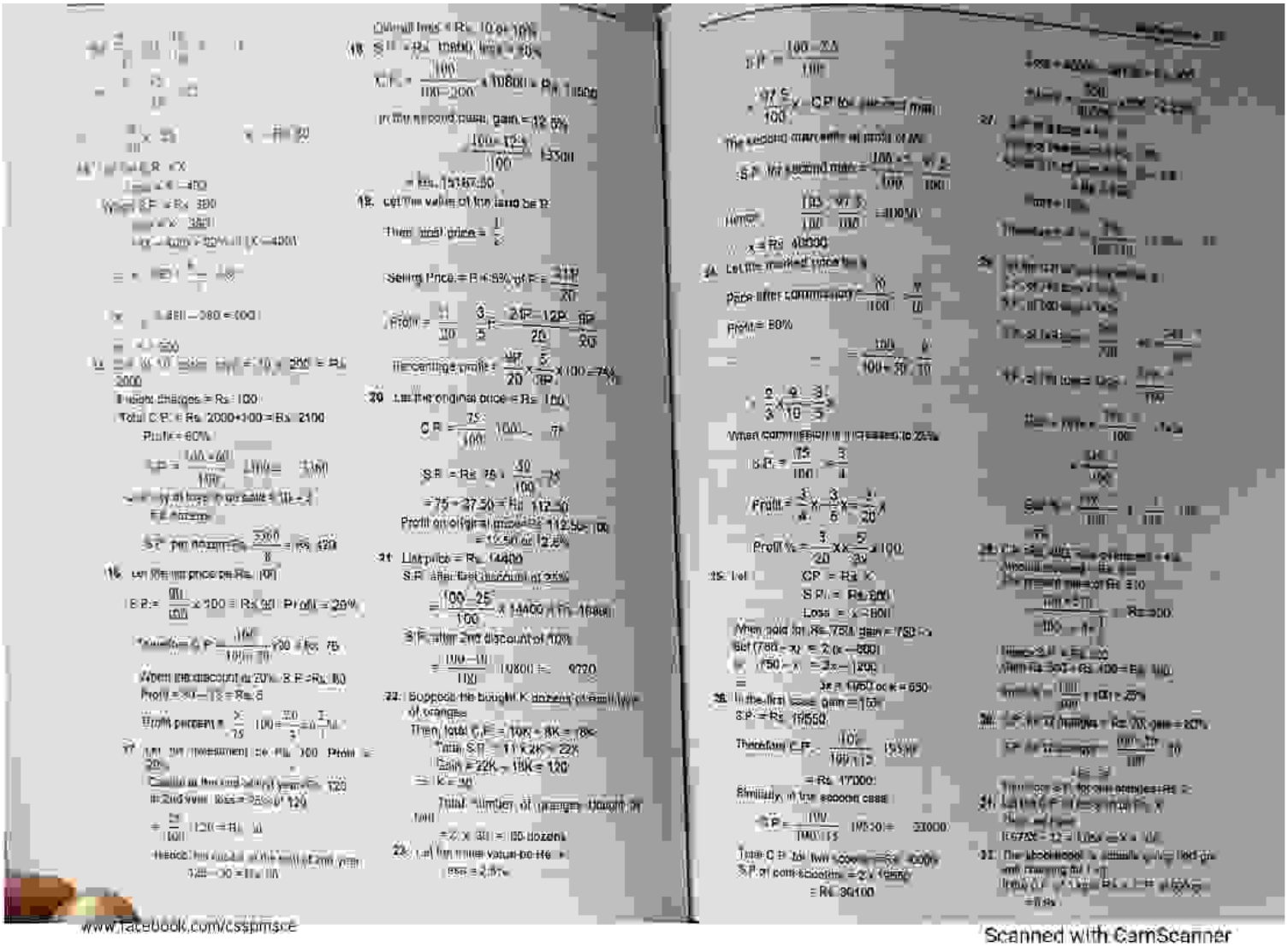

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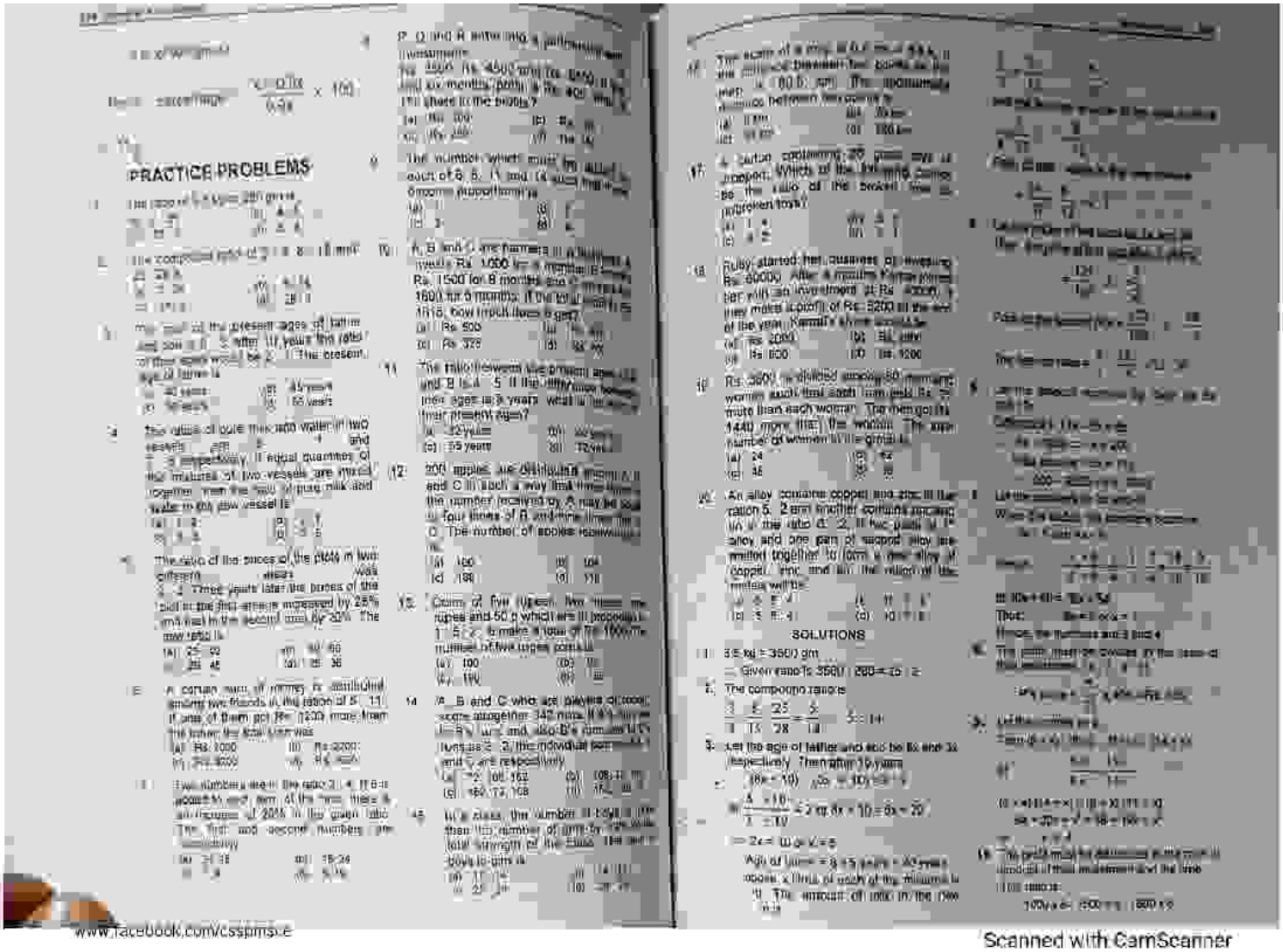

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

SOLUTIONS

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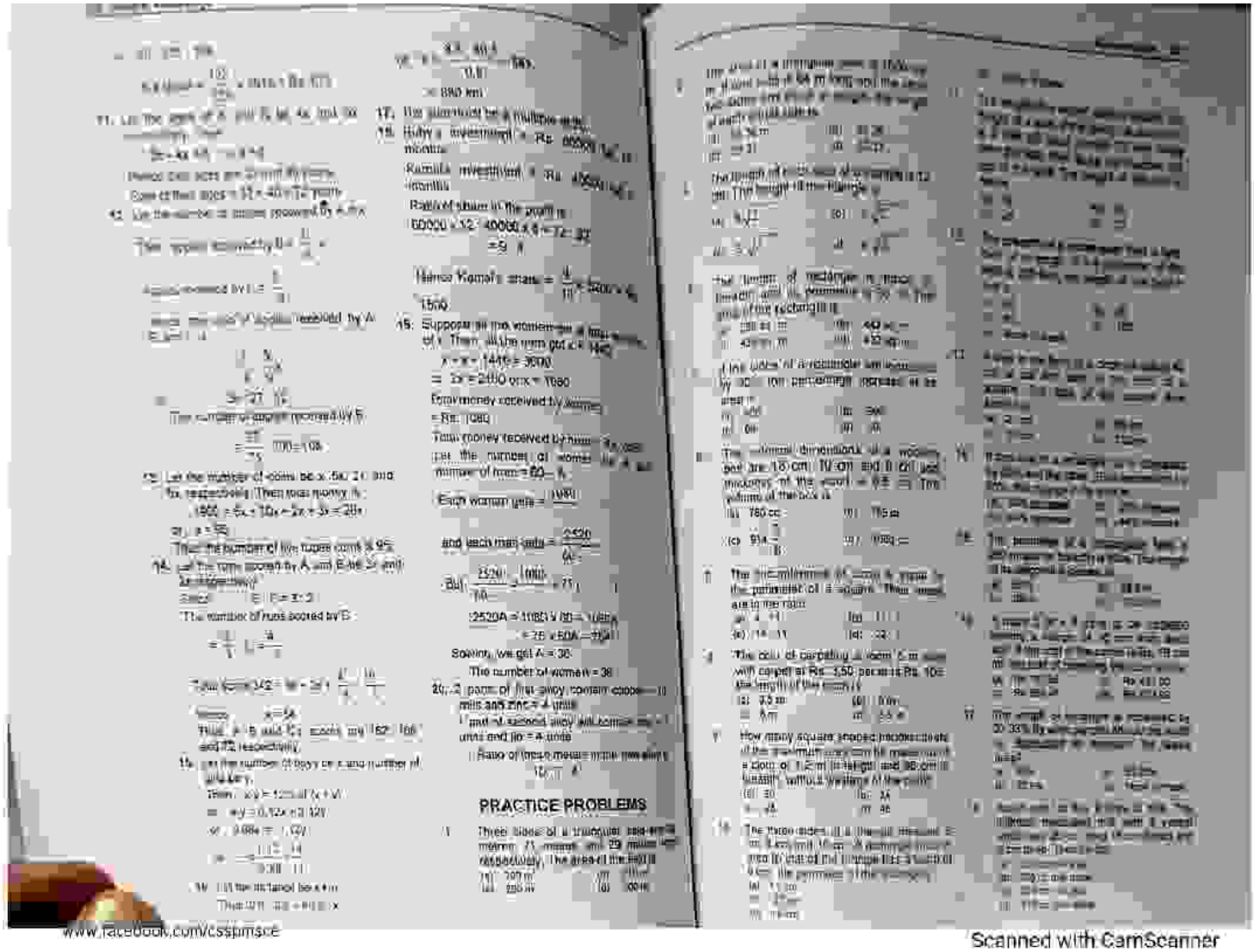

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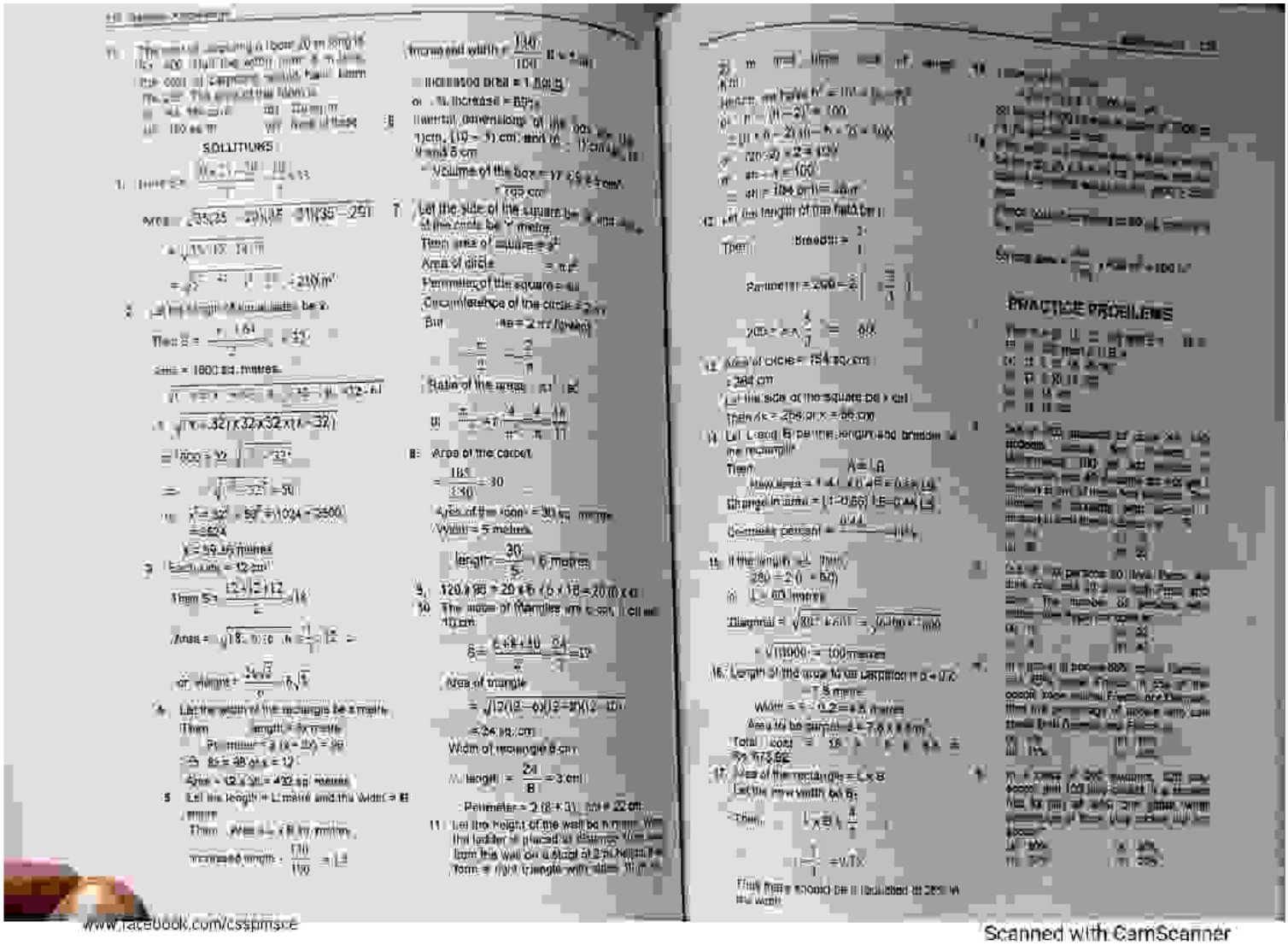

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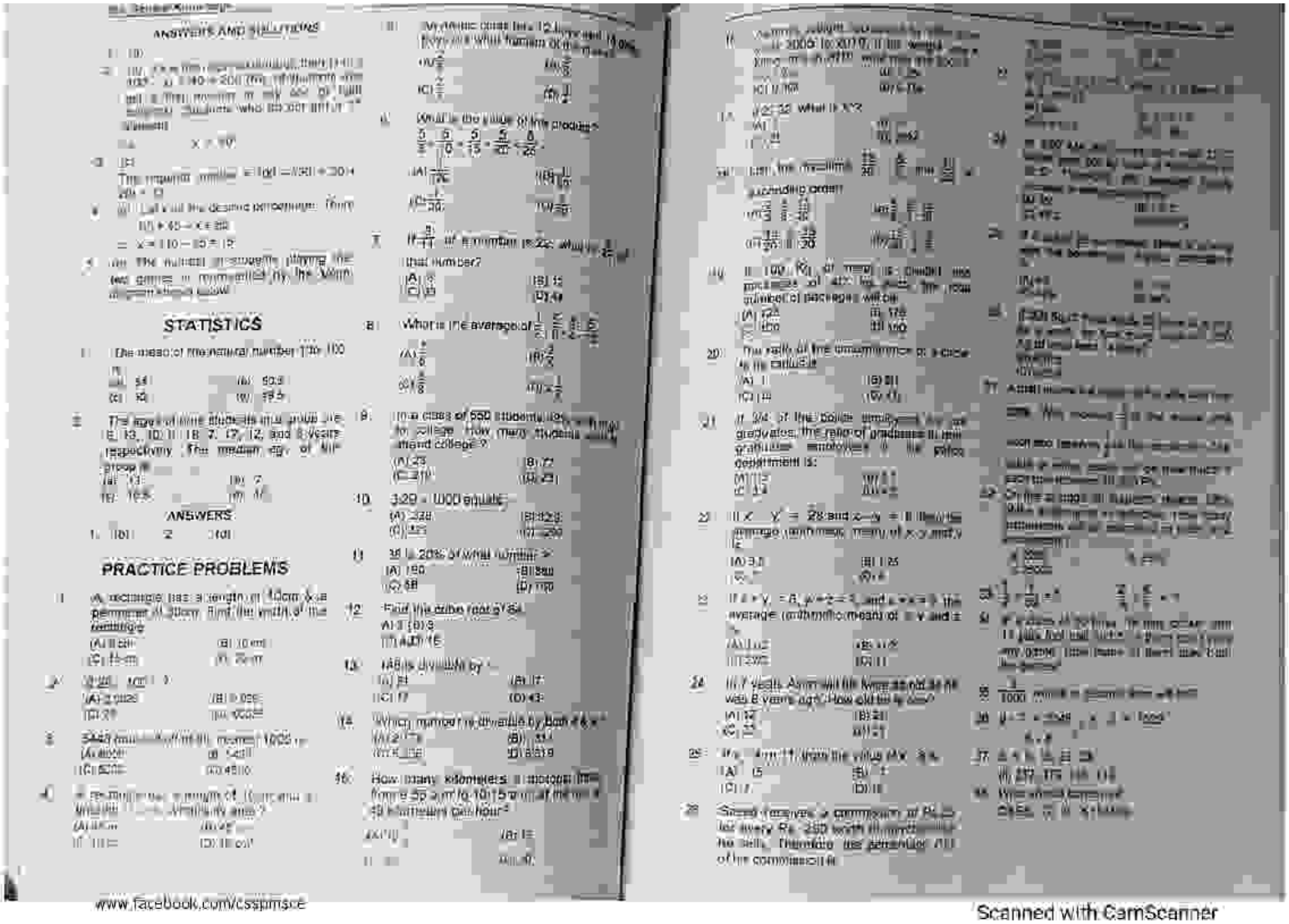

ANSWERS AND SOLUTIONS

STATISTICS

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

ANSWERS

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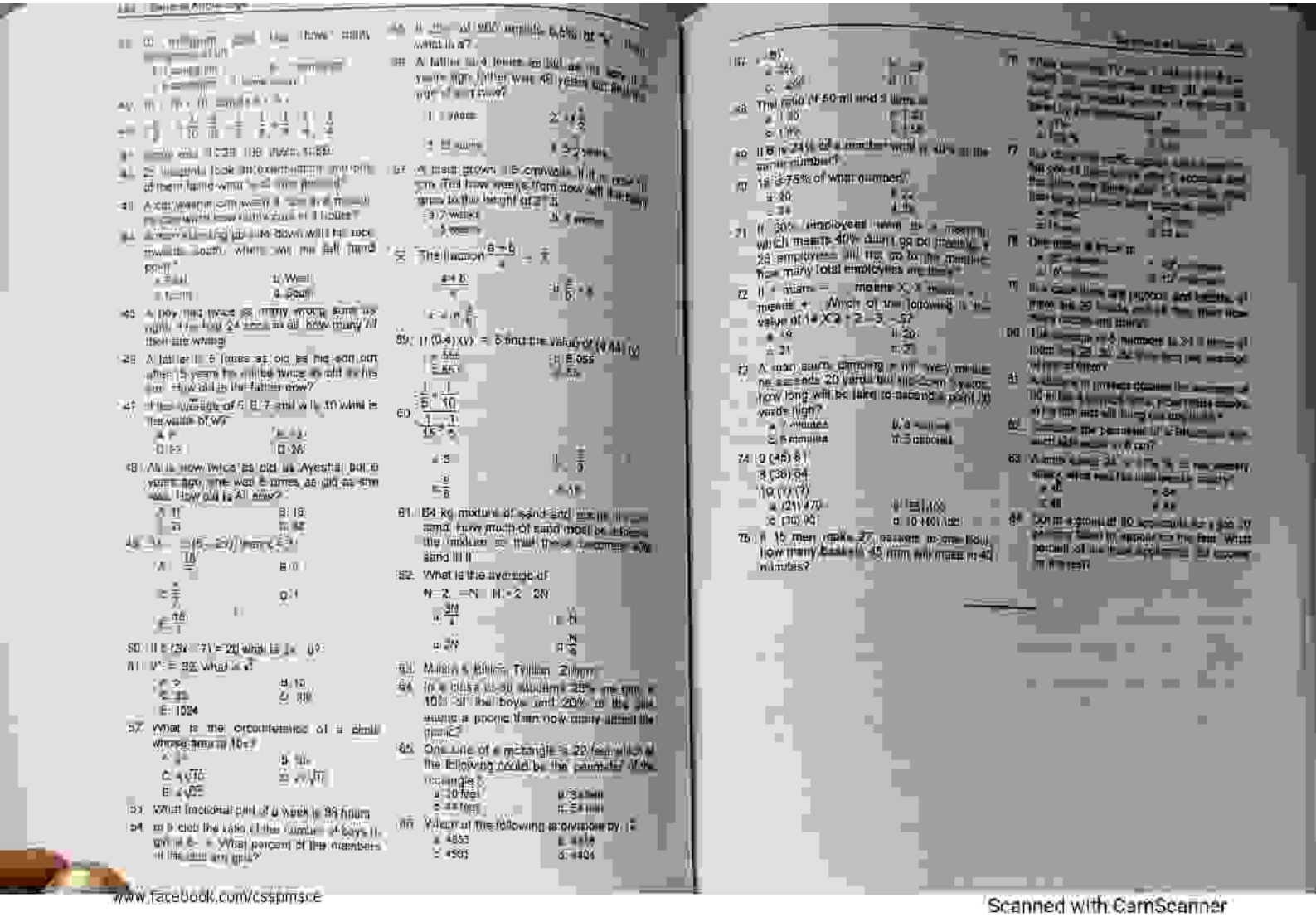

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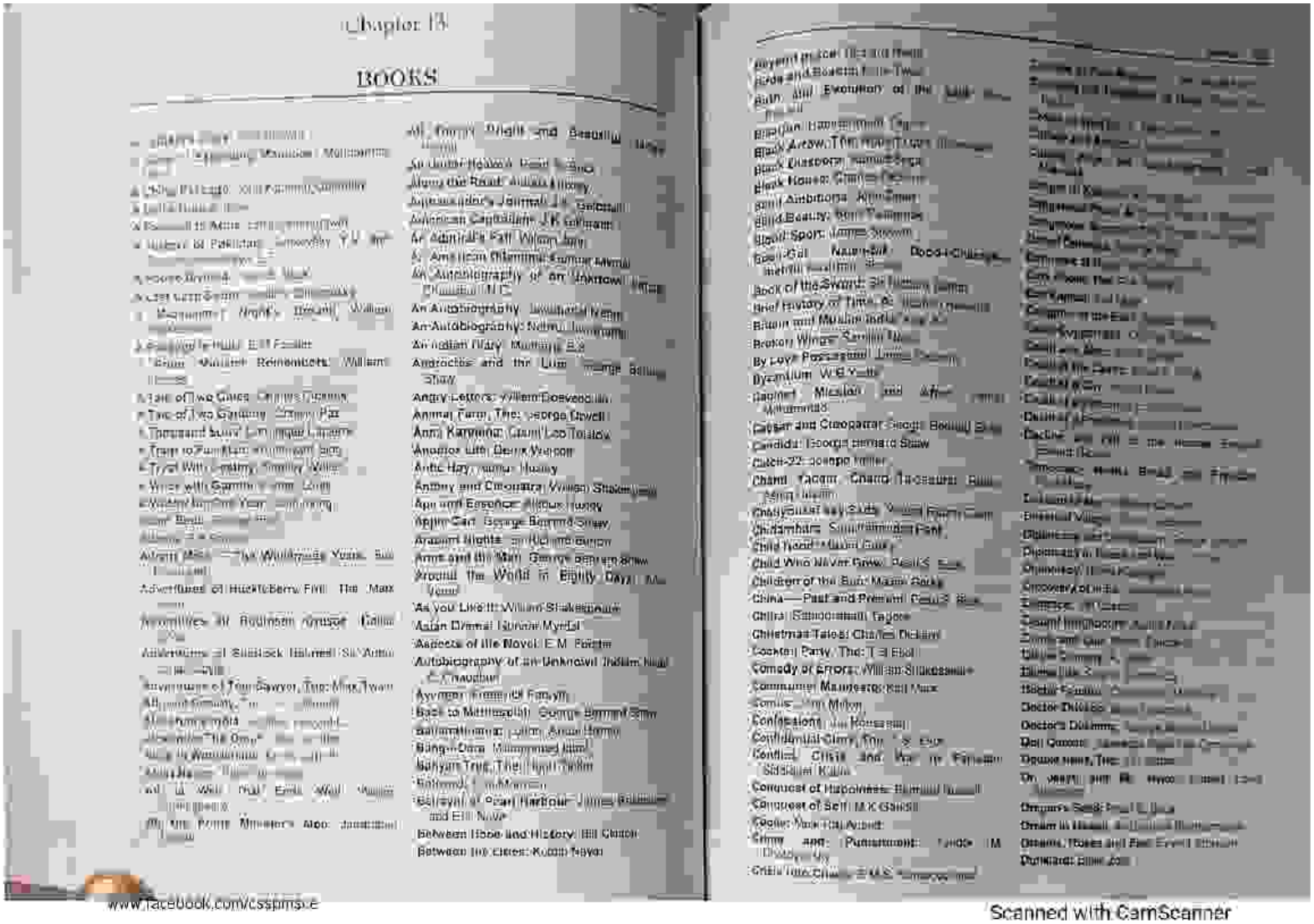

Chapter 13

BOOKS

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[illegible] of Hope and Liberation: [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
Emma: [illegible]
[illegible]
Ends and Means: Aldous Huxley
[illegible]
Essay on Man: [illegible]
Essay on Life: Samuel Butler
Essays in Criticism: Matthew Arnold
Eternity: [illegible]
Evolving Man, The: [illegible]
Expanding Universe: Arthur Stanley Eddington
Experiment with Freedom: India and Pakistan, 1947: [illegible]
Fall of a Sparrow, The: Salim Ali
Family Reunion, The: T.S. Eliot
Farewell to Arms, A: Ernest Hemingway
Farm House: George Orwell
Feasting, Feasting: Anita Desai
Fiesta: Ernest Hemingway
Fifth Horseman, The: Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
Final Days, The: Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein
Final Passage: Caryl Phillips
Final Phase of the Struggle for Pakistan: [illegible]
Fire Next Time, The: James Baldwin
First Person: Vladimir Putin
For Whom the Bell Tolls: Ernest Hemingway
Foreign Policy of Pakistan: Chaudhri M. Ahsan
Forsyte Saga, The: John Galsworthy
Forty-nine days: Amrita Pritam
Fraternity: John Galsworthy
Free Man's Worship: Bertrand Russell
Freedom at Midnight: Collins Larry and Lapierre Dominique
Freedom from Fear: Aung San Suu Kyi
French Revolution: Thomas Carlyle
Friends, The: Samuel Taylor Coleridge
From Here to Eternity: James Jones
From the Madding Crowd: Thomas Hardy
Fury: Salman Rushdie
Gandhi's Emissary: [illegible]
Gandhi: Through My Diary Leaves: [illegible] Kanji
Gandhi: A Study in Revolution: Ashe, Geoffrey
Gandhi: His Life and Message for the World: [illegible]
Gathering Storm: Winston Churchill
Ghubbar-e-Khatir: [illegible]
Glimpses of Iqbal's Mind and Thought: [illegible]
Glimpses of Quaid-i-Azam: Ahmed, Jamil-ud-Din
Glimpses of World History: Jawaharlal Nehru
Grammar of Politics: Harold Joseph Laski
Great Challenge, The: Louis Fischer
Great Expectation: Charles Dickens
Great Illusion: Norman Angell
Great Tragedy: Z.A. Bhutto
Guilty Men of India's Partition: [illegible]
Half Way to Freedom: Bourke White, Margaret
Hamara Qaumi Jaddo Jehad: January 1940–December 1942: Batalvi, Ashiq Hussain
Hamlet: William Shakespeare
Hard Times: Charles Dickens
Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince: J.K. Rowling
Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix: J.K. Rowling
Harvest: Manjula Padmanabhan
Heroes and Hero Worship: Thomas Carlyle
His Excellency: Emile Zola
History of Muslim Civilisation in India and Pakistan: Ikram, S.M.
History of the English Speaking People: [illegible]
Honour: John Dean
House Divided, A: Pearl S. Buck
Human Knowledge: Bertrand Russell
Humour: Ben Johnson
Identity and Violence—The Illusion of Destiny: Prof. Amartya Sen
Idiot, The: Fyodor Dostoevsky
Idols: Sunil Gavaskar
Iliad: Homer
Imperial Woman: Pearl S. Buck
In Evil Hour: Gabriel Garcia Marquez
In Light of India: Octavio Paz
In Memoriam: Lord Alfred Tennyson
In the Public Eye: Tom Morgan
In the Company of Women: [illegible]
In the Stream of History: [illegible]
[illegible] Policy For A new Era: [illegible]
India Divided: Rajendra Prasad
India Wins Freedom: Azad, Abul Kalam
India Wins Freedom: The Other Side: [illegible] Abdul Waheed
India: A Restatement: Coupland, R.
India: From Curzon to Nehru and After: Das, Durga
India's Fight for Freedom 1913–1937: An Eye-Witness Story: [illegible]
Indian Muslims: A Political History: [illegible] Ram
Indian Politics, 1936–1942: Coupland, R.
Inner Circle, The: Joseph Hirst
Intimacy: Jean Paul Sartre
Invisible Man, The: H.G. Wells
Iqbal Kay Akhari Do Sal: [illegible] Hussain
Iqbal: The Poet of Tomorrow: [illegible] Khawaja Abdul
Iron in the Soul: Jean Paul Sartre
Ironhand: J.W. Von Goethe
Islands in the Stream: Ernest Hemingway
Jaguar Smile: Salman Rushdie
Jazz: Toni Morrison
Jewel: Danielle Steel
Jinnah: India — Partition Independence: Jaswant Singh
Jinnah — A Story of Nation: [illegible]
Jinnah and Gandhi: Their Role in India's Quest for Freedom: [illegible]
Jinnah of Pakistan: Wolpert, Stanley
Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan: Bolitho, Hector
Judgement, The: [illegible]
Julius Caesar: William Shakespeare
Jungle Book: Rudyard Kipling
Jurassic Park: Michael Crichton
Kagaz Te Kanvas: Amrita Pritam
King Lear: William Shakespeare
Kipps: H.G. Wells
Kubla Khan: Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Lady Chatterley's Lover: D.H. Lawrence
Lady of the Lake: Sir Walter Scott
L'Allegro: John Milton
Last Analysis: Saul Bellow
[illegible]
Man and Superman: George Bernard Shaw
[illegible]
Man Who Changed China: Pearl S. Buck
[illegible]
Mansfield Park: Jane Austen
[illegible]
Mayor of Casterbridge: Thomas Hardy
[illegible]
Merchant of Venice, The: William Shakespeare
Middle March: George Eliot
[illegible]
Mill on the Floss: George Eliot
Mission with Mountbatten: Campbell-Johnson, Alan
Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan: Ikram, S.M.
[illegible]
Mohammad Ali Jinnah: A Political Study: [illegible]
Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Ambassador of Unity: [illegible]
Moon and Sixpence, The: Somerset Maugham

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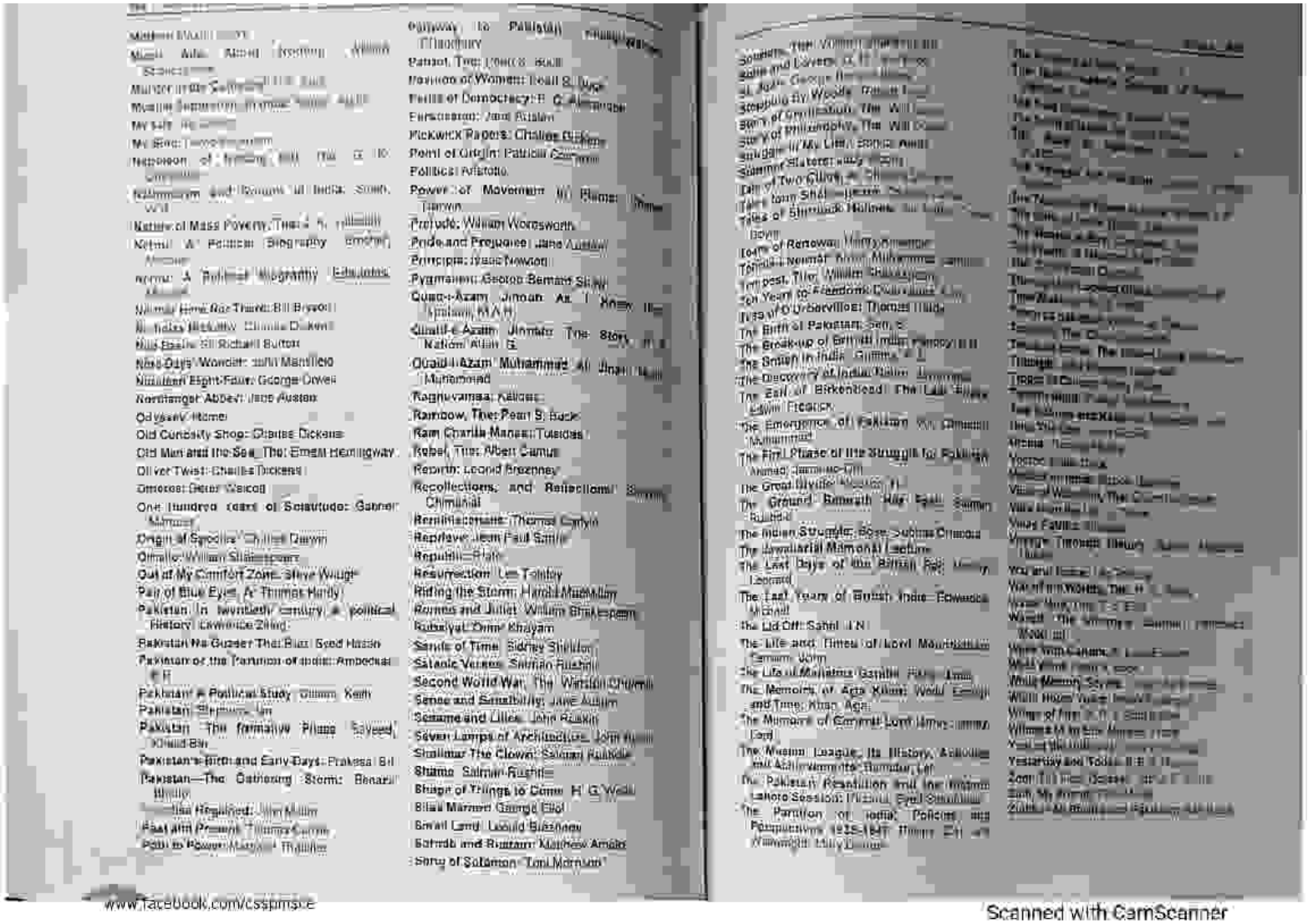

Pathway to Pakistan: Chaudhry
Patriot, The: Leonid Soloviev
Pavilion of Women: Pearl S. Buck
Perils of Democracy: H. G. Alexander
Persecution: Jane Austen
Pickwick Papers: Charles Dickens
Point of Origin: Patricia Cornwell
Politics: Aristotle
Power of Movement in Plants: Darwin
Prelude: William Wordsworth
Pride and Prejudice: Jane Austen
Principia: Isaac Newton
Pygmalion: George Bernard Shaw
Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah As I Knew Him: Ispahani, M.A.H.
Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah The Story of a Nation: Allan S.
Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Muhammad
Raghuvamsa: Kalidas
Rainbow, The: Pearl S. Buck
Ram Charita Manas: Tulsidas
Rebel, The: Albert Camus
Rebirth: Leonid Brezhnev
Recollections and Reflections: Winston Churchill
Rembrandt: Thomas Carlyle
Repriever: Jean Paul Sartre
Republic: Plato
Resurrection: Leo Tolstoy
Riding the Storm: Harold Macmillan
Romeo and Juliet: William Shakespeare
Rubaiyat: Omar Khayam
Sands of Time: Sidney Sheldon
Satanic Verses: Salman Rushdie
Second World War, The: Winston Churchill
Sense and Sensibility: Jane Austen
Sesame and Lilies: John Ruskin
Seven Lamps of Architecture: John Ruskin
Shalimar The Clown: Salman Rushdie
Shame: Salman Rushdie
Shape of Things to Come: H. G. Wells
Silas Marner: George Eliot
Small Land: Leonid Brezhnev
Sohrab and Rustam: Matthew Arnold
Song of Solomon: Toni Morrison

Soweto: The Voices of the Fire
Spain and Lovers of
St. John: George
Stepping By Woods
Story of Civilization, The: Will
Story of Philosophy, The: Will
Sue Kyi of Burma
Struggle of My Life: Lenin, Ami
Summit Statesmanship
Tale of Two Cities, A
Tales from Shakespeare
Tales of Sherlock Holmes
Tales of Sherlock Holmes: Conan Doyle
Tears of Renewal: Mary Pomeroy
Tehmina Durrani: My Feudal Lord
Tempest, The: William Shakespeare
Ten Years to Freedom: Dalai Lama
Tess of D'Urbervilles: Thomas Hardy
The Birth of Pakistan: Sen, S.
The Break-up of British India: Penderel M.
The Britain in India: Griffiths, P. J.
The Discovery of India: Nehru, Jawaharlal
The Earl of Birkenhead: The Life of F. E. Smith: Frederick
The Emergence of Pakistan: Dr. Ghulam Muhammad
The First Phase of the Struggle for Pakistan: Ahmad, Jamil-ud-Din
The Great Divide: Moon, P.
The Ground Beneath Her Feet: Salman Rushdie
The Indian Struggle: Bose, Subhas Chandra
The Jawaharlal Memorial Lecture
The Last Days of the British Raj: Moon, Leonard
The Last Years of British India: Edwards, Michael
The Lid Off: Sahni, J.N.
The Life and Times of Lord Mountbatten: Telmani, John
The Life of Mahatma Gandhi: Fischer, Louis
The Memoirs of Aga Khan: World Enough and Time: Khan, Aga
The Memoirs of General Lord Ismay: Ismay, Lord
The Muslim League, Its History, Activities and Achievements: Sharifuddin, Pirzada
The Pakistan Resolution and the Historic Lahore Session: Hussain, Syed Sharifuddin
The Partition of India: Policies and Perspectives 1935-1947: Moore, R. J. and Wainwright, Hilary

The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich: Shirer, William L.
The Satanic Verses: Salman Rushdie
The Second World War: Churchill, Winston S.
The Seven Pillars of Wisdom: Lawrence, T. E.
The Shadow of the Sword: Moorehead, Alan
The Story of Civilization: Durant, Will
The Tragedy of Pakistan: Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali
The Trial: Kafka, Franz
The Wealth of Nations: Smith, Adam
Thousand Days, A: Schlesinger, Arthur M. Jr.
Three Musketeers, The: Dumas, Alexandre
Time Machine, The: Wells, H. G.
Tom Sawyer: Twain, Mark
Tragedy of Pakistan, The: Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali
Treasure Island: Stevenson, Robert Louis
Trial, The: Kafka, Franz
Two Cities: Dickens, Charles
Ulysses: Joyce, James
Vanity Fair: Thackeray, William Makepeace
Vicar of Wakefield, The: Goldsmith, Oliver
Village Through Slavery: Adam, Mulk Raj
Virgin Soil: Turgenev, Ivan
Voices Through History: Adam, Mulk Raj
War and Peace: Tolstoy, Leo
War of the Worlds, The: Wells, H. G.
Water Babies, The: Kingsley, Charles
Waverley: Scott, Sir Walter
Wealth of Nations, The: Smith, Adam
White Fang: London, Jack
White Mischief: Fiennes, James
White Nights: Dostoevsky, Fyodor
Wings of Fire: A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
Witness to an Era: Moore, Frank
Yesterday and Today: Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali
Zen Flesh, Zen Bones: Reps, Paul
Zorba the Greek: Kazantzakis, Nikos

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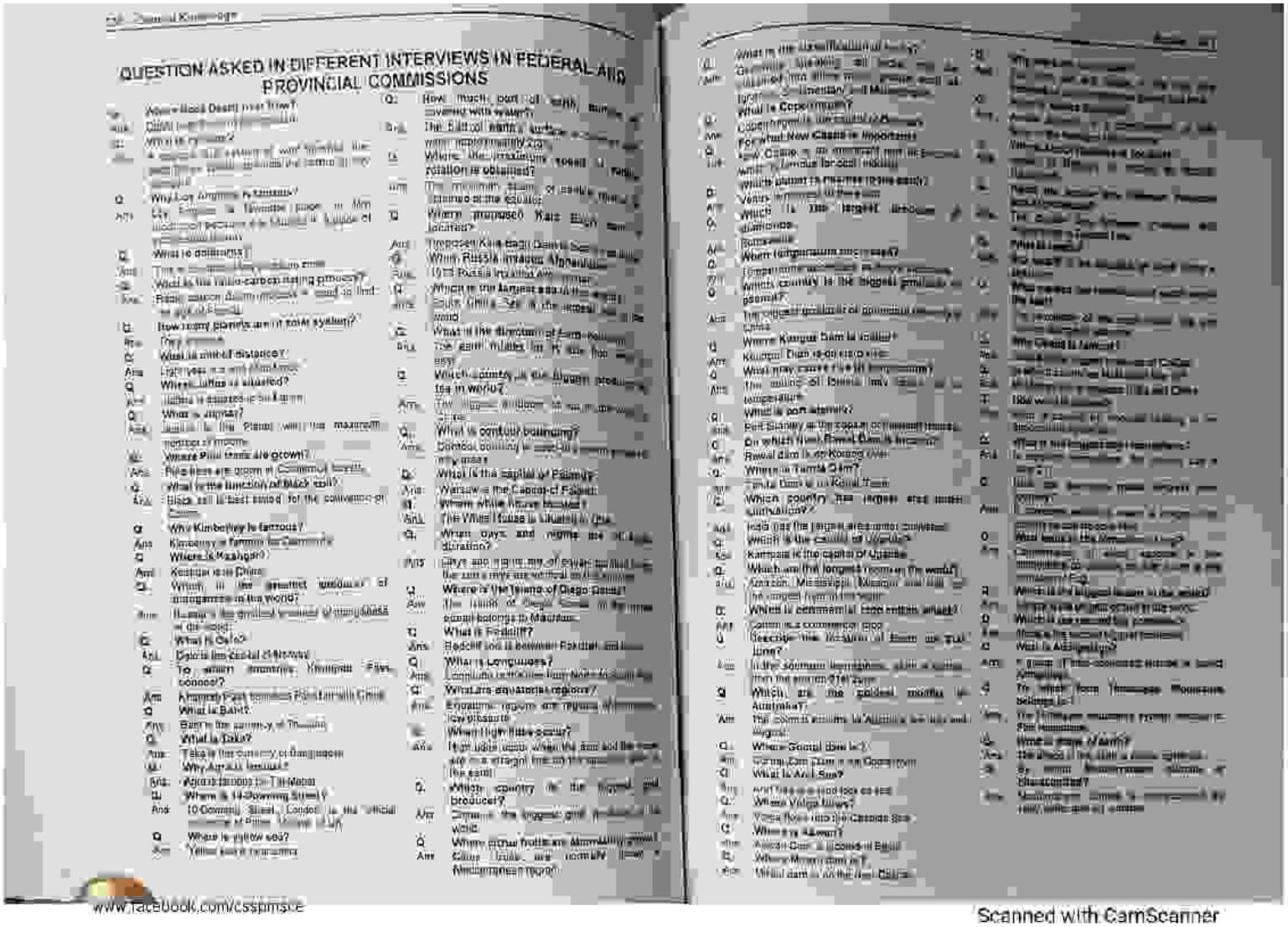

QUESTION ASKED IN DIFFERENT INTERVIEWS IN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS

Q. Why Kimberley is famous?
Ans Kimberley is famous for Diamond.
Q Where is Washington?
Ans Washington is in USA.
Q. What is Delhi?
Ans Delhi is the capital of India.
Q. To whom province Khartoum Flies connect?
Ans Khartoum Port connects Port Sudan with Cairo.
Q What is Bank?
Ans Bank is the summary of finance.
Q. What is Taka?
Ans Taka is the currency of Bangladesh.
Q. Why Agra is famous?
Ans Agra is famous for Taj Mahal.
Q. Where is 10 Downing Street?
Ans 10 Downing Street, London is the official residence of Prime Minister of UK.
Q Where is yellow sea?
Ans Yellow sea is in china.

Q. How much part of earth covered with water?
Ans The 3/4th of earth's surface covered with water.
Q. Where the maximum speed of rotation is obtained?
Ans The maximum speed of rotation is obtained at the equator.
Q Where proposed Kala Bagh Dam's location?
Ans Proposed Kala Bagh Dam's location is Mianwali.
Q. When Russia invaded Afghanistan?
Ans In 1979 Russia invaded Afghanistan.
Q. Which is the largest sea in the world?
Ans South China Sea is the largest sea in the world.
Q. What is the direction of Earth rotation from which the sun rises in the east and sets in the west?
Ans The direction of earth rotation from which the sun rises in the east and sets in the west is anti-clockwise.
Q. What is contour ploughing?
Ans Contour ploughing is used in hilly areas.
Q. What is the capital of Poland?
Ans Warsaw is the Capital of Poland.
Q. Where White House located?
Ans The White House is situated in USA.
Q. When days and nights are of equal duration?
Ans Days and nights are of equal duration on the 21st March and 23rd September.
Q. Where is the Tsiama of Diego Garcia?
Ans The Tsiama of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean belongs to Mauritius.
Q. What is Redcliff?
Ans Redcliff city is between Pakistan and India.
Q. What are languages?
Ans Languages is the medium from which we express our feelings.
Q. What are equatorial regions?
Ans Equatorial regions are regions of low pressure.
Q. When high tides occur?
Ans High tides occur when the sun and the moon are in a straight line on the opposite sides of the earth.
Q. Which country is the highest gold producer?
Ans China is the highest gold producer in the world.
Q. Where other fruits are abundantly found?
Ans Citrus fruits are abundantly found in Mediterranean region.

Q. What is the Coriolis force?
Ans Coriolis force is the deflection of winds.
Q. What is Copernicus?
Ans Copernicus is the crater on Moon.
Q. For what New Cassia is important?
Ans New Cassia is an important port as it is the famous for coal industry.
Q. Which planet is nearest to the earth?
Ans Venus is nearest to the earth.
Q. Which is the largest producer of diamonds?
Ans Botswana.
Q. When temperature rises most?
Ans Temperature rises most in the afternoon.
Q. Which country is the biggest producer of peanut?
Ans The biggest producer of peanut in the world is China.
Q. Where Kangsu Dam is located?
Ans Kangsu Dam is on Han River.
Q. What may cause rise in temperature?
Ans The rising of land may cause rise in temperature.
Q. What is pan atlantic?
Ans Pan Stanley is the capital of Falkland Islands.
Q. On which river Rawal Dam is located?
Ans Rawal dam is on Korang river.
Q. Where is Tarnab Dam?
Ans Tarnab Dam is on Kabul River.
Q. Which country has largest area under cultivation?
Ans India has the largest area under cultivation.
Q. Which is the capital of Uganda?
Ans Kampala is the capital of Uganda.
Q. Which are the largest rooms in the world?
Ans Amazon, Mississippi, Missouri and Nile are the largest rivers in the world.
Q. Which is commercial zone called what?
Ans Colombo is commercial zone.
Q. Describe the location of Suez on the map?
Ans In the southern hemisphere, when a ship from the south to the north.
Q. Which are the coldest months in Australia?
Ans The coldest months in Australia are June and August.
Q. Where Gwadar Dam is?
Ans Gwadar Dam is on Gwadar town.
Q. What is Arc Sine?
Ans Arc Sine is a mathematical term.
Q. Where Volga flows?
Ans Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.
Q. Where is Aswan?
Ans Aswan Dam is located in Egypt.
Q. Where Mangla dam is?
Ans Mangla dam is on the river Jhelum.

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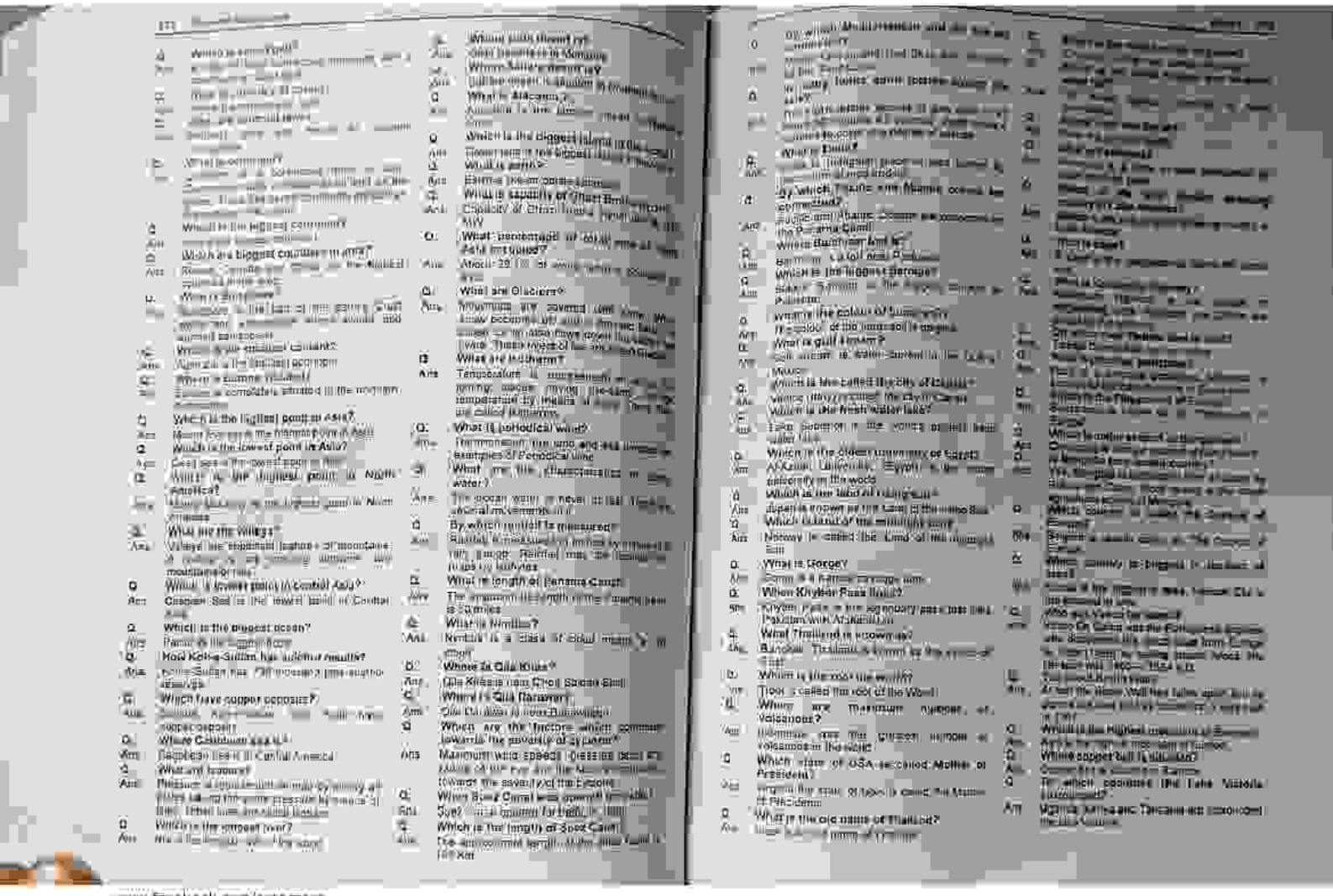

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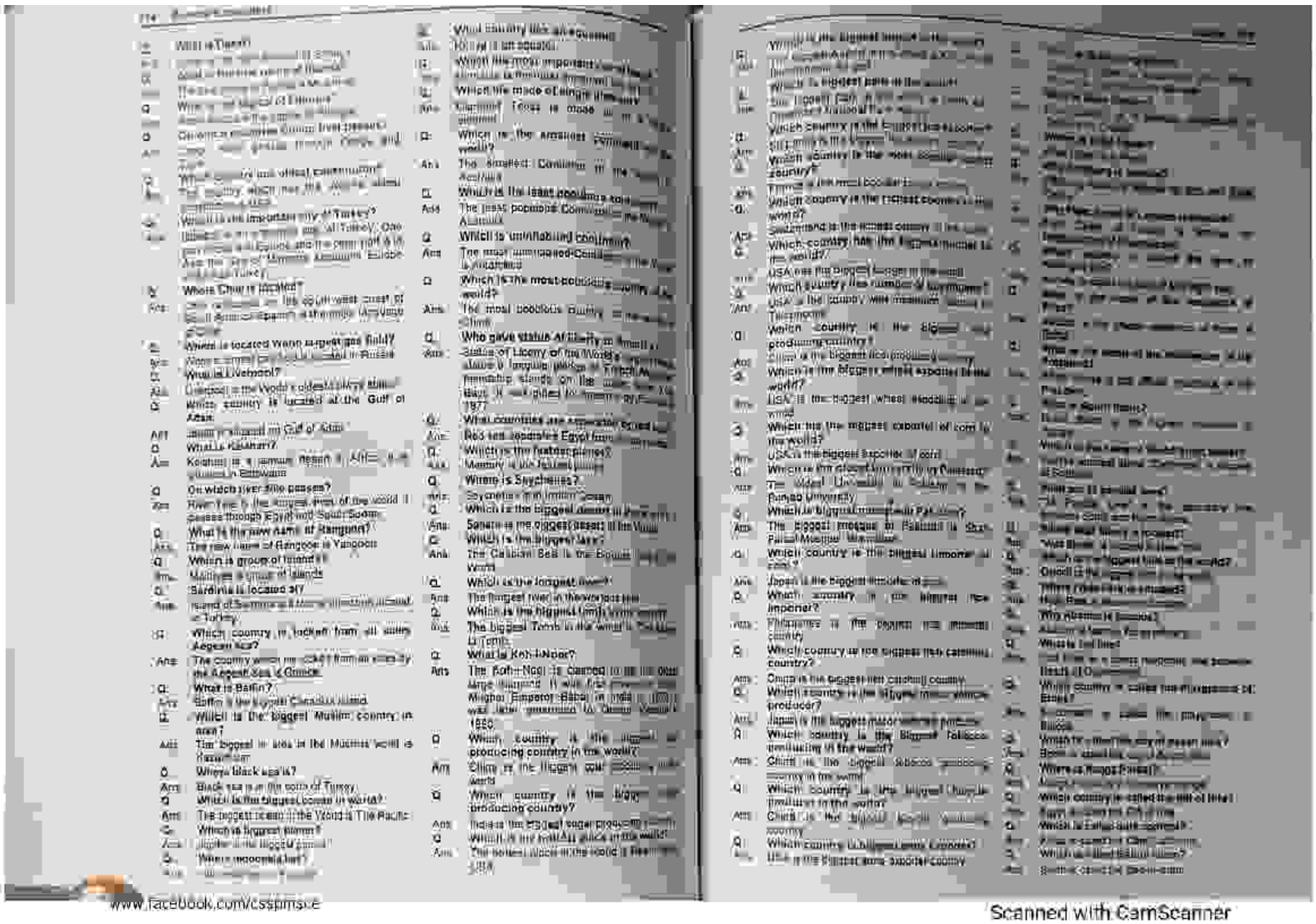

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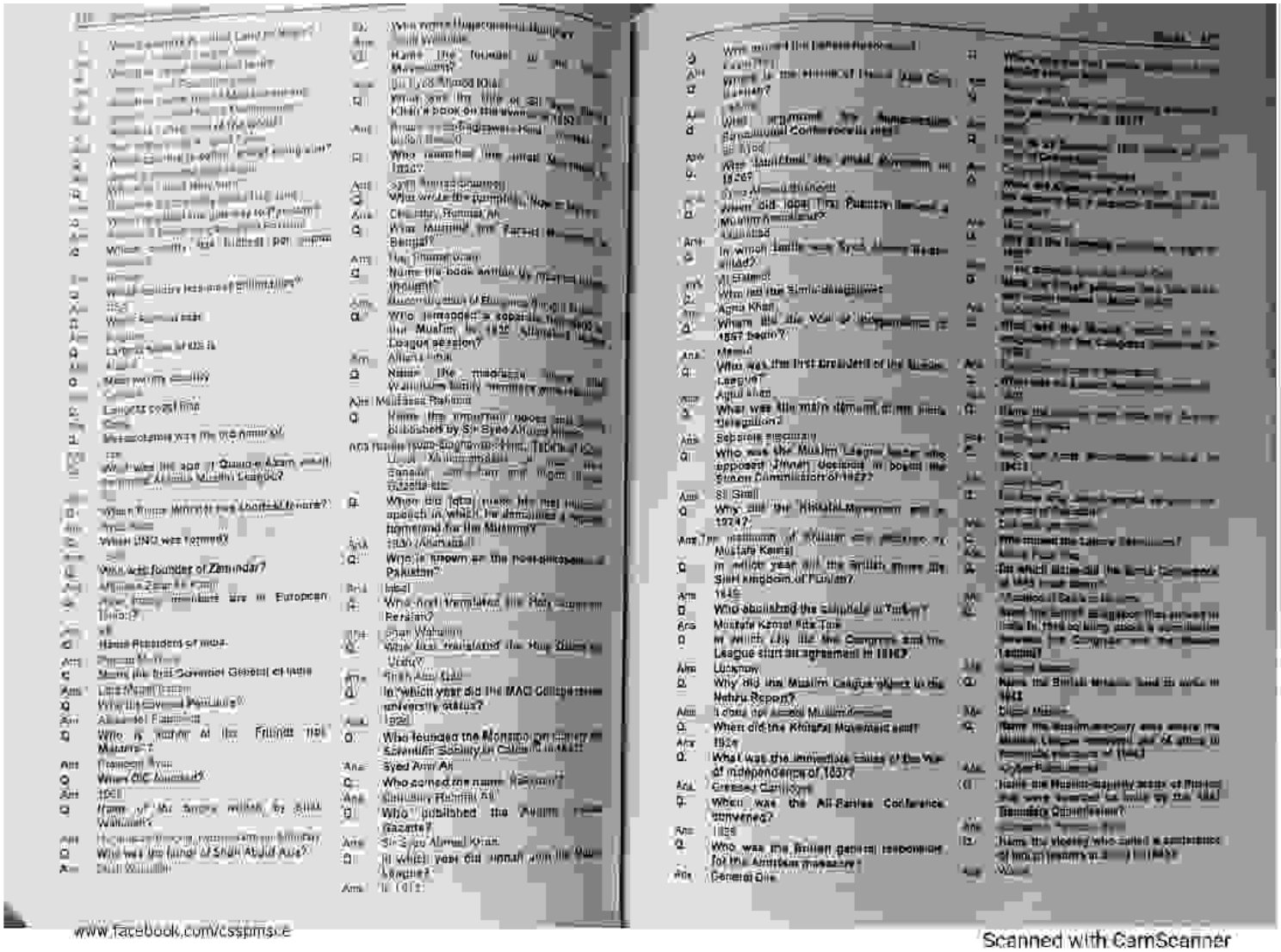

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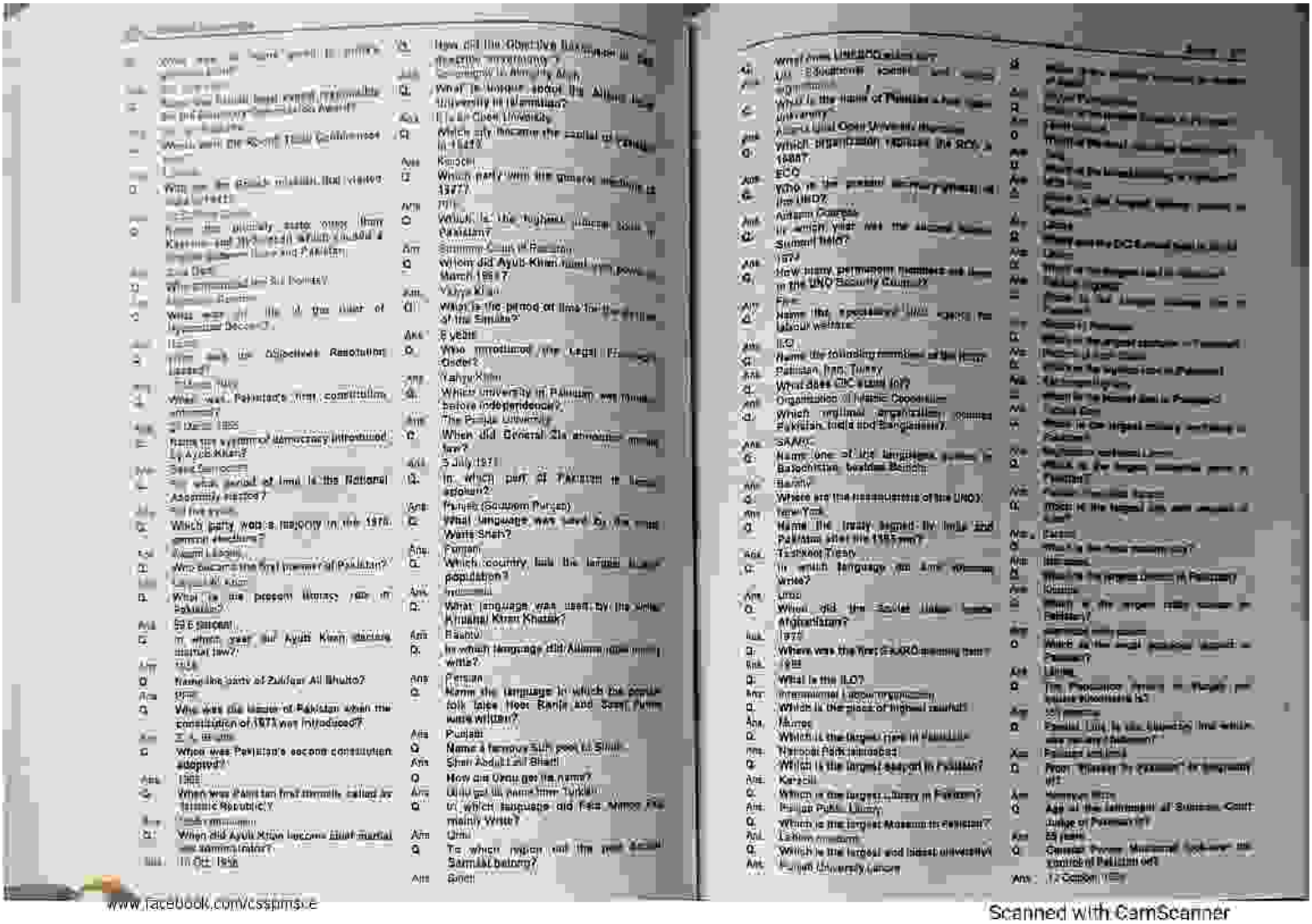

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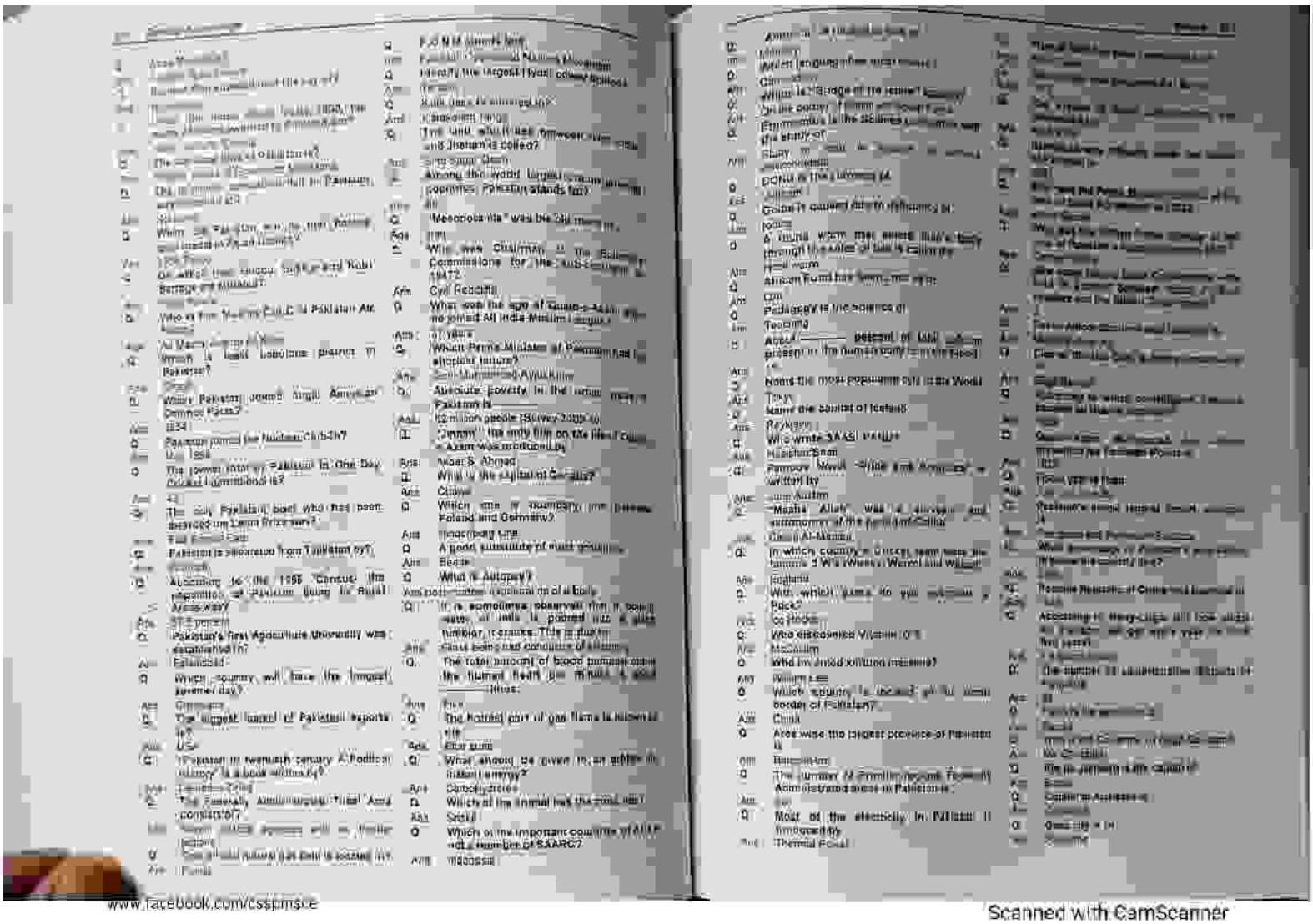

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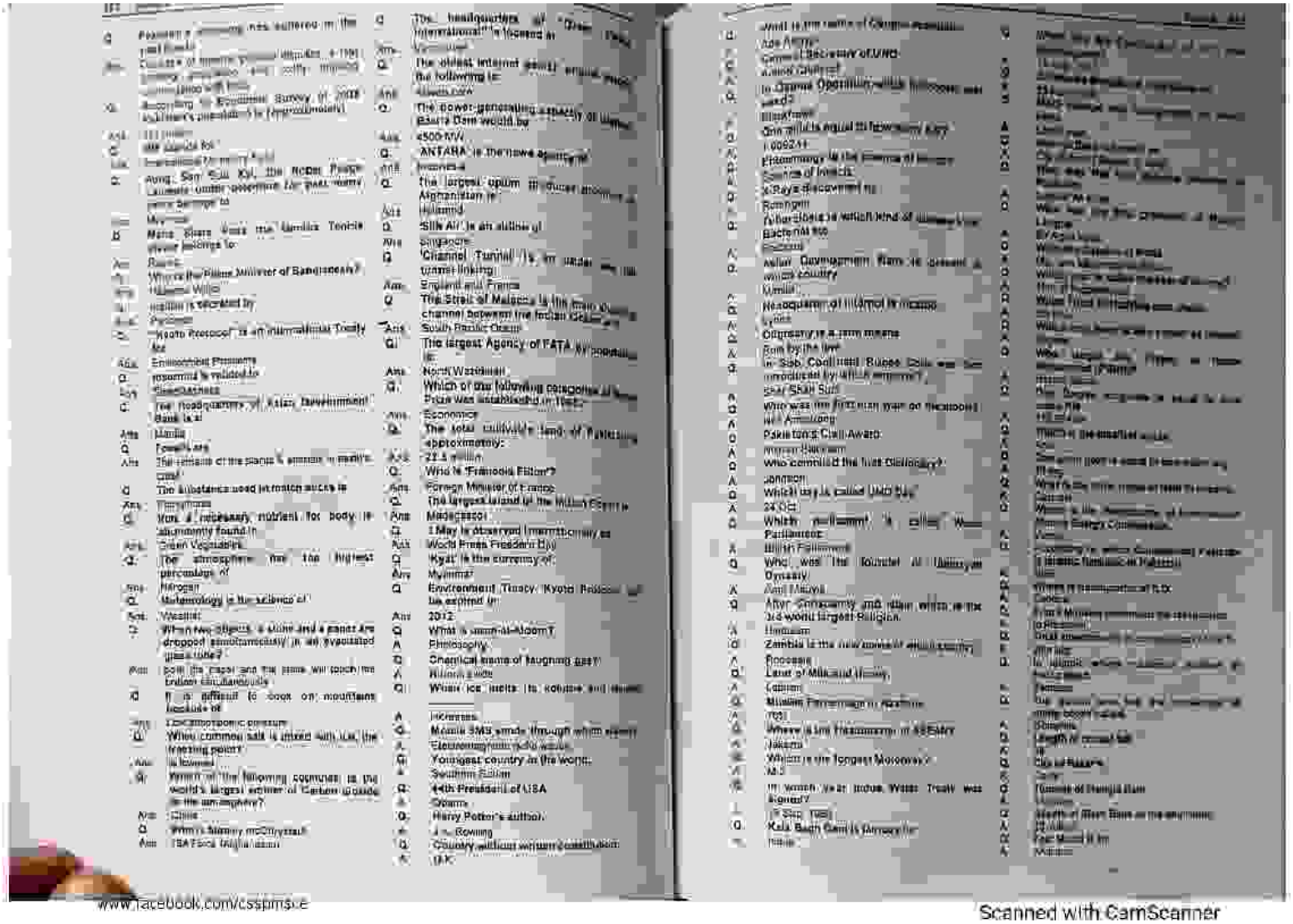

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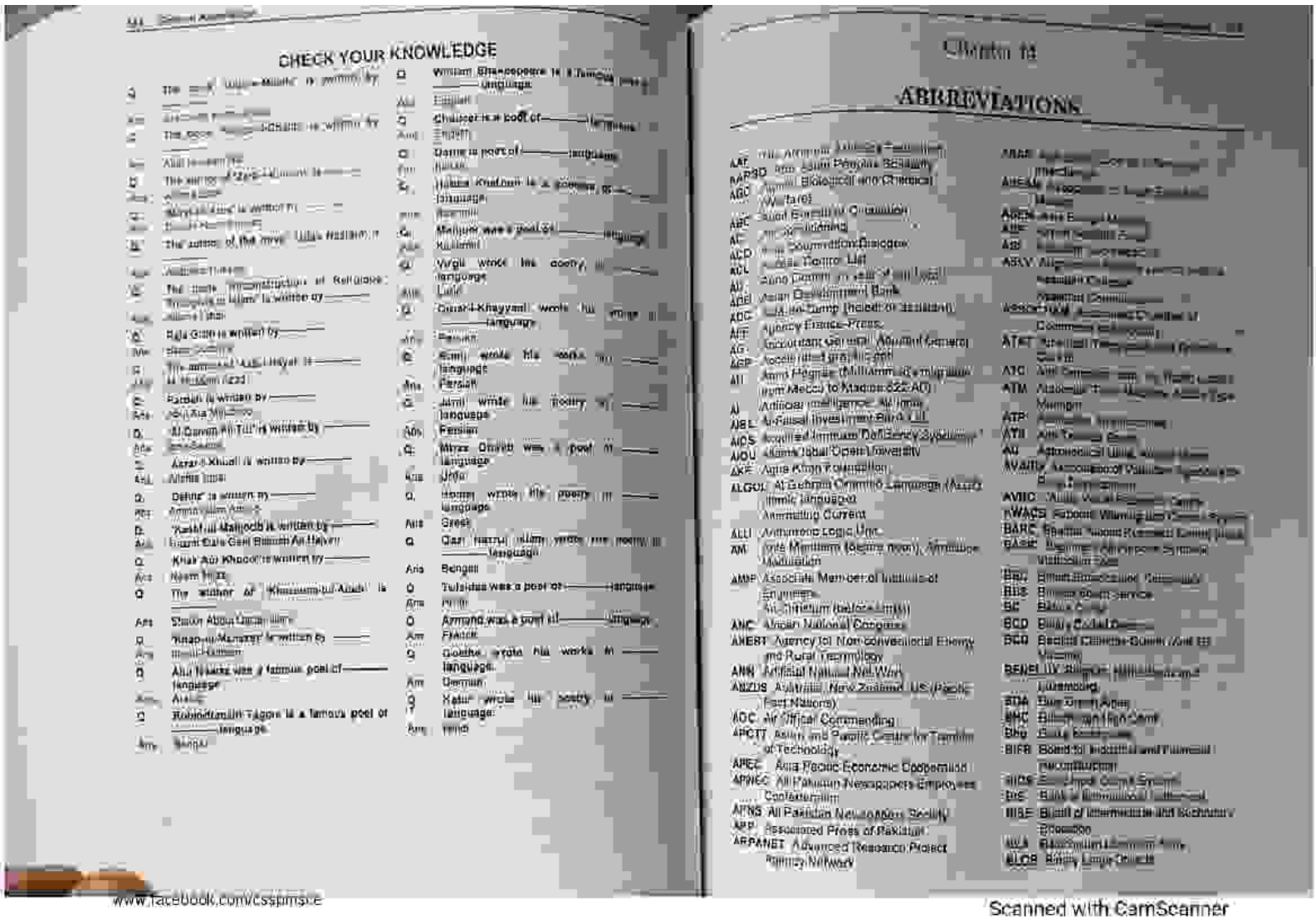

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Q. William Shakespeare is a famous poet of _____ language.
Ans. English

Q. Chaucer is a poet of _____ language.
Ans. English

Q. Dante is poet of _____ language.
Ans. Italian

Q. Rabia Khatoon is a famous poet of _____ language.
Ans. Persian

Q. Mutanabi was a poet of _____ language.
Ans. Arabic

Q. Virgil wrote his poetry in _____ language.
Ans. Latin

Q. Omar Khayyam wrote his verse in _____ language.
Ans. Persian

Q. Rumi wrote his works in _____ language.
Ans. Persian

Q. Jami wrote his poetry in _____ language.
Ans. Persian

Q. Mirza Ghalib was a poet of _____ language.
Ans. Urdu

Q. Homer wrote his poetry in _____ language.
Ans. Greek

Q. Dante Alighieri wrote his poetry in _____ language.
Ans. Italian

Q. Tulsidas was a poet of _____ language.
Ans. Hindi

Q. Armand was a poet of _____ language.
Ans. French

Q. Goethe wrote his works in _____ language.
Ans. German

Q. Kabir wrote his poetry in _____ language.
Ans. Hindi

ABBREVIATIONS

AAP All Pakistan Awami Party
AAPSO Afro Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization
ABC Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ACD Anti Communist Dialogue
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADC Aide-de-Camp (Helper of a soldier)
AFP Agency France-Press
AG Adjutant General, Attorney General
AH Anno Hegirae (In the year of Hijrah) (from Mecca to Madina 622 AD)
AI Artificial Intelligence, Air India
AIBL Al-Faisal Investment Bank Ltd.
AIOU Allama Iqbal Open University
AKF Aga Khan Foundation
ALGOL Algorithmic Language (Algorithmic language)
Alternating Current
ALU Arithmetic Logic Unit
AM Ante Meridiem (before noon), Amplitude Modulation
AMIE Associate Member of Institute of Engineers
Ante Meridiem (before noon)
ANC African National Congress
ANEST Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology
ANN Artificial Neural Network
ANZUS Australia, New Zealand, US (Pacific Pact Nations)
AOC Air Officer Commanding
APCTT Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
APEC Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APNEC All Pakistan Newspapers Employees Confederation
APNS All Pakistan Newspapers Society
APP Associated Press of Pakistan
ARPANET Advanced Research Project Agency Network

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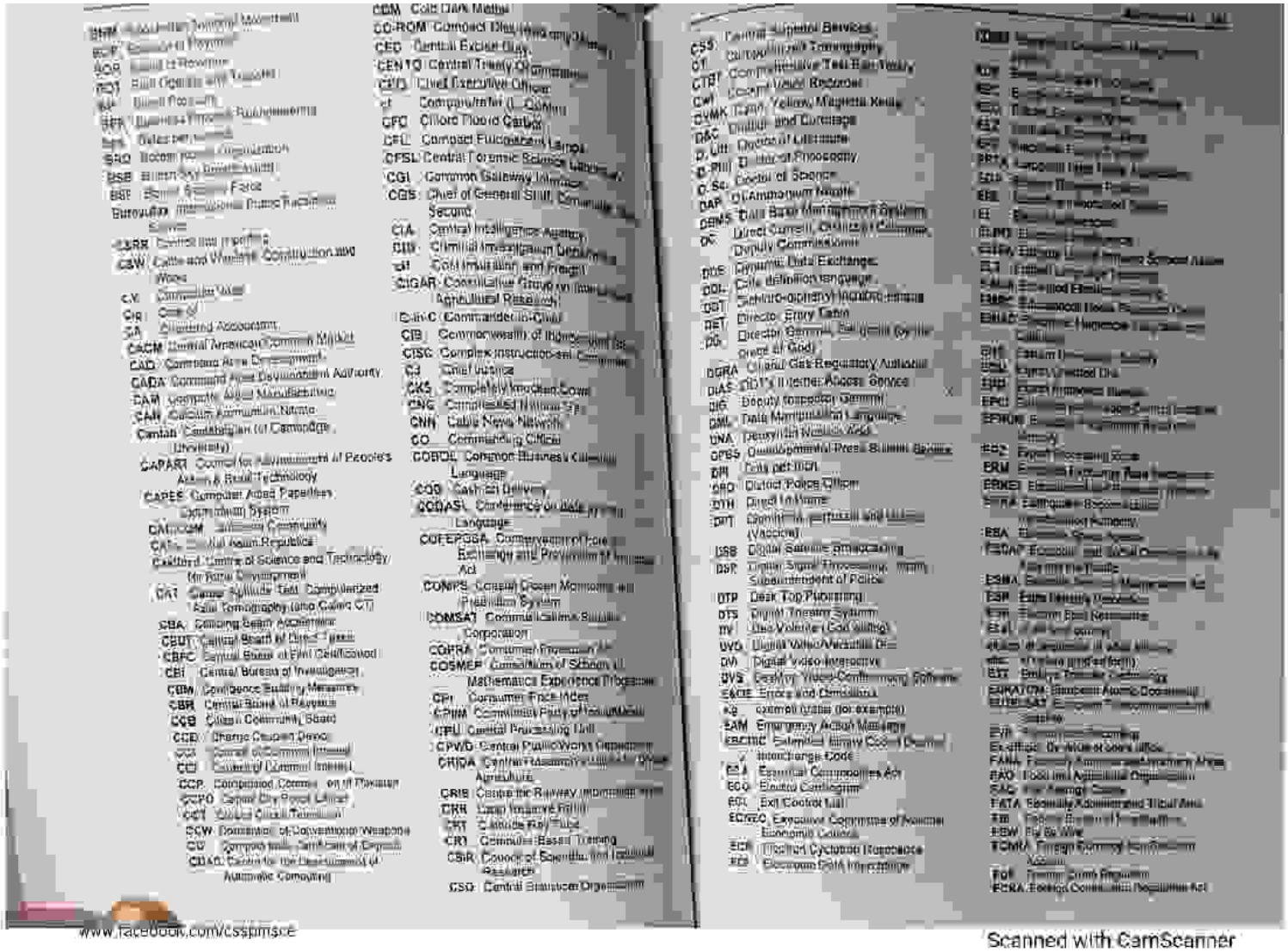
CBM Cold DAK Metal
CD-ROM Compact Disc Read-only Memory
CED Central Excise Duty
CENTO Central Treaty Organization
CEO Chief Executive Officer
cf Compare/refer (L. Confirm)
CFC Chloro Fluoro Carbon
CFL Compact Fluorescent Lamps
CFSL Central Forensic Science Laboratory
CGI Common Gateway Interface
CGS Chief of General Staff, Command Secund
CIA Central Intelligence Agency
CID Criminal Investigation Department
cif Cost Insurance and Freight
CIGAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
C-in-C Commander-in-Chief
CIB Commonwealth of Independent States
CISC Complex instruction-set Computer
CJ Chief Justice
CKS Completely Knocked Down
CNC Computerised Numerical Control
CNN Cable News Network
CO Commanding Officer
COBOL Common Business Oriented Language
COD Cash on Delivery
CODASYL Conference on Data System Language
COFEPOSA Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act
CONPS Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System
COMSAT Communications Satellite Corporation
COPRA Consumer Protection Act
COSMEP Committee of Scholarly Communication with the Mathematical Experience Programme
CPI Consumer Price Index
CPIM Communist Party of India (Marxist)
CPU Central Processing Unit
CPWD Central Public Works Department
CRIDA Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
CRIS Centre for Railway Information System
CRT Cathode Ray Tube
CRT Computer Based Training
CSIR Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO Central Statistical Organisation
CSS Central Superior Services
CT Computerised Tomography
CTBT Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CVR Cockpit Voice Recorder
CYMK Cyan, Yellow, Magenta, Key
DAC Drafting and Coinage
D. Litt Doctor of Literature
D.Phil Doctor of Philosophy
D.Sc. Doctor of Science
DAP Di Ammonium Nitrate
DBMS Data Base Management System
DC Direct Current, Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner
DDE Dynamic Data Exchange
DDL Data definition language
DDT Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane
DET Director Entry Cabin
DG Director General, Designated (by the Grace of God)
DGRA Director General Regulatory Authority
DIAS Dhruv's Integrated Access Service
DIG Deputy Inspector General
DML Data Manipulation Language
DNA Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid
DPSS Quasi-Governmental Press Support Service
DR Debit card Rich
DRO District Police Officer
DTH Direct to Home
DPT Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (Vaccine)
DSB Digital Satellite Broadcasting
DSP Digital Signal Processing, Deputy Superintendent of Police
DTP Desk Top Publishing
DTS Digital Theatre System
DV Dhruv Volume (God Gifted)
DVD Digital Video Recordable Disc
DVI Digital Video Interactive
DVS Desktop Video Conferencing Software
EACE Errors and Omissions
eg example (latin for example)
EAM Emergency Action Message
EBCDIC Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
EEA Essential Commodities Act
EGG Electro Cardiogram
EGL Exit Control List
ECOSOC Executive Committee of National Economic Council
ECR Electron Cyclotron Resonance
EDI Electron Data Interchange
EDP Electronic Data Processing
EEG Electro Encephalogram
EFT Electronic Fund Transfer
EGM Extra Gravitational Force
EIA Electronic Industries Association
EIDP Electronic Industries Development Project
EIN Employer Identification Number
EIP Electronic Industries Project
EIRP Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
ELF Extremely Low Frequency
EMF Electro Motive Force
EMI Electro Magnetic Induction
EMP Electro Magnetic Pulse
EMS Electronic Mail System
ENIAC Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator
EPF Employees Provident Fund
EPG Electronic Phase Grating Camera
EPROM Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EPS Earth Pointing Satellite
ERM Electronic Fingering Test Instrument
ERNET Education and Research Network
ESRA Earthquake Resistant Design (Architectural Pursuits)
ESA European Space Agency
ESDAP Economic and Social Development Activities Programme
ESMA Essential Services Maintenance Act
ESR Extra Sensory Perception
EST Electronic Fund Transfer
ETA Estimated time of arrival
ETD Estimated time of departure
etc. et cetera (and so forth)
EST Emerging Science Technology
EURATOM European Atomic Community
EUTELSAT European Telecommunications Satellite
EVR Electronic Voting
Ex-officio By Virtue of one's office
FANA Forward Assembly Navigation Area
FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAS Free Alongside Ship
FATA Federally Administered Tribal Area
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBW Fly By Wire
FCMA Foreign Currency Management Account
FDI Foreign Direct Investment
FERA Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

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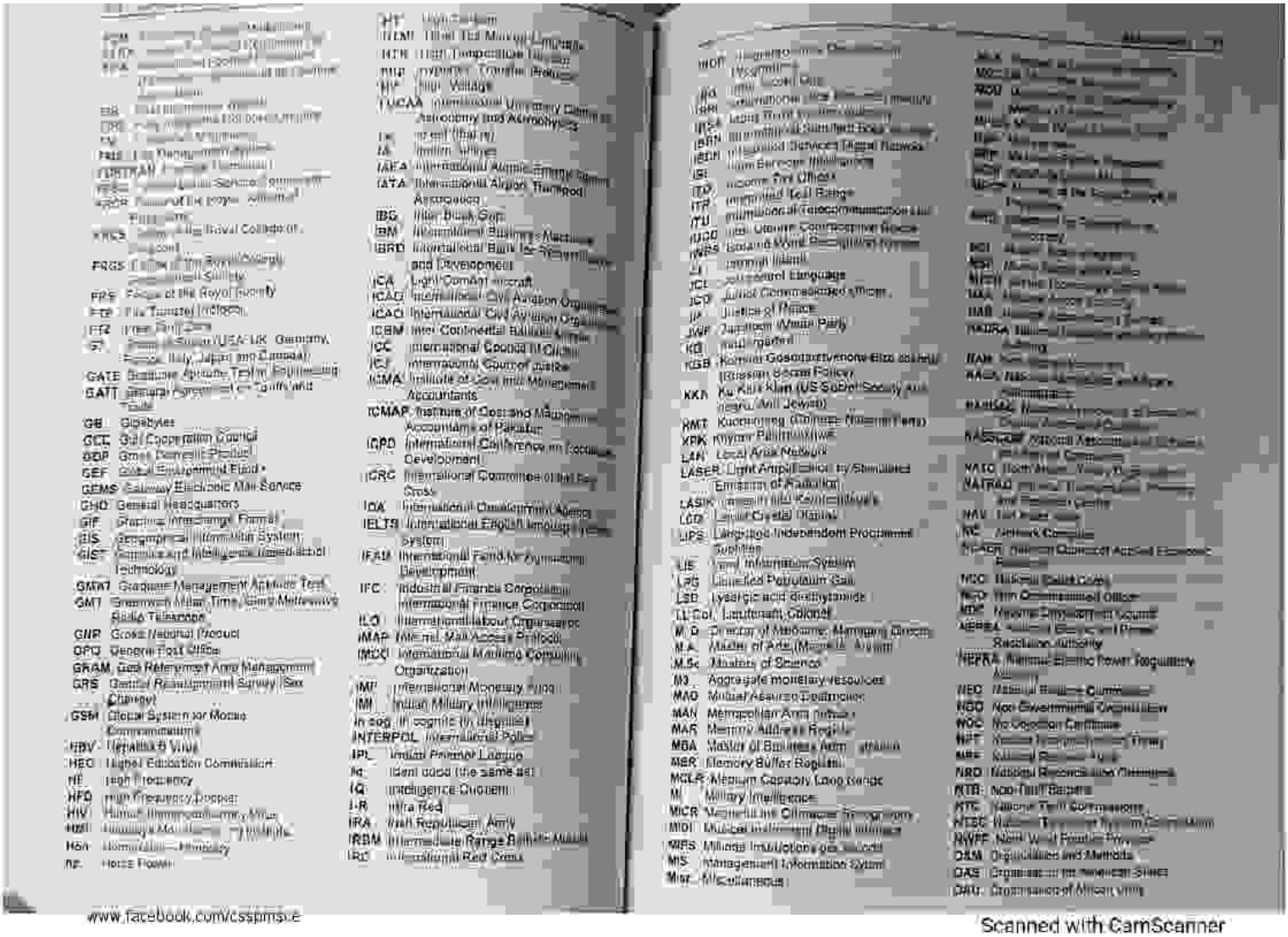

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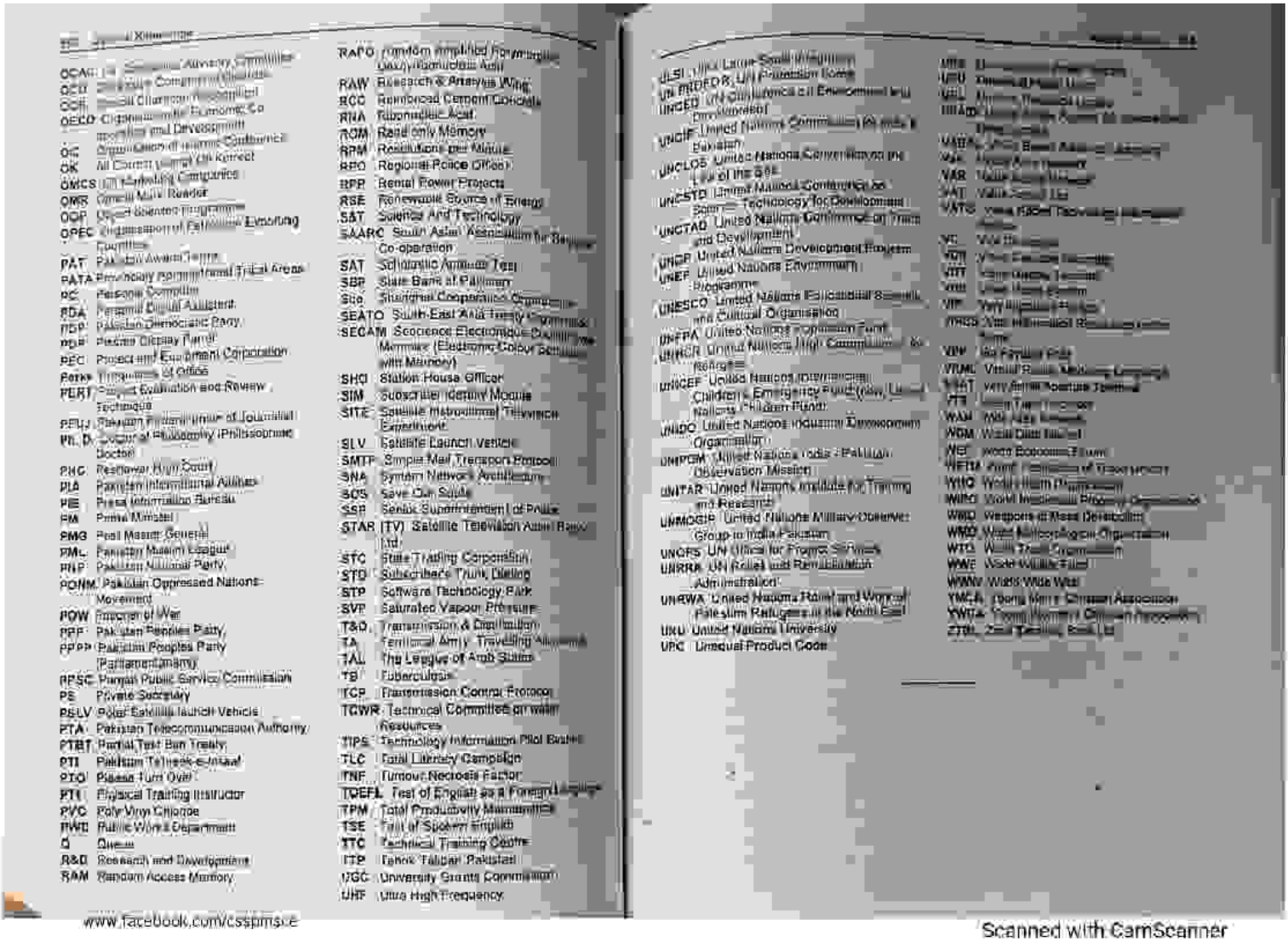

RAPO Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA (Biomolecular Art)
RAW Research & Analysis Wing
RCC Reinforced Cement Concrete
RNA Ribonucleic Acid
ROM Read only Memory
RPM Revolutions per Minute
RPO Regional Police Officer
RPP Rental Power Projects
RSE Renewable Source of Energy
S&T Science And Technology
SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SAT Scholastic Aptitude Test
SBP State Bank of Pakistan
SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SEATO South-East Asia Treaty Organization
SECAM Sequence Electronique Couleur avec Memoire (Electronic Colour Sequence with Memory)
SHO Station House Officer
SIM Subscriber Identity Module
SITE Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
SLV Satellite Launch Vehicle
SMTP Simple Mail Transport Protocol
SNA System Network Architecture
SOS Save Our Souls
SSP Senior Superintendent of Police
STAR (TV) Satellite Television Asian Region Ltd.
STC State Trading Corporation
STD Subscriber's Trunk Dialling
STP Software Technology Park
SVP Saturated Vapour Pressure
T&D Transmission & Distribution
TA Territorial Army, Travelling Allowance
TAL The League of Arab States
TB Tuberculosis
TCP Transmission Control Protocol
TCWR Technical Committee on water Resources
TIPS Technology Information Pilot Scheme
TLC Total Literacy Campaign
TNF Tumour Necrosis Factor
TOEFL Test of English as a Foreign Language
TPM Total Productivity Maintenance
TSE Test of Spoken English
TTC Technical Training Centre
TTP Tehrik Taliban Pakistan
UGC University Grants Commission
UHF Ultra High Frequency

ULSI Ultra Large Scale Integration
UN PREDOS UN Promotion Zone
UNCED UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCIP United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCLOS United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCSTD United Nations Conference on Science Technology for Development
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP United Nations Development Program
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (now, United Nations Children Fund)
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIPOM United Nations India - Pakistan Observation Mission
UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observer Group in India Pakistan
UNOFS UN Office for Project Services
UNRRA UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Work of Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNU United Nations University
UPC Unequal Product Code

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Chapter 15

SPORTS AND GAMES

BADMINTON

BOXING

- There shall be three rounds of three minutes each. A full one (1) minute rest shall be given between the rounds in regional rounds may be given.
- At each boxing session (after each of finals) the jury shall consist of not less than 3 persons; not more than 5 persons

WEIGHTS FOR ALL INTERNATIONAL COMPETITORS

Weight Classification	Metric System	
Weight Category	Over (Kg)	To (Kg)
LIGHT FLY	–	–
FLY	48	51
BANTAM	51	54
FEATHER	54	57
LIGHT	57	60
LIGHT-WELTER	60	63.5
WELTER	63.5	67
LIGHT MIDDLE	67	71
MIDDLE	71	75
LIGHT HEAVY	75	81
HEAVY	81	91
SUPER HEAVY	91	

BASKETBALL

BASEBALL

Baseball is a team sport, often called the national game of the United States. It is played with a hard-ball covered ball, a wooden bat and padded gloves. Two teams of 9 players

BILLIARDS

BOWLING

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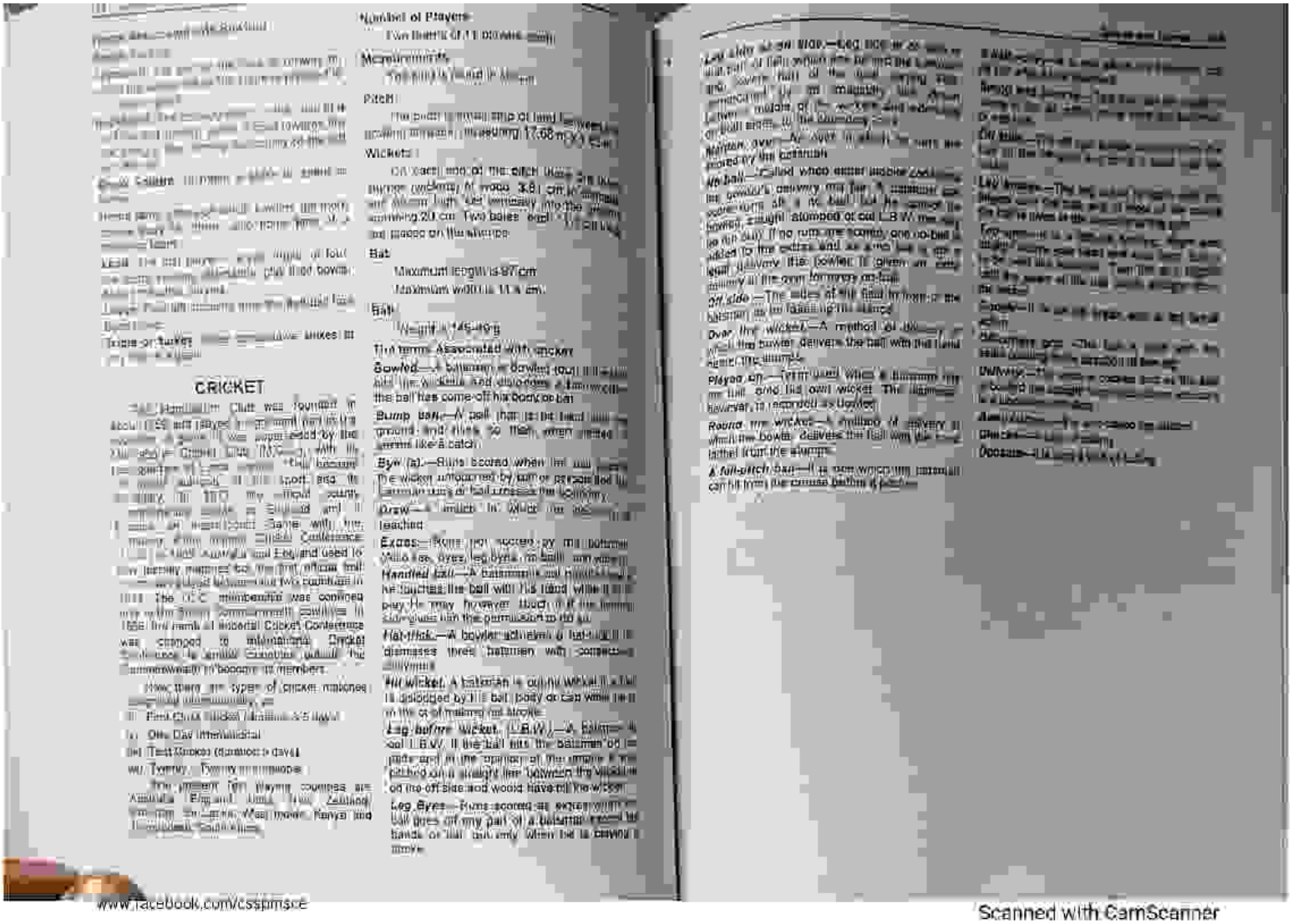

CRICKET

Number of Players

Measurements

Pitch

Wickets

Bat

Ball

The terms Associated with cricket

Bowled—

Bump ball—

Bye (s)—

Draw—

Extras—

Handled ball—

Hat-trick—

Hit wicket—

Leg before wicket (L.B.W.)—

Leg Byes—

Leg side or on side—

No ball—

Off side—

Over the wicket—

Played on—

Required—

A full-pitch ball—

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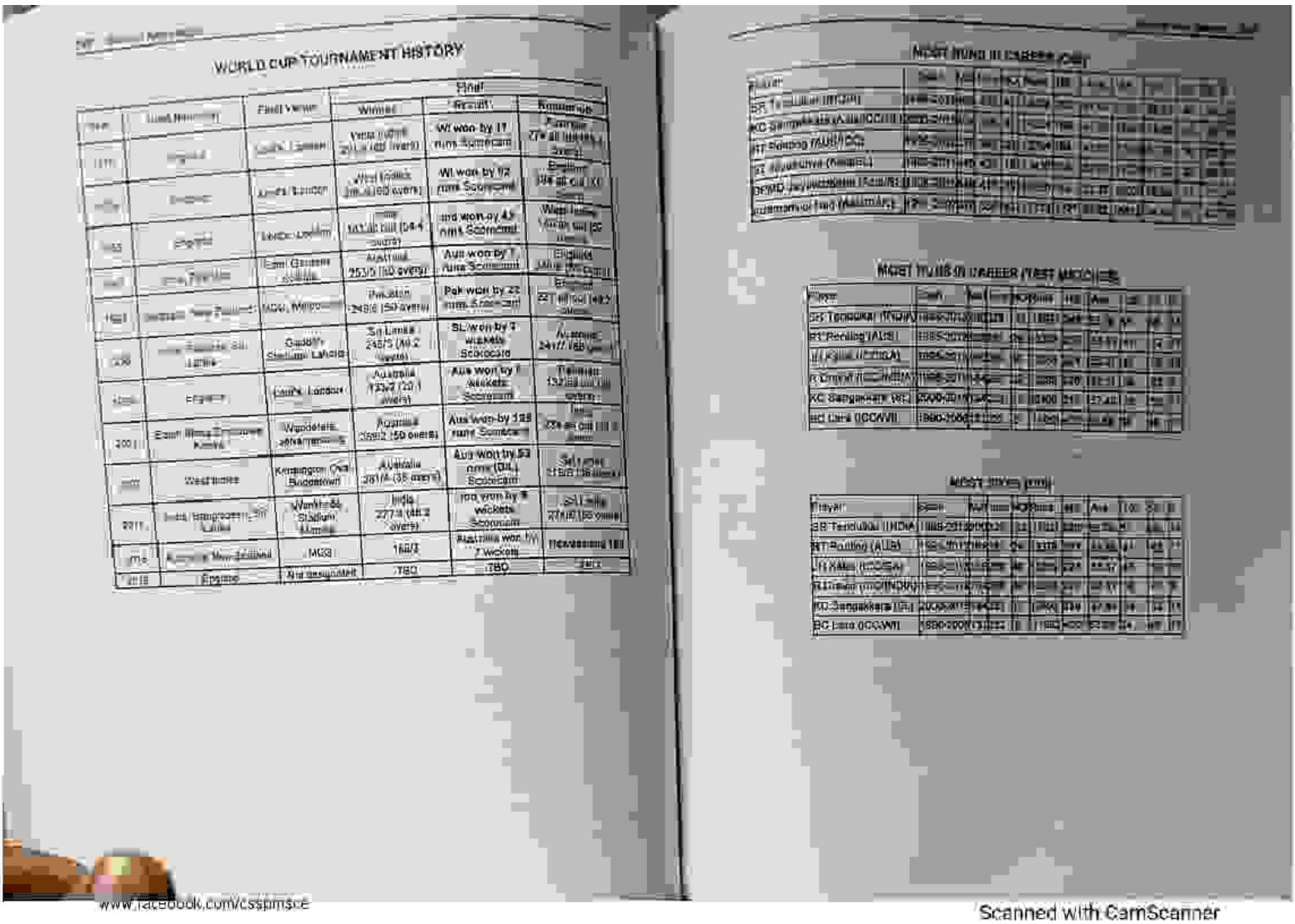

WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT HISTORY

Year	Host(s)	Final Venue	Final Winner	Final Result	Runners-up
1975	England	Lord's, London	West Indies (60 overs)	WI won by 17 runs Scorecard	Australia (60 overs)
1979	England	Lord's, London	West Indies (60 overs)	WI won by 92 runs Scorecard	England (60 overs)
1983	England	Lord's, London	India (54.4 overs)	Ind won by 43 runs Scorecard	West Indies (52 overs)
1987	India, Pakistan	Eden Gardens, Kolkata	Australia (50 overs)	Aus won by 7 runs Scorecard	England (50 overs)
1992	Australia, New Zealand	MCG, Melbourne	Pakistan (50 overs)	Pak won by 22 runs Scorecard	England (50 overs)
1996	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Gaddafi Stadium, Lahore	Sri Lanka (46.2 overs)	SL won by 7 wickets Scorecard	Australia (47 overs)
1999	England	Lord's, London	Australia (49.2 overs)	Aus won by 8 wickets Scorecard	Pakistan (50 overs)
2003	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya	Wanderers, Johannesburg	Australia (50 overs)	Aus won by 125 runs Scorecard	India (23 overs)
2007	West Indies	Kensington Oval, Bridgetown	Australia (38.4 overs)	Aus won by 53 runs (D/L) Scorecard	Sri Lanka (36 overs)
2011	India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka	Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai	India (48.2 overs)	Ind won by 6 wickets Scorecard	Sri Lanka (49 overs)
2015	Australia, New Zealand	MCG	186/3	Australia won by 7 wickets	Newzealand (45 overs)
2019	England	Lord's, London	TBD	TBD	TBD

MOST RUNS IN CAREER (ODI)

Player	Span	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	Ave	100	50
SR Tendulkar (IND/ICC)	1989–2012	463	452	41	18426	44.83	49	96
KC Sangakkara (SL/ICC)	2000–2015	404	380	41	14234	41.98	25	93
RT Ponting (AUS)	1995–2012	375	365	39	13704	42.03	30	82
JH Kallis (ICC/SA)	1995–2013	328	314	40	11579	42.26	24	86
DPMD Jayawardene (SL/ICC)	1998–2015	448	418	31	12650	32.78	19	77
Inzamam-ul-Haq (Pak/ICC)	1991–2007	378	350	53	11739	39.52	10	83

MOST RUNS IN CAREER (TEST MATCHES)

Player	Span	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	Ave	100	50
SR Tendulkar (IND/ICC)	1989–2013	200	329	33	15921	53.78	51	68
RT Ponting (AUS)	1995–2012	168	287	26	13378	51.37	41	62
JH Kallis (ICC/SA)	1995–2013	166	280	32	13289	55.37	45	58
R Dravid (IND/ICC)	1996–2012	164	286	32	13288	52.31	36	63
KC Sangakkara (SL)	2000–2015	134	233	17	12400	57.40	38	52
BC Lara (ICC/WI)	1990–2006	131	232	6	11953	52.88	34	48

MOST WINS (ODI)

Player	Span	Mat	Won	NR	Win%	100	50
SR Tendulkar (IND/ICC)	1989–2012	463	241	15	52.05	49	96
RT Ponting (AUS)	1995–2012	375	234	12	62.40	30	82
JH Kallis (ICC/SA)	1995–2013	328	188	11	57.32	24	86
R Dravid (IND/ICC)	1996–2012	344	196	10	56.98	12	83
KC Sangakkara (SL)	2000–2015	404	224	14	55.45	25	93
BC Lara (ICC/WI)	1990–2006	299	157	9	52.51	19	63

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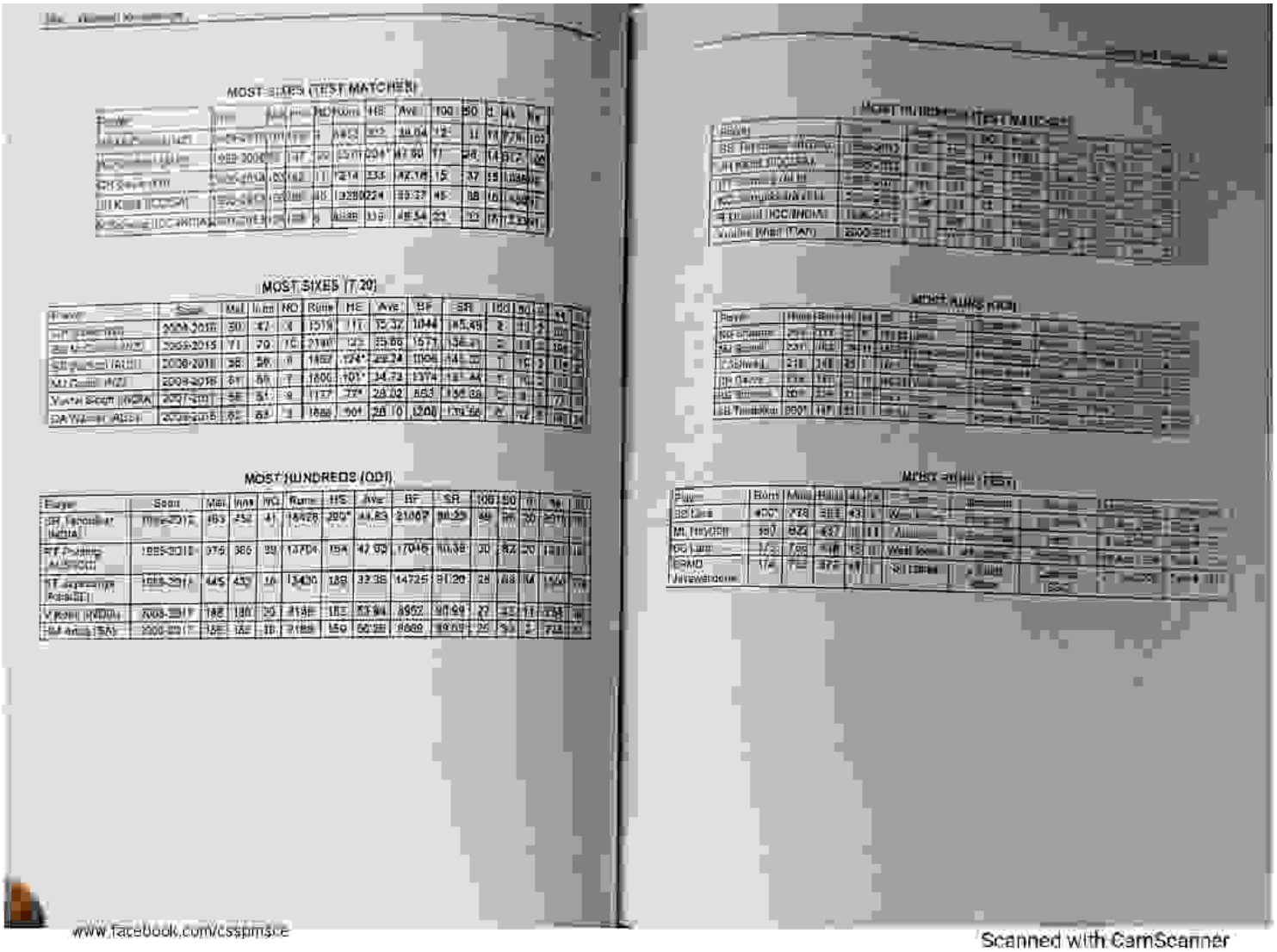

MOST SIXES (TEST MATCHES)

Player	Span	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOST SIXES (T20)

Player	Span	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s
[illegible]	2008-2018	80	47	3	1519	111	15.37	1044	145.49	2	4	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2006-2015	71	70	10	2140*	123	35.66	1577	135.7	2	18	1	186	108
[illegible]	2008-2018	36	36	8	1462	124*	49.24	1104	145.29	1	10	2	110	84
[illegible]	2008-2018	61	55	7	1600	101*	34.73	1374	116.44	1	10	2	130	73
[illegible]	2007-2017	56	51	9	1127	77*	26.83	883	127.63	0	3	1	77	61
[illegible]	2008-2015	62	62	3	1889	101	28.10	1208	156.37	2	12	3	181	74

MOST HUNDREDS (ODI)

Player	Span	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s
SR Tendulkar (India)	1989-2012	463	452	41	18426	200*	44.83	21367	86.23	49	96	20	2016	195
RT Ponting (Australia)	1995-2012	375	365	39	13704	164	42.03	17046	80.39	30	82	20	1231	162
ST Jayasuriya (Sri Lanka)	1989-2011	445	433	16	13430	189	32.36	14725	91.20	28	68	14	1500	270
V Kohli (India)	2008-2017	182	180	20	8146	183	63.64	8952	90.99	27	41	11	768	88
HM Amla (SA)	2008-2017	156	152	16	7186	159	66.53	8689	82.71	20	33	2	712	81

MOST HUNDREDS (TEST MATCHES)

Player	Born	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s
SR Tendulkar (India)	1973	200	329	33	15921	248*	53.78	29437	54.07	51	68	14	2013	69
RT Ponting (Australia)	1974	168	287	29	13378	257	51.85	24208	55.25	41	62	9	1509	74
JH Kallis (SA/ICC/ENG)	1975	166	280	40	13289	224	55.37	28903	45.98	45	58	6	1556	98
KC Sangakkara (SL/ICC/ENG)	1977	134	233	17	12400	319	57.40	19288	64.29	38	52	11	1491	152
Younis Khan (PAK)	1977	118	200	15	9977	313	54.22	16829	59.28	29	33	5	1175	85

MOST RUNS (ODI)

Player	Runs	Inns	NO	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s
SR Tendulkar (India)	18426	452	41	44.83	21367	86.23	49	96	20	2016	195
KC Sangakkara (SL/ICC/ENG)	14234	404	41	39.09	16744	85.00	25	93	18	1385	182
RT Ponting (Australia)	13704	365	39	42.03	17046	80.39	30	82	20	1231	162
ST Jayasuriya (Sri Lanka)	13430	433	16	32.36	14725	91.20	28	68	14	1500	270
DPMD Jayawardene (SL/ICC/ASIA)	12650	448	39	31.06	16020	78.97	19	77	19	1610	123

MOST RUNS (TEST)

Player	Born	Mat	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	BF	SR	100	50	0	4s	6s
SR Tendulkar (India)	1973	200	329	33	15921	248*	53.78	29437	54.07	51	68	14	2013	69
RT Ponting (Australia)	1974	168	287	29	13378	257	51.85	24208	55.25	41	62	9	1509	74
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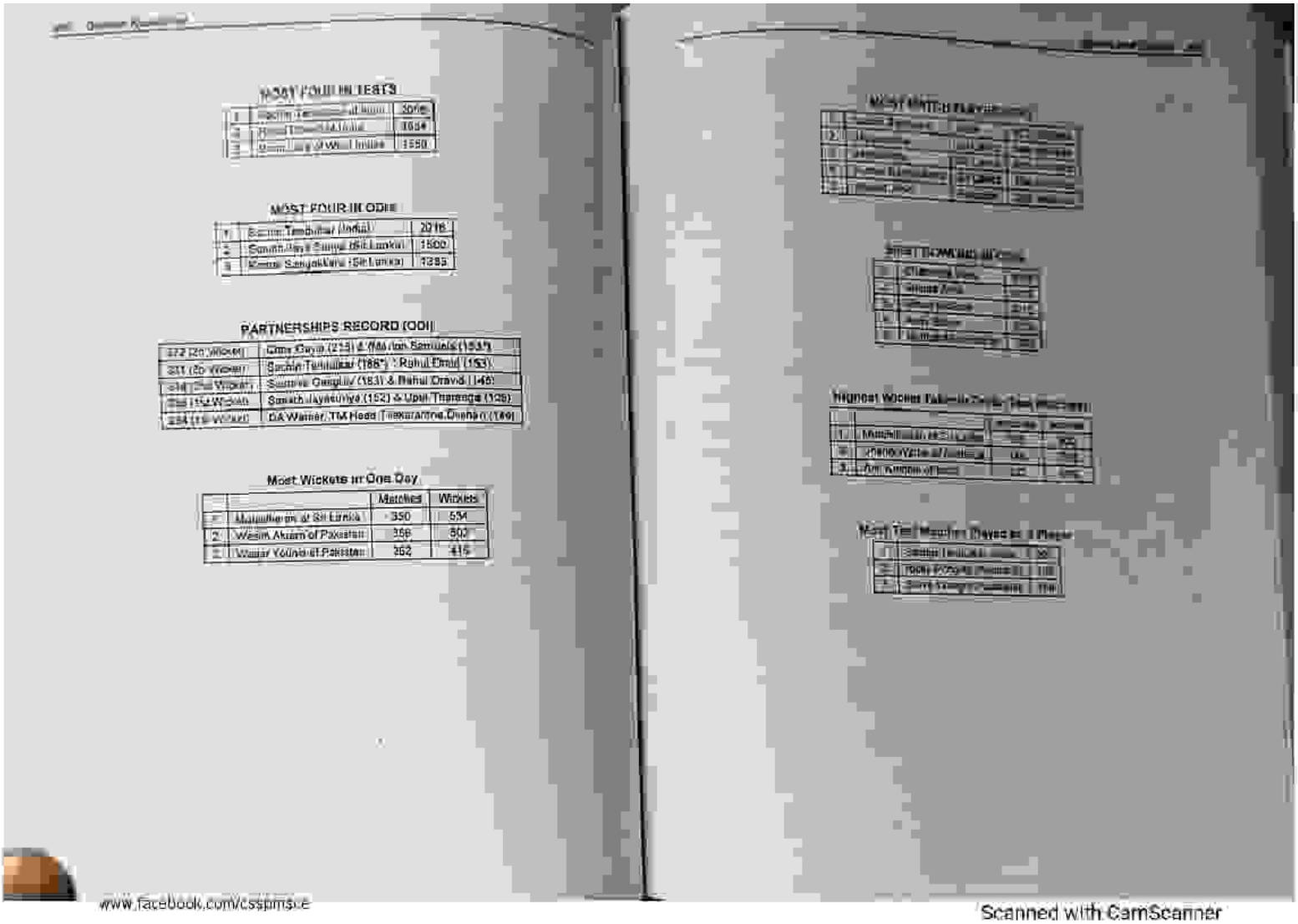

MOST FOUR IN TESTS

1	[illegible]	2058
2	[illegible]	1654
3	[illegible] of West Indies	1550

MOST FOUR IN ODIs

1	Sachin Tendulkar (India)	2016
2	Sanath Jayasuriya (Sri Lanka)	1500
3	Kumar Sangakkara (Sri Lanka)	1385

PARTNERSHIPS RECORD (ODI)

372 (2nd Wicket)	Chris Gayle (215) & Marlon Samuels (133*)
331 (2nd Wicket)	Sachin Tendulkar (186*) & Rahul Dravid (153)
318 (2nd Wicket)	Saurav Ganguly (183) & Rahul Dravid (145)
286 (1st Wicket)	Sanath Jayasuriya (152) & Upul Tharanga (126)
284 (1st Wicket)	DA Warner, TM Head Hekaranthe Dhanajaya (169)

Most Wickets in One Day

		Matches	Wickets
1.	Muttiah Muralitharan of Sri Lanka	350	534
2.	Wasim Akram of Pakistan	356	502
3.	Waqar Younis of Pakistan	262	416

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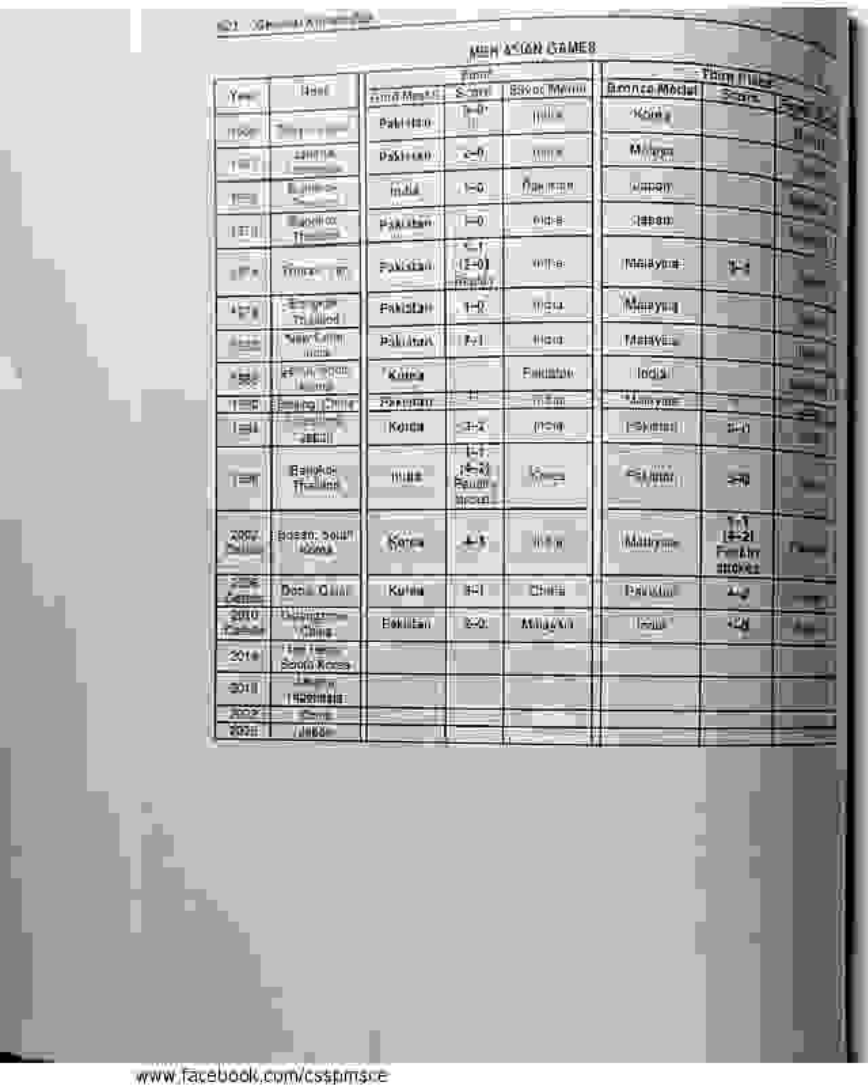

ASIAN GAMES

Year	Host	Gold Medal	Score	Silver Medal	Bronze Medal	Score
1998	Bangkok, Thailand	Pakistan	3–0	India	Korea	
2002	Busan, South Korea	Pakistan	2–0	India	Malaysia	
2006	Doha, Qatar	India	1–0	Pakistan	Hong Kong	
2010	Guangzhou, China	Pakistan	1–0	India	Japan	
2014	Incheon, South Korea	Pakistan	4–1 (3–0)	India	Malaysia	3–1
2018	Jakarta–Palembang, Indonesia	Pakistan	1–0	India	Malaysia	
2022	Hangzhou, China	Pakistan	4–1	India	Malaysia	
2026	Aichi–Nagoya, Japan	Korea		Pakistan	India	
TBD	Beijing, China	Pakistan	4–1	India	Malaysia	
1951	Delhi, India	Korea	3–2	India	Pakistan	3–0
1958	Bangkok, Thailand	India	1–1 (5–3) Penalty shoot	Korea	Pakistan	3–0
2002	Busan, South Korea	Korea	4–3	India	Malaysia	1–1 (4–2) Penalty strokes
2006	Doha, Qatar	Korea	3–1	China	Pakistan	4–2
2010	Guangzhou, China	Pakistan	3–0	Malaysia	India	4–2
2014	Incheon, South Korea					
2018	Jakarta–Palembang, Indonesia					
2022	China					
2026	Japan					

TROPHIES AND CUPS

Benson and Hedges Cup, Champions Challenge Cup, Sheffield Trophy, Queen Trophy, V.I.P. Bima Trophy, Silver Cup, Nehru Gold Trophy, Rani Cup, McDowell's Challenge Cup, Mahindra Cup, Nawab Trophy, World Cup, Saif Gold Trophy, Tun Trophy, Thanthai Periyar Trophy, Tollemache Cup, Shanan Cup, Sheesh Mahal Trophy, Sheffield Shield, Texaco Cup, Wills Quest Trophy, Ajay Mukherji Trophy, Benson & Hedges Wills Trophy.

- *Trophies/Cups*—Anthony G. Mellis Trophy, Ashes, Asia Cup, Benson and Hedges Cup, Bose Trophy, Chumbley Trophy, Challenge Trophy, Chappell Hadlee Challenge Cup.

TWENTY-20 CRICKET

Twenty-20 cricket was introduced by the England and Wales Cricket Board in 2003. It is a form of one-day cricket in which each team bats for a maximum of only 20 overs. Each innings lasts 75 minutes.

Major changes from the Laws of Cricket include:

- Should a bowler deliver a no ball by overstepping the crease, the next delivery is designated a 'free hit', from which the batsman can only be dismissed in the same manner as in the case of the original no ball.
- Bowlers may bowl a maximum of only 4 overs per innings, as a consequence of a 20-over cricket.
- Umpires may award 5 run penalties at their discretion if they believe a batsman is wasting time.

24th June 2009: Pakistan defeated Sri Lanka by 8 wickets in England. Next ICC World Twenty-20 Tournament will be held in West Indies in May 2010.

T20 WORLD CUP

Sr.	Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up
1	2007	South Africa	India	Pakistan
2	2009	England	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
3	2010	West Indies	England	Australia
4	2012	Sri Lanka	West Indies	England
5	2014	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India
6	2016	India	West Indies	England
7	2018	?	?	?
8	2020	Australia		

CYCLING

CHESS

Game Analysis with Chess

Knight Pawn Queen Rook Bishop

FOOTBALL

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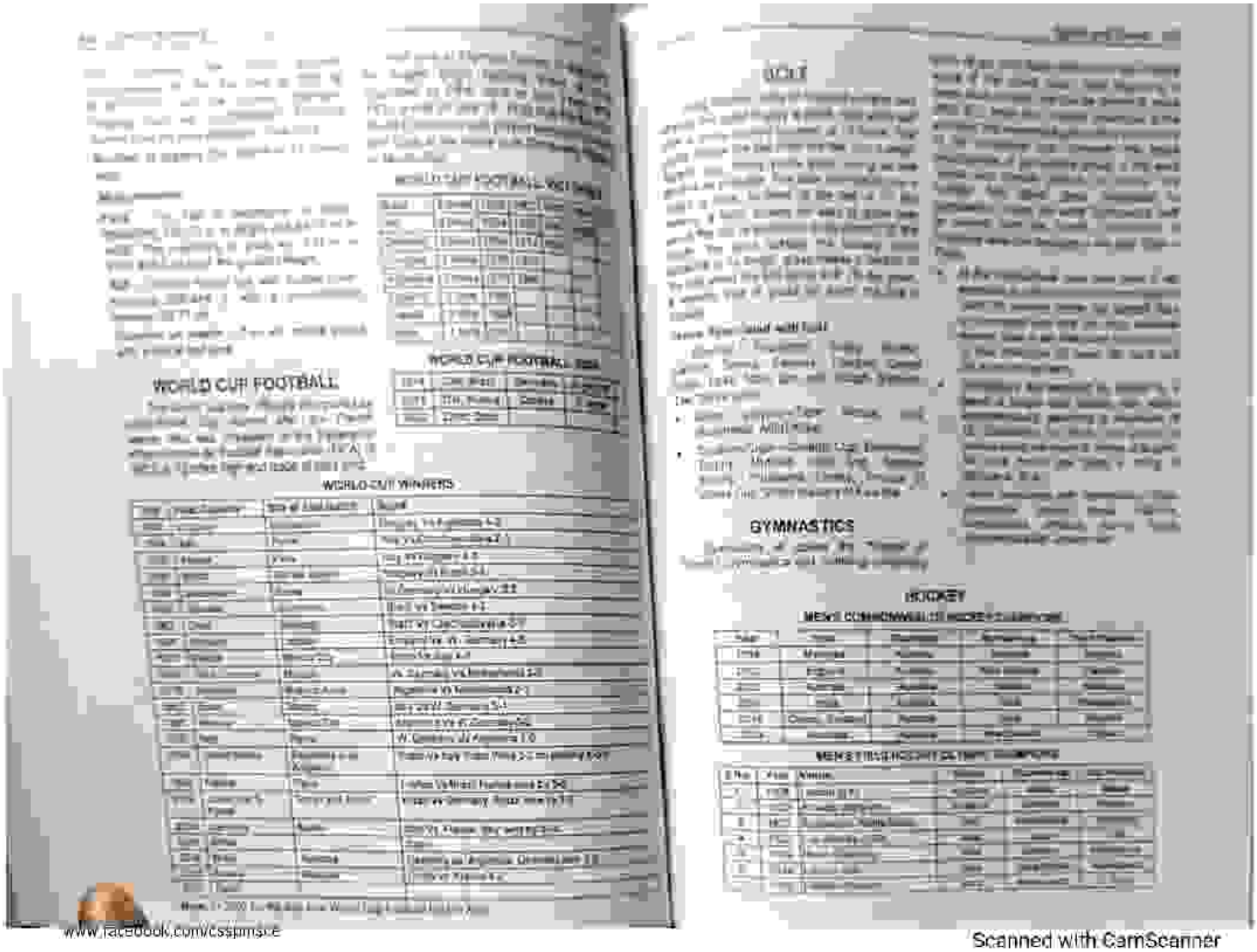

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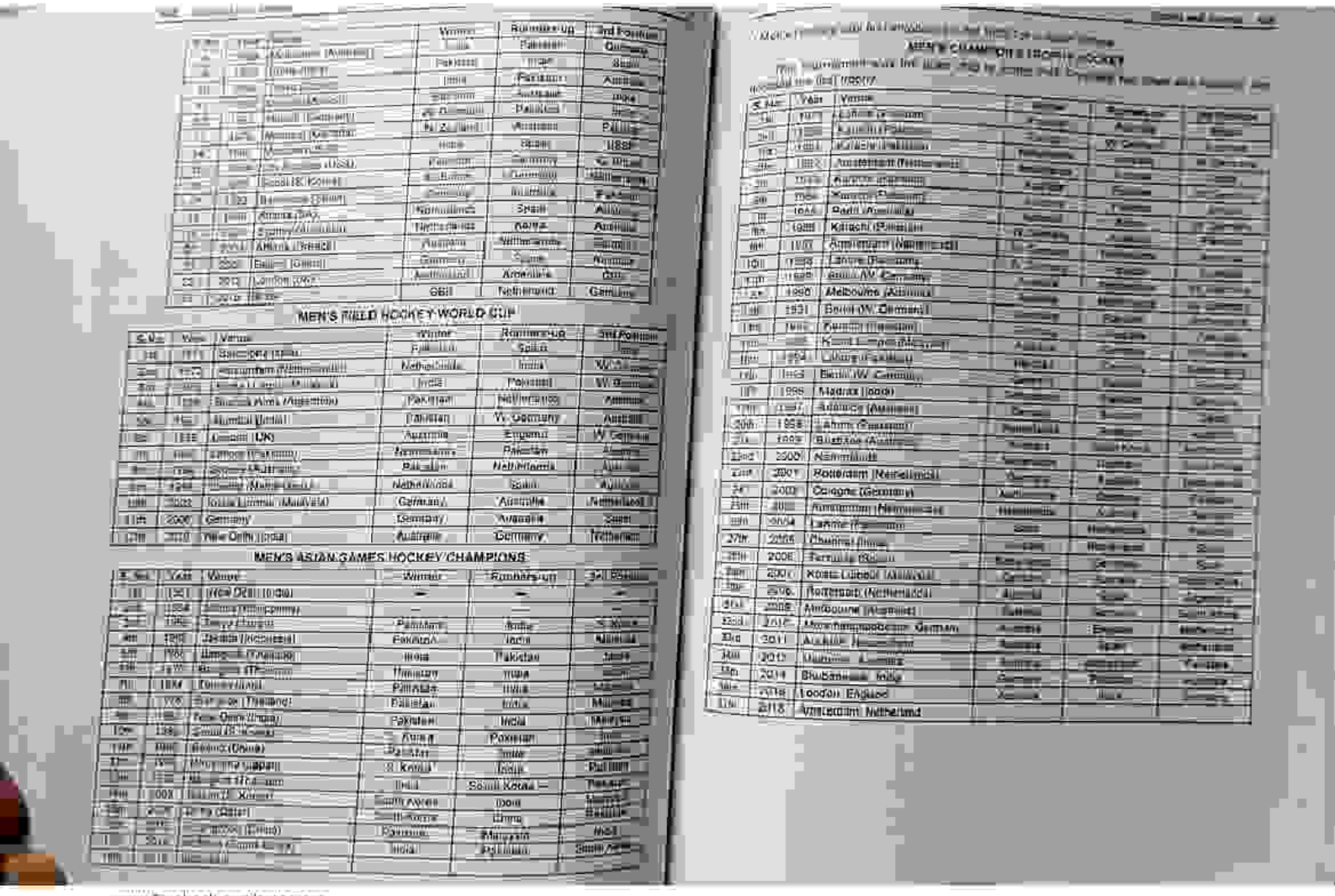

MEN'S FIELD HOCKEY WORLD CUP

S.No.	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1971	Barcelona (Spain)	Pakistan	Spain	India
2nd	1973	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Netherlands	India	W. Germany
3rd	1975	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	India	Pakistan	W. Germany
4th	1978	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Pakistan	Netherlands	Germany
5th	1982	Mumbai (India)	Pakistan	W. Germany	Australia
6th	1986	London (UK)	Australia	England	W. Germany
7th	1990	Lahore (Pakistan)	Australia	Pakistan	England
8th	1994	Sydney (Australia)	Pakistan	Netherlands	Australia
9th	1998	Utrecht (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Spain	Australia
10th	2002	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Germany	Australia	Netherlands
11th	2006	Germany	Germany	Australia	Spain
12th	2010	New Delhi (India)	Australia	Germany	Netherlands

MEN'S ASIAN GAMES HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

S.No.	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1958	Tokyo (Japan)	—	—	—
2nd	1962	Jakarta (Indonesia)	—	—	—
3rd	1966	Bangkok (Thailand)	Pakistan	India	S. Korea
4th	1970	Bangkok (Thailand)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
5th	1974	Tehran (Iran)	India	Pakistan	Iran
6th	1978	Bangkok (Thailand)	Malaysia	India	Malaysia
7th	1982	New Delhi (India)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
8th	1986	Seoul (S. Korea)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
9th	1990	Beijing (China)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
10th	1994	Hiroshima (Japan)	S. Korea	Pakistan	India
11th	1998	Bangkok (Thailand)	India	S. Korea	Pakistan
12th	2002	Busan (S. Korea)	India	South Korea	Pakistan
13th	2006	Doha (Qatar)	South Korea	Japan	Malaysia
14th	2010	Guangzhou (China)	Malaysia	Oman	India
15th	2014	Incheon (S. Korea)	Malaysia	Pakistan	South Korea

MEN'S CHAMPIONS TROPHY HOCKEY

S.No.	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1978	Lahore (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Australia	India
2nd	1980	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Australia	India
3rd	1981	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	W. Germany
4th	1982	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Pakistan	Netherlands	India
5th	1983	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	Australia
6th	1984	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	Australia
7th	1985	Perth (Australia)	Australia	Pakistan	India
8th	1986	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	Australia
9th	1987	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	Australia
10th	1988	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Pakistan	India
11th	1989	Lahore (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	Australia
12th	1990	Berlin (W. Germany)	Germany	Pakistan	Australia
13th	1991	Melbourne (Australia)	Australia	Germany	Pakistan
14th	1992	Berlin (W. Germany)	Germany	Pakistan	Australia
15th	1993	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Germany	Australia
16th	1994	Lahore (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Australia	Germany
17th	1995	Berlin (W. Germany)	Germany	Australia	Pakistan
18th	1996	Madras (India)	Pakistan	Germany	Australia
19th	1997	Adelaide (Australia)	Germany	Pakistan	Australia
20th	1998	Ahlen (Germany)	Germany	Australia	Pakistan
21st	1999	Brisbane (Australia)	Australia	Germany	Pakistan
22nd	2000	Netherlands	Germany	Australia	Pakistan
23rd	2001	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Australia	Germany	Pakistan
24th	2002	Cologne (Germany)	Australia	Germany	Pakistan
25th	2003	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Australia	Germany
26th	2004	Lahore (Pakistan)	Spain	Netherlands	Pakistan
27th	2005	Chennai (India)	Australia	Netherlands	Spain
28th	2006	Terrassa (Spain)	Netherlands	Australia	Spain
29th	2007	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Germany	Australia	Spain
30th	2008	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Australia	Spain	Germany
31st	2009	Melbourne (Australia)	Australia	Germany	South Korea
32nd	2010	Mönchengladbach (Germany)	Australia	England	Netherlands
33rd	2011	Auckland (New Zealand)	Australia	Spain	Netherlands
34th	2012	Hobart (Australia)	Australia	Germany	Pakistan
35th	2014	Bhubaneswar (India)	Germany	Pakistan	Australia
36th	2016	London (England)	Australia	India	Germany
37th	2018	Amsterdam (Netherlands)			

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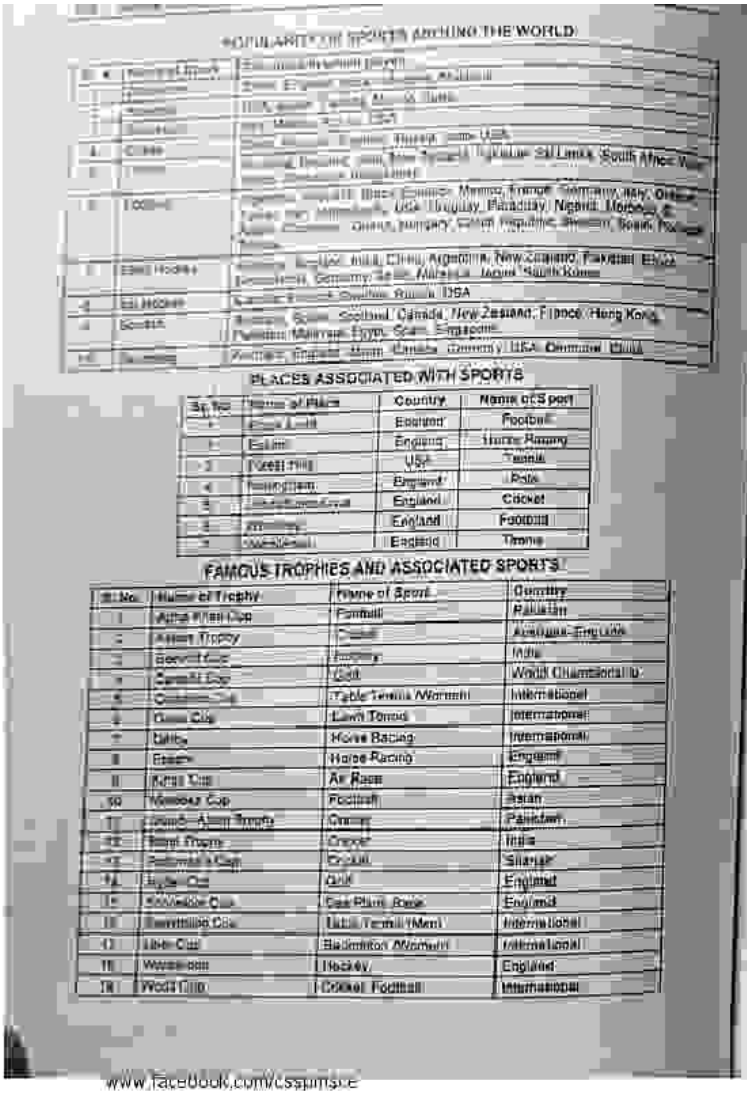


POPULARITY OF SPORTS AROUND THE WORLD

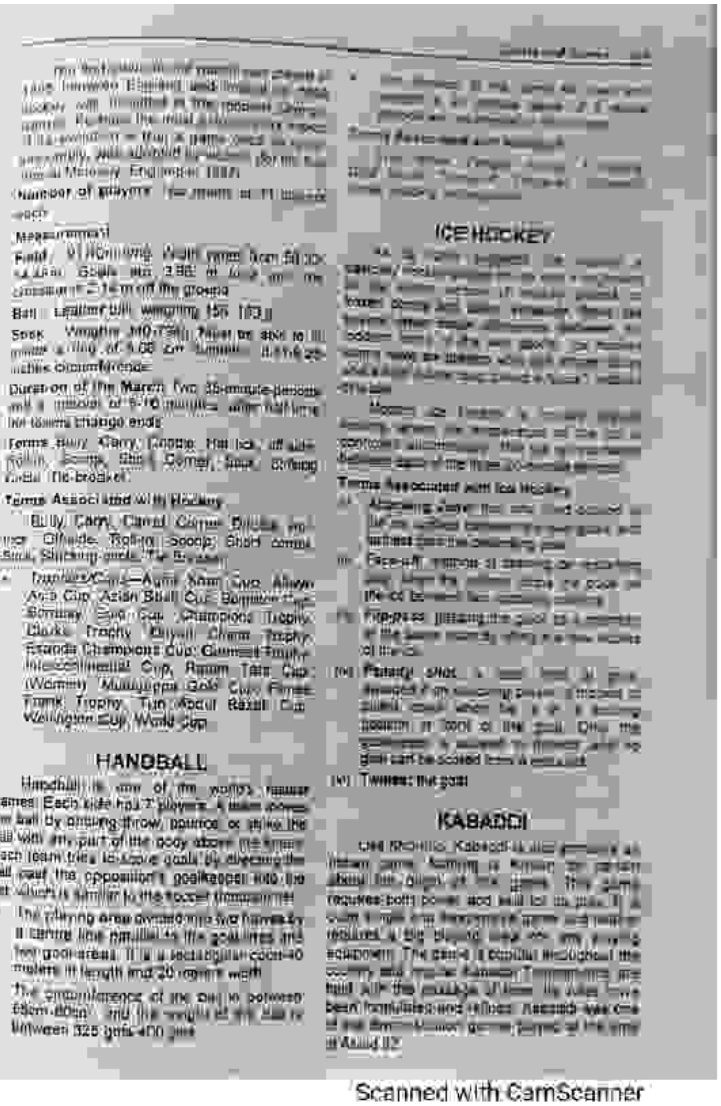
Sr. No.	Name of Sports	Countries
1.	Cricket	England, Australia, India, Pakistan, West Indies, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, South Africa
2.	Football	England, Brazil, Italy, Germany, Spain, Argentina, Uruguay, Holland, France, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Russia, USA
3.	Field Hockey	India, Pakistan, Australia, Spain, Germany, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea
4.	Ice Hockey	Canada, Russia, USA
5.	Soccer	England, Scotland, Canada, New Zealand, France, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Malaysia, Egypt, Spain, Singapore
6.	Boxing	America, England, South Africa, Canada, Germany, USA, Denmark, China

PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS

Sr. No.	Name of Place	Country	Name of Sport
1.	Eden Park	England	Football
2.	Epsom	England	Horse Racing
3.	Forest Hills	USA	Tennis
4.	Twickenham	England	Polo
5.	The Oval	England	Cricket
6.	Wembley	England	Football
7.	Wimbledon	England	Tennis

FAMOUS TROPHIES AND ASSOCIATED SPORTS

Sr. No.	Name of Trophy	Name of Sport	Country
1.	Aga Khan Cup	Football	Pakistan
2.	Ashes Trophy	Cricket	England-Australia
3.	Beighton Cup	Hockey	India
4.	Bernard Cup	Golf	World Championship
5.	Corbillon Cup	Table Tennis Women	International
6.	Davis Cup	Lawn Tennis	International
7.	Derby	Horse Racing	International
8.	Epsom	Horse Racing	England
9.	Kings Cup	Air Race	England
10.	Nehru Cup	Football	Asian
11.	Quaid-e-Azam Trophy	Cricket	Pakistan
12.	Ranji Trophy	Cricket	India
13.	Sobers Cup	Cricket	Shariah
14.	Ryder Cup	Golf	England
15.	Snooker Cup	Billiards	England
16.	Swaythling Cup	Table Tennis Men	International
17.	Uber Cup	Badminton Women	International
18.	Wimbledon	Hockey	England
19.	World Cup	Cricket, Football	International



Number of players: Ten players on each side

Measurements

Field: Rectangular, Width varies from 50 to 55 yards. Goals are 7.66 m apart on the centre of 2.14 m off the ground.

Ball: Leather ball weighing 156–163 g.

Stick: Weighs 340–736 g. Must be able to fit inside a ring of 5.08 cm. Usually 81.3 to 91 cm inches circumference.

Duration of the Match: Two 35-minute periods and a interval of 5–10 minutes after half time for teams change ends.

Terms: Bully, Carry, Dribble, Hit, Hook, Lift, Obstruction, Push, Shot, Stick, Corner, Save, Striking Circle, Tie-breaker.

Terms Associated with Hockey

Bully, Carry, Charge, Corner, Dribble, Hit, Hook, Offside, Rolling, Scoop, Shoot, Stick, Striking circle, Tie-breaker.

- Trophies/Cups—Aga Khan Cup, Aitken Arab Cup, Asian Shell Cup, Bombay Cup, Bombay Gold Cup, Champions Trophy, Clarke Trophy, Dhyan Chand Trophy, Friends Champions Cup, Gurmeet Trophy, Intercontinental Cup, Rajan Tata Cup, Wormin, Murugappa Gold Cup, Ferrer Trophy, Trophy, Tun Abdul Razak Cup, Wellington Cup, World Cup.

HANDBALL

Handball is one of the world's fastest games. Each side has 7 players. A team moves the ball by passing throw, pounce or strike the ball with any part of the body above the knee. Each team tries to score goals by placing the ball past the opposition's goalkeeper into the net which is similar to the soccer formation.

- The playing area divided into two halves by a centre line parallel to the goal lines are two goal areas. It is a rectangular court 40 meters in length and 20 meters width.
- The circumference of the ball is between 58cm-60cm and the weight of the ball is between 325 gms-400 gms.

ICE HOCKEY

Ice hockey is played on a rectangular rink of ice. The rink is surrounded by boards, usually with protective glass above them. The boards help keep the puck in play. At each end of the rink, 183 cm from the end boards, is a goal. A goal is scored when a player shoots the puck into the goal. The goal is a cage with a net behind the goal line. The goal is guarded by a goaltender, who tries to prevent the puck from entering the goal.

Terms Associated with Ice Hockey

- Attacking zone: The area that is closest to the opponent's goal and furthest from the defending goal.
- Face-off: Method of starting or restarting play by dropping the puck to the ice between two opposing players.
- Forechecking: Pressuring the puck carrier in the attacking zone.
- Penalty shot: A shot taken by a player awarded on account of a foul being committed on that player while in possession of the puck. Only the player is allowed to attempt and no goal can be scored from a rebound.
- Tweener: the goal.

KABADDI

Like Kho-Kho, Kabaddi is also a popular Indian game. Kabaddi is known for its power play. The object of the game. This game requires both power and skill for its play. It is played in the playground and requires a big playing area for any playing equipment. The game is popular throughout the country and in the Asiatic countries. It requires the skill and the courage of those who play. It has been humiliated and refined. Kabaddi was one of the Asian Games, played at the time of Asiad II.

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LAWN TENNIS

- [illegible]
- The [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Terms Associated with Tennis

[illegible] Cup—Ames Squire Cup, Davis Cup, Eggleston Cup, Fennimore and Geralds Cup, Ilkley Cup, Kleinart Cup, Merrihee Cup, Millens Cup, Weightmen Disc, Wimbledon Trophy, World Cup.

[illegible]

POLO

Polo is a game played on horse back with a ball and hockey sticks similar to the [illegible] Modern [illegible] and the United States is the chief [illegible] of the world.

Terms Associated with Polo

[illegible]

- Trophies/Cups—Cup

The world polo championship is held every [illegible] by Federation of International Polo. Highest polo ground in the world is [illegible]

The [illegible] is large, grass field up to 30 yards in length.

ROWING

Rowing refers to propelling of boat on surface of water by means of oars. Rowing made its first appearance in the world as modern sport competitions at [illegible] Games. The first rowing contest occurred in the 18th century in England, on the Thames River between London and Chelsea. The main events for men are: (1) Four Oars with coxswain (2) Double sculls (3) Pair oars without coxswain (4) Single sculls (5) Quadruple sculls with coxswain and (6) Eight oars with coxswain.

Terms Associated with Rowing

Bow Basket Oar, Ergometer, Feather, Paddle, Regatta, Trophies/Cups—American Oar, Wellington Trophy.

RUGBY

American football is a game in which an oval ball may be kicked, passed or carried in a contest between two teams of eleven men alternating of offense and defense. The middle man in the line is the center. On either side of him there is a guard, a tackle and an end in order. In the backfield there is a quarterback, two halfbacks and a fullback. The important elements of offensive and defensive football are the techniques of running, passing, kicking, catching, tackling and blocking. As soon as [illegible] became by the young men.

A rugby ball is oval and made of leather or other approved material. It weighs 13 (1/2) to 15 (1/2) oz. A rugby league ball is slightly smaller and thinner than a Rugby Union ball.

Terms Associated with Rugby

(i) *Centre*: The offensive player who [illegible] the ball backward to start it play.

(ii) *Cross-bar*: horizontal bar between the goal posts and ten feet from the ground.

(iii) *Kick-off*: a [illegible] at the start of each half and after a score.

(iv) *Try*: a score when a player carries by the ball the opposition goal line and touches the ball on the ground, worth 4 points.

SHOOTING

The sport has been [illegible] a [illegible] Shooting competitions now [illegible] events for pistol, rifle and shotgun.

Terms Associated with Shooting

Bag Bulls eye, Marksmanship, Muzzle, Rifle, Trophies/Cups—North Wales Gun Wales Gold Disc.

SQUASH

Squash is played with a rubber ball on a four-walled court which for the singles game measures 32 ft. (9.7 m) by 21 ft. (6.4 m). Play is governed by "height" lines on three surrounding walls—out of court lines drawn across the front wall parallel to the floor at 15ft. (4.57 m) and across the back wall at 7 ft. (2.13m). The ball is made of rubber of a composition of rubber and butyl and must have a mid [illegible] (SRF specifications call weight 23.3-24.6 g, diameter 39.5-41.5 mm the racket must have a wooden frame head through the shaft may be of wood, cane, metal or fiberglass any substitute material try to spoil its grip.

Terms Associated with Squash

(i) *Angle*: a stroke played so that the ball hits a side wall on its way to the front wall.

(ii) *Board*: The equivalent of the net in tennis, a line the top edge of which is 19 inches above the floor extending the full width of the front wall.

(iii) *Boast*: a shot in which the ball is hit only the region side wall before rebounding onto the front wall ideally falling where the other side wall joins the floor.

(iv) *Fault*: a service that enters the area [illegible] between the [illegible] outline of lines in the server's court.

(v) *Foot fault*: a service fault when the server does not stand with at least one foot in the service box when striking the ball.

SWIMMING

Swimming is a competitive sport [illegible] of propelling the body through water with [illegible] and leg motion. Most officials are of the view [illegible]

- World Records: The World Records [illegible] following distances and times as per rules [illegible]

Distance	Time
	[illegible]
Backstroke	[illegible]
Breaststroke	[illegible]
Butterfly	[illegible]
Freestyle	[illegible]
Medley	[illegible]
Freestyle Relay	[illegible]
Medley Relay	[illegible]

- There are [illegible]
- Pools: Competitive [illegible] minimum depth of water must be [illegible] or 7ft 6in.

Terms Associated with Swimming

Breaststroke, Butterfly, Free style, Backstroke, Turn Float, Kick with Gutters, Lane Ropes, Platform, Racing Start.

- Swimming Events: [illegible] Freestyle, [illegible]

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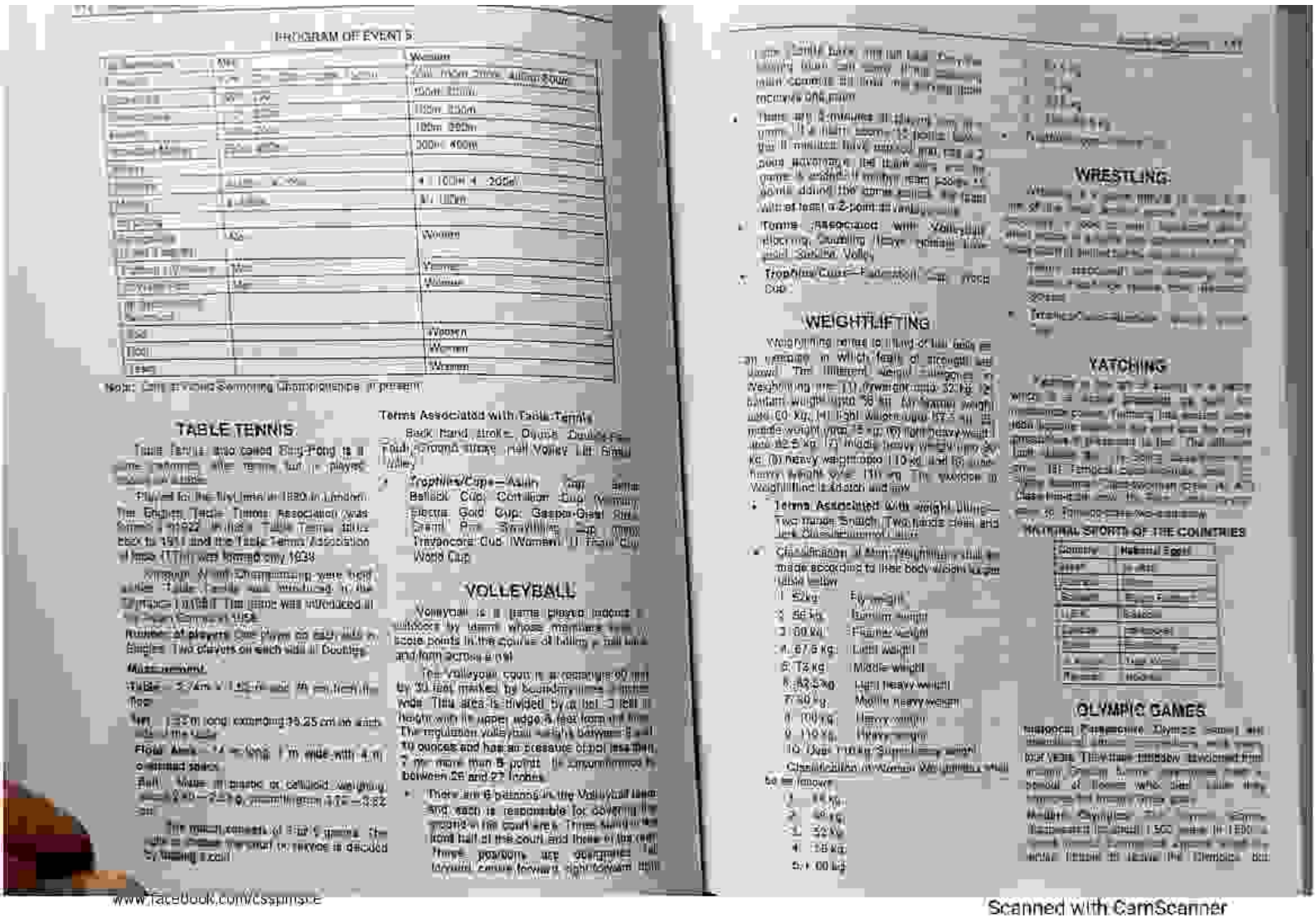

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

	Women
	50m, 100m, 200m, 400m
	100m, 200m
	100m, 200m
	200m, 400m
	100m H, 200m
	4 × 100m
	Women
	Women
	Women
	Women
	Women

Note: Only in World Swimming Championships is present

TABLE TENNIS

Table Tennis also called Ping-Pong is a game between, who teams but is played

Played for the first time in 1880 in London. The England Table Tennis Association was formed in 1922. In India Table Tennis dates back to 1921 and the Table Tennis Association of India (TTAI) was formed only 1938.

Asiatic Men Championships were held while Table Tennis was introduced in the Olympics in 1988. The game was introduced at the Seoul Olympics 1988.

Number of players One player on each side in Singles. Two players on each side in Doubles.

Main equipment

Table — 2.74m × 1.525m and 76 cm from the floor.

Net — 1.83m long covering 15.25 cm on each side of the table.

Floor Area — 14 m long, 7 m wide with 4 m of unused space.

Ball — Made of plastic or celluloid weighing 2.40 – 2.53 g, circumference 4.01 – 3.82 cm.

The match consists of best 5 games, the side to make the shot in service is decided by tossing a coin.

Terms Associated with Table Tennis

Back Hand stroke, Dipping, Double Fault, Forehand stroke, Half Volley, Lift, Smash, Volley.

- **Trophies/Cups** — Asian Cup, Bennett Ballack Cup, Corbillon Cup (Women), Electra Gold Cup, Gasper-Grant Rink, Grand Prix Swaythling Cup, Travancore Cup (Women), U Thant Cup, World Cup.

VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball is a game played indoors / outdoors by teams whose members score points in the course of hitting a ball over and form across a net.

The Volleyball court is a rectangle 90 feet by 30 feet marked by boundary lines 2 inches wide. This area is divided by a net 3 feet in height with its upper edge 6 feet from the floor. The regulation volleyball weighs between 9 and 10 ounces and has an pressure of not less than 7 or more than 8 pounds. It is circumferenced between 25 and 27 inches.

- There are 6 persons in the Volleyball team and each is responsible for covering the ground in the court area. Three players in front half of the court and three in the rear. Three positions are designated as forward, centre forward, right forward, left forward, centre backward, right backward, left backward.

- There are 3 minutes of playing time in each game. 15 points are required to win a game. A team must win by at least a 2-point advantage. If the score is tied at 14-14, play continues until one team has a 2-point advantage.

- Terms Associated with Volleyball — Blocking, Dumbling, Floor Defense, Foot Ball, Service, Volley.

- Trophies/Cups — Federation Cup, World Cup.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Weightlifting refers to a kind of test of strength in which feats of strength are used. The different weight categories are: Weightlifting are: (1) Flyweight upto 52 kg, (2) bantam weight upto 56 kg, (3) Feather weight upto 60 kg, (4) light weight upto 67.5 kg, (5) middle weight upto 75 kg, (6) light heavy weight upto 82.5 kg, (7) middle heavy weight upto 90 kg, (8) heavy weight upto 110 kg and (9) super heavy weight over 110 kg. The purpose in Weightlifting is snatch and jerk.

- **Terms Associated with weightlifting** — Two hands Snatch, Two hands clean and jerk, Clean, Jerk, Dumbbell.

- Classification of Men Weightlifting shall be made according to their body weight as per table below

1. 52 kg	Fly weight
2. 56 kg	Bantam weight
3. 60 kg	Feather weight
4. 67.5 kg	Light weight
5. 75 kg	Middle weight
6. 82.5 kg	Light heavy weight
7. 90 kg	Middle heavy weight
8. 100 kg	Heavy weight
9. 110 kg	Heavy weight
10. Over 110 kg	Super heavy weight

Classification of Women Weightlifting shall be as follows:

1. 44 kg
2. 48 kg
3. 52 kg
4. 56 kg
5. + 60 kg

WRESTLING

YATCHING

NATIONAL SPORTS OF THE COUNTRIES

Country	National Sport
Japan	Sumo
Canada	Lacrosse
Scotland	Shinty
U.S.A.	Baseball
Canada	Ice hockey
India	Hockey
U.K.	Cricket
Russia	Ice hockey
Finland	Pesapallo

OLYMPIC GAMES

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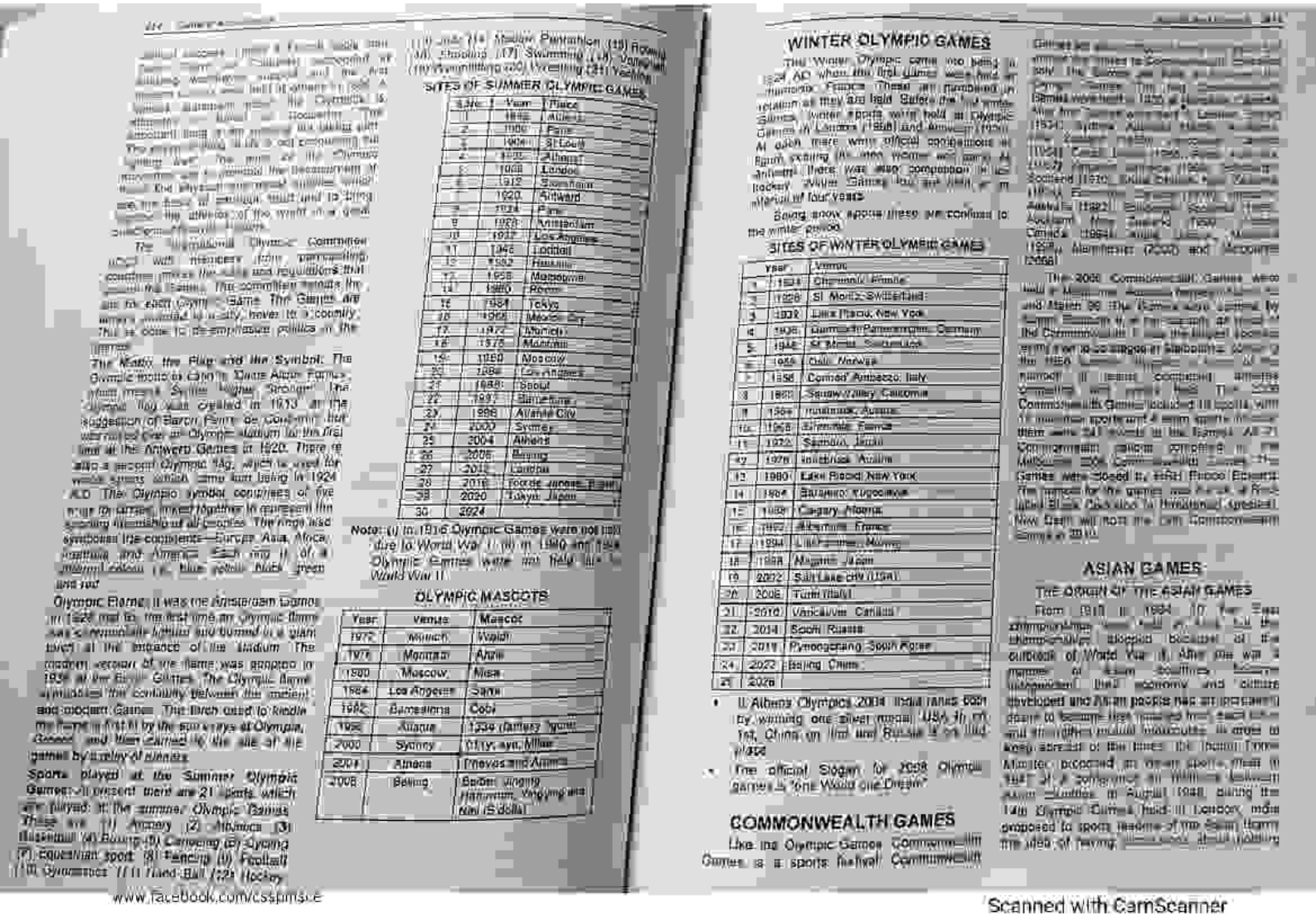

SITES OF SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

S.No.	Year	Place
1	1896	Athens
2	1900	Paris
3	1904	St Louis
4	1908	Athens
5	1908	London
6	1912	Stockholm
7	1920	Antwerp
8	1924	Paris
9	1928	Amsterdam
10	1932	Los Angeles
11	1936	Berlin
12	1940	Tokyo
13	1944	Helsinki
14	1948	London
15	1952	Melbourne
16	1956	Rome
17	1960	Tokyo
18	1964	Mexico City
19	1968	Munich
20	1972	Montreal
21	1976	Moscow
22	1980	Los Angeles
23	1984	Seoul
24	1988	Barcelona
25	1992	Atlanta City
26	1996	Sydney
27	2000	Athens
28	2004	Beijing
29	2008	London
30	2012	Tokyo, Japan
31	2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
32	2020	Tokyo, Japan
33	2024	

Note: (i) In 1916 Olympic Games were not held due to World War I. (ii) In 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games were not held due to World War II.

OLYMPIC MASCOTS

Year	Venue	Mascot
1972	Munich	Waldi
1976	Montreal	Amik
1980	Moscow	Misa
1984	Los Angeles	Sam
1992	Barcelona	Cobi
1996	Atlanta	Izzy (fantasy figure)
2000	Sydney	Olly, Syd, Millie
2004	Athens	Phevos and Athena
2008	Beijing	Beibei, Jingjing, Huanhuan, Yingying and Nini (5 dolls)

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

SITES OF WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

	Year	Venue
1	1924	Chamonix, France
2	1928	St Moritz, Switzerland
3	1932	Lake Placid, New York
4	1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
5	1940	St Moritz, Switzerland
6	1944	Oslo, Norway
7	1956	Cornad Ambezzo, Italy
8	1960	Squaw Valley, California
9	1964	Innsbruck, Austria
10	1968	Grenoble, France
11	1972	Sapporo, Japan
12	1976	Innsbruck, Austria
13	1980	Lake Placid, New York
14	1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
15	1988	Calgary, Alberta
16	1992	Albertville, France
17	1994	Lillehammer, Norway
18	1998	Nagano, Japan
19	2002	Salt Lake city (USA)
20	2006	Turin (Italy)
21	2010	Vancouver, Canada
22	2014	Sochi, Russia
23	2018	Pyeongchang, South Korea
24	2022	Beijing, China
25	2026	

- In Athens Olympics 2004 India ranks 66th by winning one silver medal. USA is on 1st, China on 2nd and Russia is on 3rd position.
- The official Slogan for 2008 Olympic games is "One World one Dream".

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

ASIAN GAMES

THE ORIGIN OF THE ASIAN GAMES

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[illegible] in New Delhi [illegible] Asian Amateur [illegible] to the [illegible] Asian Games [illegible] held once every four years [illegible]

ASIAN GAMES

- 1951 — 1st Asian Games: New Delhi, India
- [illegible] — [illegible] Manila, Philippines
- [illegible] — 3rd Asian Games: Tokyo, Japan
- [illegible] — 4th Asian Games: Jakarta, Indonesia
- [illegible] — 5th Asian Games: Bangkok, Thailand
- [illegible] — 6th Asian Games: Bangkok, Thailand (Originally hosted by Seoul, South Korea)
- [illegible] — 7th Asian Games: Tehran, Iran
- [illegible] — 8th Asian Games: Bangkok, Thailand (Originally hosted by Islamabad, Pakistan)
- [illegible] — 9th Asian Games: New Delhi, India
- [illegible] — 10th Asian Games: Seoul, South Korea
- [illegible] — 11th Asian Games: Beijing, China
- [illegible] — 12th Asian Games: Hiroshima, Japan
- [illegible] — 13th Asian Games: Bangkok, Thailand
- 2002 — 14th Asian Games: Busan, South Korea
- [illegible] — [illegible] Asian Games: Doha, Qatar
- 2010 — [illegible] Asian Games: Guangzhou, People's Republic of China

SOUTH ASIAN GAMES

(SAF GAMES)

The South Asian Federation Games [illegible] of South Asian countries [illegible] Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives. The SAF Games were held in [illegible] 1984 followed by Dhaka (1985) [illegible] (1989), Colombo (1991), [illegible] Chennai (1995), Kathmandu [illegible] and Islamabad (2004).

Presently SAF games are [illegible] South Asian Games. The next edition of [illegible] be held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) in [illegible]

[illegible] a flying [illegible] Bangladesh is the official logo for [illegible] The [illegible] event took place from [illegible] Feb. [illegible] 2010 [illegible] 8 countries competed [illegible] games in 23 different sports. India [illegible] medals with 90 gold medals [illegible] gold medals. Pakistan's [illegible] crowned the fastest woman of the region [illegible] 100 metre sprint.

AFRO-ASIAN GAMES

First Afro-Asian Games were [illegible] Hyderabad (India) in 2003. [illegible] countries participated in it. [illegible] in medal tally. Next Afro-Asian Games [illegible] held in Algeria.

EXPLANATION OF SPORT TERMS

(i) **Derby**—Leading horse race [illegible] (England) on a course of 1 1/2 [illegible]

(ii) **Draughts**—A form of [illegible] U.S.A. It is played on chess board [illegible] are called checkers.

(iii) **Grand Prix**—International motor race [illegible] in France.

(iv) **M.C.C.**—It means Marylebone Cricket Club. The governing body of [illegible] in England.

(v) **Rubber**—Winning of two games [illegible] three, or three out of five [illegible] bridge etc.

(vi) **Ashes**—Trophy given to the [illegible] between Australia/England [illegible] series.

TROPHIES ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS

INTERNATIONAL

[illegible]	Yachting
Ashes	Cricket (Australia/England)
[illegible] Cup	Golf [illegible]
[illegible] Cup	[illegible]
[illegible] Cup	World Table Tennis [illegible]
[illegible] Cup	Lawn Tennis
[illegible]	Horse Race (England)
[illegible]	Horse Steeple Chase Race (England)
[illegible]	World Soccer Cup
King's Cup	Air Races (England)
[illegible]	Football [illegible]
Prince of Wales Cup	Golf (England)
[illegible] Cup	Cricket
Ryder Cup	Golf (England)
[illegible] Cup	[illegible]
[illegible] Cup	World Table Tennis (Men)
[illegible] Cup	World Badminton
Tunku Abdul Rahman Cup	Badminton (Asian)
[illegible]	Tennis
Uber Cup	World Badminton (Women)
Walker Cup	Golf (England)
Westchester Cup	Polo (England)
Wightman Cup	Lawn Tennis (Women) [illegible]
Wimbledon Trophy	Lawn Tennis
World Cup	Cricket
World Cup	Hockey
Euro Cup	Football

IMPORTANT PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS AND GAMES

(1) **Baseball**: [illegible]

(2) **Boat Rowing**: [illegible]

(3) **Boxing**: [illegible]

(4) **Cricket**: [illegible]

(5) **Football**: [illegible]

(6) **Golf**: [illegible] (Scotland)

(7) **Greyhound Racing**: White City (England)

(8) **Hockey**: [illegible]

(9) **Horse Racing**: [illegible]

(10) **Polo**: Hurlingham (England) [illegible]

(11) **Rugby Football**: [illegible] (England)

(12) **Shooting**: [illegible] (England)

(13) **Skating**: [illegible] (England)

(14) **Swimming and Rowing**: [illegible] (England)

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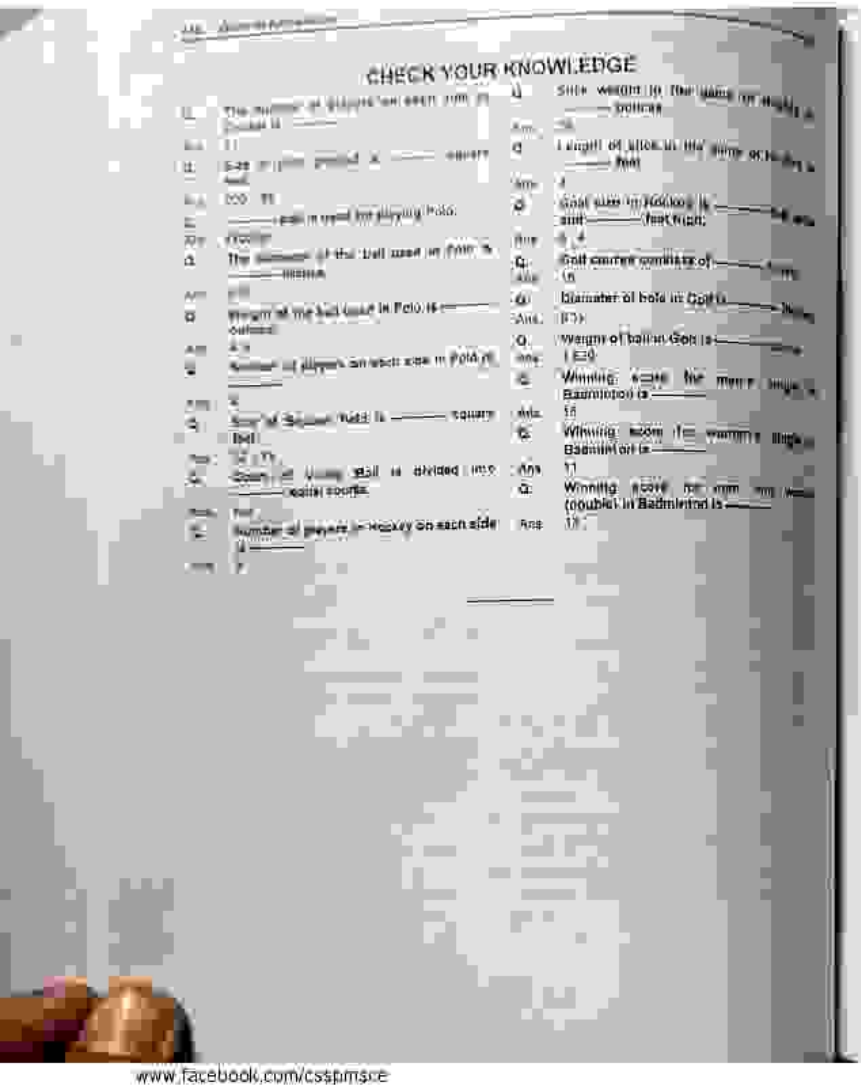

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Q. The number of players on each side in Cricket is ——
Ans. 11
Q. Size of pitch should be ——— square feet.
Ans. 600 ft
Q. ——— balls is used for playing Polo.
Ans. Hockey
Q. The diameter of the ball used in Golf is ——— inches.
Ans. 1.68
Q. Weight of the ball used in Polo is ——— ounces.
Ans. 4.5
Q. Number of players on each side in Polo is ———
Ans. 4
Q. Size of Soccer field is ——— square feet.
Ans. 24 ft
Q. Court of Volley ball is divided into ——— equal courts.
Ans. Two
Q. Number of players in Hockey on each side is ———
Ans. 7
Q. Stick weight in the game of Hockey is ——— pounds.
Ans. 36
Q. Height of stick in the same sport is ——— feet.
Ans. 4
Q. Goal size in Hockey is ——— feet wide and ——— feet high.
Ans. 4, 4
Q. Golf course consists of ——— holes.
Ans. 18
Q. Diameter of hole in Golf is ———
Ans. 4½
Q. Weight of ball in Golf is ———
Ans. 1.62
Q. Winning score for men's single Badminton is ———
Ans. 15
Q. Winning score for women's single Badminton is ———
Ans. 11
Q. Winning score for men and women (double) in Badminton is ———
Ans. 15

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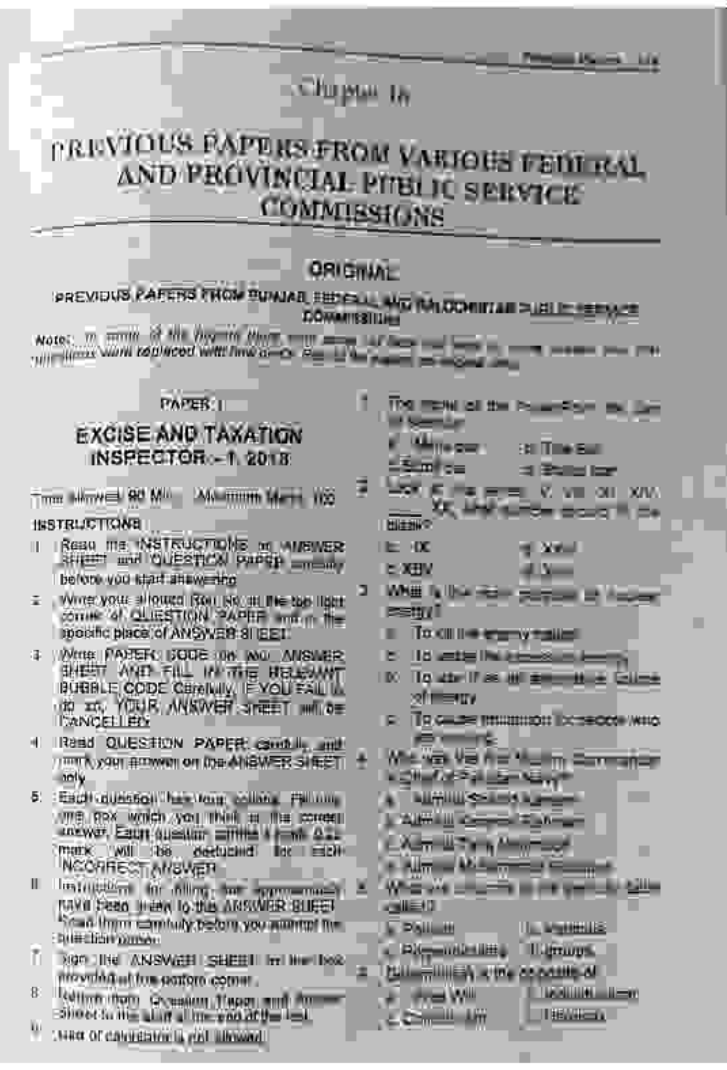

Chapter 16

PREVIOUS PAPERS FROM VARIOUS FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

ORIGINAL

PREVIOUS PAPERS FROM PUNJAB, SINDH, KPK AND BALOCHISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

Note: In some of the papers there were some of these questions which were replaced with new ones due to the report in social media.

PAPER: I

EXCISE AND TAXATION INSPECTOR – 1, 2018

Time Allowed: 90 Min Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the INSTRUCTIONS on ANSWER SHEET and QUESTION PAPER carefully before you start answering.
2. Write your allotted Roll No. in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specific place of ANSWER SHEET.
3. Write PAPER CODE on the ANSWER SHEET AND FILL IN THE RELEVANT BUBBLE CODE Carefully. IF YOU FAIL TO DO SO, YOUR ANSWER SHEET will be CANCELLED.
4. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET only.
5. Each question has four options. Fill in one box which you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each INCORRECT ANSWER.
6. Instructions for filling the appropriately have been given in the ANSWER SHEET. Read them carefully before you attempt the question paper.
7. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the bottom corner.
8. Return them Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of the test.
9. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. The name of the Pakistan Air Force Base in Sargodha
   a. Mushaf b. Tilla Gol
   c. Sonmiani d. Shahbaz
2. Look at the series: V, VII, IX, XI, ____, XV. What number should fill the blank?
   a. IX b. XIII
   c. XIV d. None
3. What is the main purpose of nuclear energy?
   a. To kill the enemy nation
   b. To settle the conflicts among countries
   c. To use it as an alternative source of energy
   d. To cause immediate destruction to the enemy
4. Who was the Muslim Commander who conquered Spain?
   a. Muhammad Bin Qasim
   b. Tariq Bin Ziyad
   c. Abdur Rahman Ghauri
   d. Ahmad Al-Mansour
5. What are children of the parents called?
   a. Parents b. Relatives
   c. Descendants d. Offsprings
6. Multiplication is the opposite of
   a. Addition b. Subtraction
   c. Division d. Reduction

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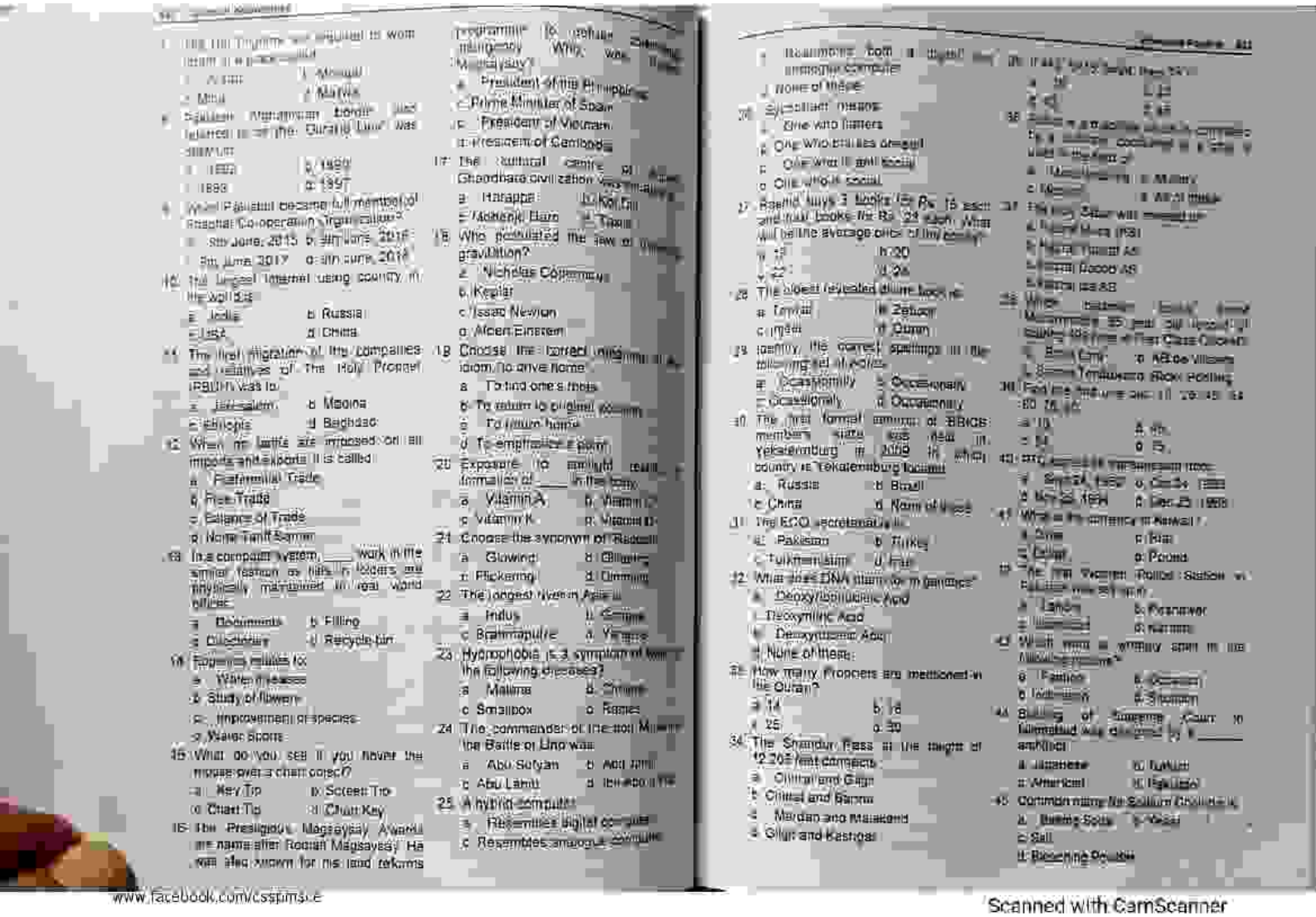

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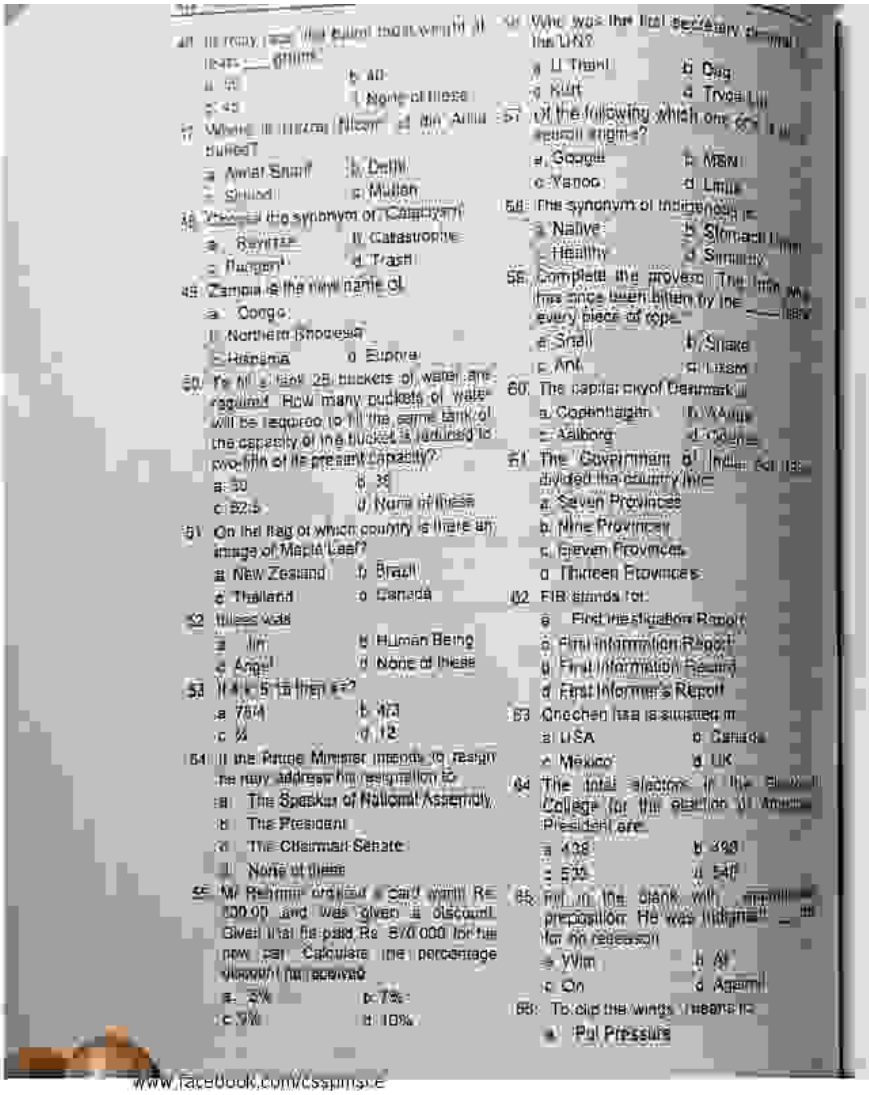

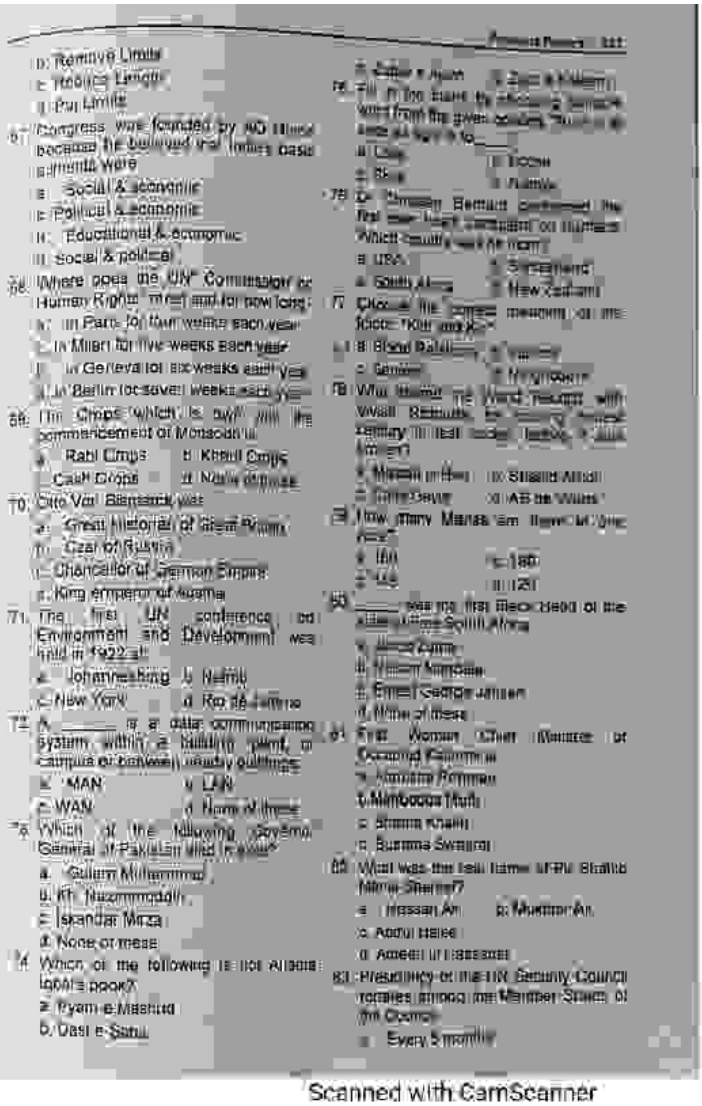

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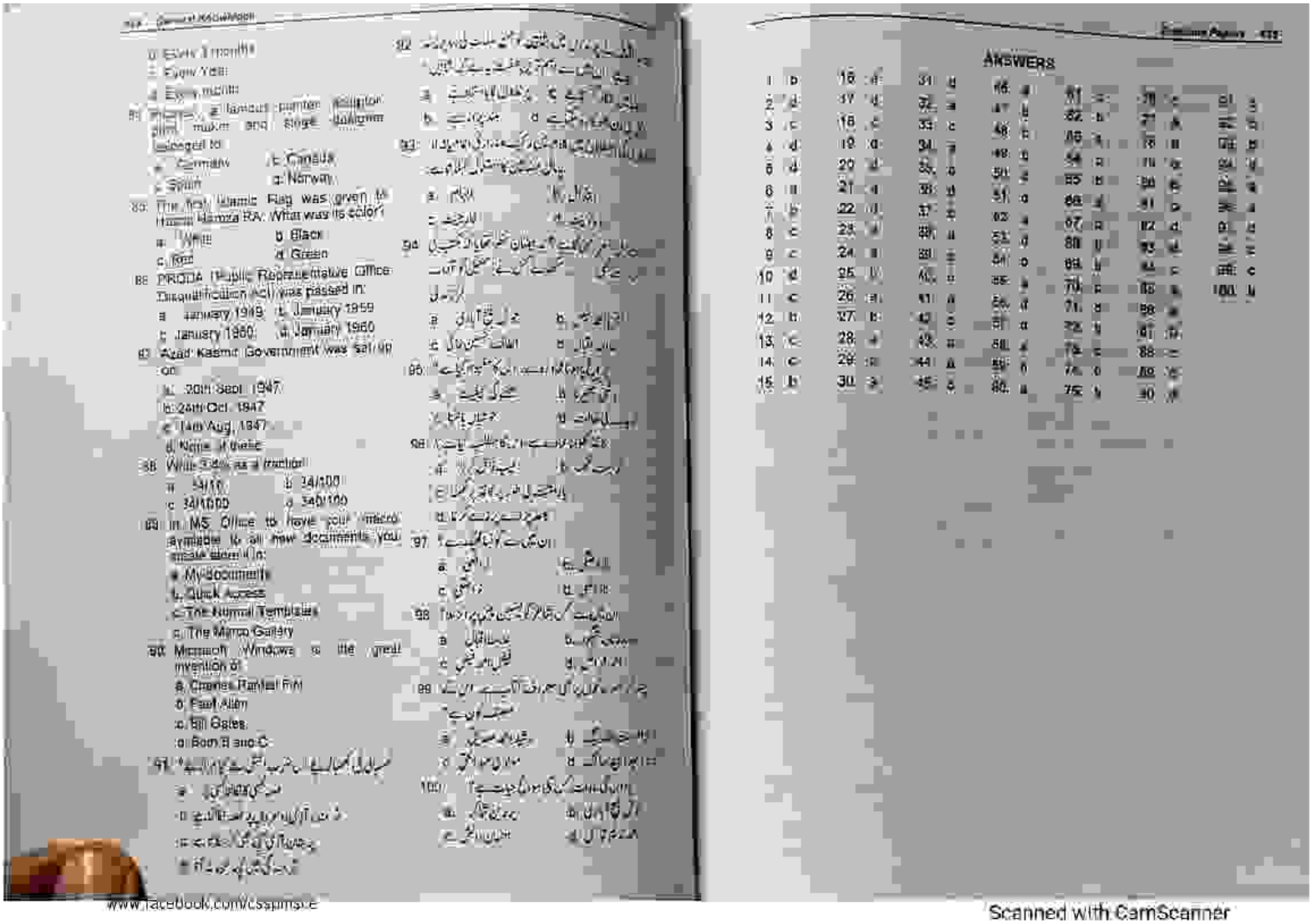

d. Every month

84. a. famous painter sculptor film maker and stage dialogue writer
b. Germany c. Canada
d. Norway
e. Spain

85. The first Islamic Flag was given to Hazrat Hamza RA. What was its color?
a. White b. Black
c. Red d. Green

86. PRODA (Public Representative Office Disqualification Act) was passed in:
a. January 1949 b. January 1959
c. January 1960 d. January 1960

87. Azad Kasmir Government was set up on:
a. 20th Sept. 1947
b. 24th Oct. 1947
c. 14th Aug. 1947
d. None of these

88. Write 3.34% as a fraction:
a. 34/10 b. 34/100
c. 34/1000 d. 340/100

89. In MS Office to have your macro symbols in all new documents you create store it in:
a. My Documents
b. Quick Access
c. The Normal Templates
d. The Macro Gallery

90. Microsoft Windows is the great invention of:
a. Charles Rankel Fitt
b. Paul Allen
c. Bill Gates
d. Both B and C

92.

93.

94.

95.

96.

97.

98.

99.

100.

Answers

1	b	16	d	31	d	46	d	61	c	76	c	91	a
2	d	17	d	32	a	47	d	62	b	77	a	92	b
3	c	18	c	33	c	48	b	63	a	78	a	93	b
4	d	19	d	34	a	49	a	64	a	79	a	94	d
5	d	20	d	35	a	50	a	65	b	80	c	95	a
6	a	21	a	36	d	51	a	66	d	81	b	96	a
7	b	22	d	37	a	52	a	67	a	82	d	97	a
8	c	23	d	38	a	53	d	68	d	83	d	98	c
9	c	24	a	39	c	54	a	69	d	84	c	99	c
10	d	25	d	40	a	55	a	70	c	85	a	100	a
11	c	26	a	41	a	56	d	71	a	86	a		
12	b	27	b	42	c	57	a	72	a	87	d		
13	c	28	d	43	a	58	d	73	c	88	c		
14	c	29	a	44	a	59	b	74	a	89	a		
15	b	30	a	45	b	60	a	75	a	90	d		

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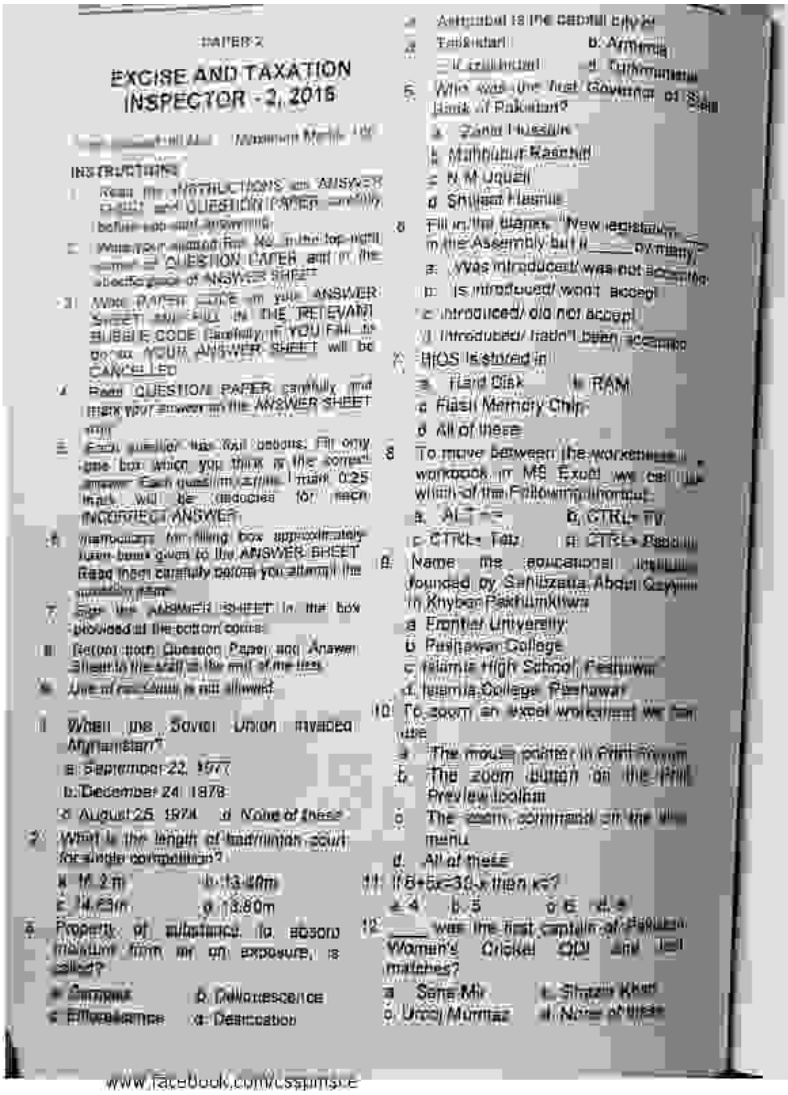


PAPER-2

EXCISE AND TAXATION INSPECTOR - 2, 2016

Time Allowed: 1 Hour Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

i. Read the INSTRUCTIONS on ANSWER SHEET and QUESTION PAPER carefully before you start answering.

ii. Write your name and roll no. in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the allotted space of ANSWER SHEET.

iii. Write PAPER CODE on your ANSWER SHEET and fill in the RELEVANT BUBBLE CODE carefully. If YOU fail to do so, YOUR ANSWER SHEET will be CANCELLED.

iv. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET only.

v. Each question has four options. Fill only one box which you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each INCORRECT ANSWER.

vi. Instructions for filling box appropriately have been given on the ANSWER SHEET. Read them carefully before you attempt the question paper.

vii. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the bottom centre.

viii. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of the test.

ix. Use of mobile phone is not allowed.

1. When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan?
   a. September 22, 1977
   b. December 24, 1978
   c. August 25, 1974 d. None of these

2. What is the length of badminton court for single competition?
   a. 14.2m b. 13.40m
   c. 14.63m d. 13.80m

3. Property of substance to absorb moisture from air on exposure, is called?
   a. Deliquescence b. Deliquescence
   c. Efflorescence d. Desiccation

4. Abbottabad is the capital city of
   a. Tajikistan b. Armenia
   c. Uzbekistan d. Turkmenistan

5. Who was the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan?
   a. Zahid Hussain
   b. Mahbubur Rasheed
   c. N.M Uqaili
   d. Shujaat Hasnie

6. Fill in the blanks. "New legislation in the Assembly but it _____ by many."
   a. was introduced/ was not accepted
   b. is introduced/ wont accept
   c. introduced/ did not accept
   d. introduced/ hadn't been accepted

7. MOS is stored in
   a. Hard Disk b. RAM
   c. Flash Memory Chip
   d. All of these

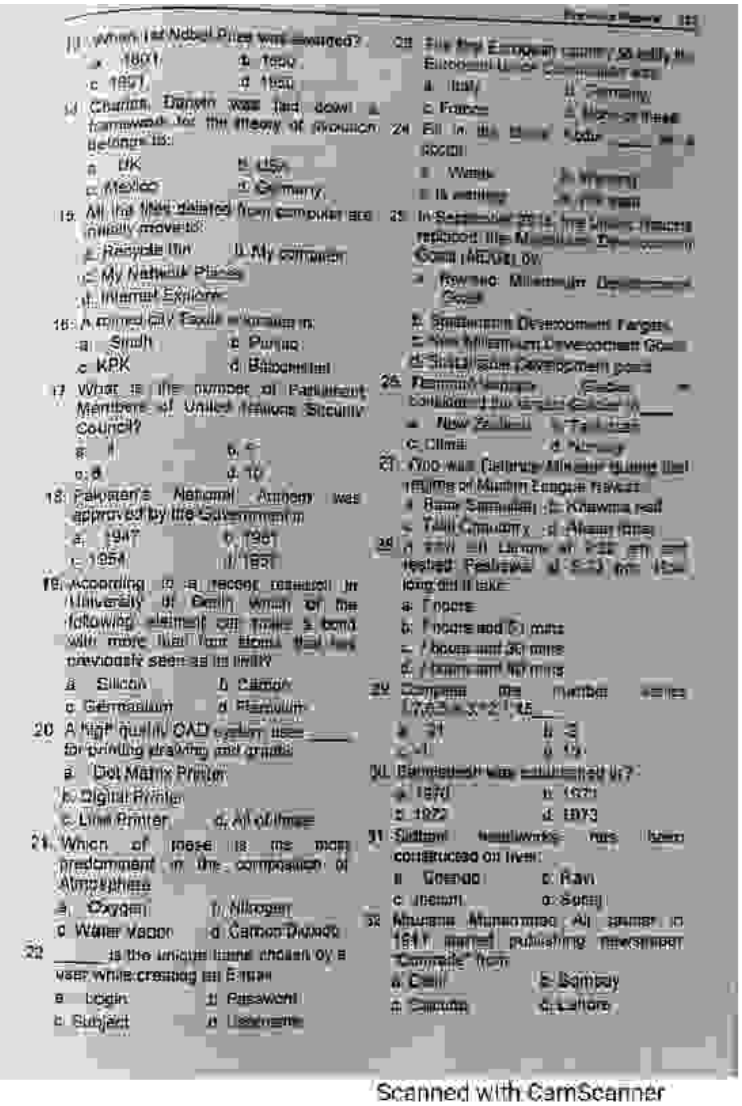
8. To move between the worksheets in a workbook in MS Excel we can use which of the following shortcut
   a. ALT ++ b. CTRL+ PU
   c. CTRL+ Tab d. CTRL+ Page

9. Name the educational institute founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
   a. Frontier University
   b. Peshawar College
   c. Islamia High School, Peshawar
   d. Islamia College Peshawar

10. To zoom an excel worksheet we can use
   a. The mouse pointer in Print Preview
   b. The zoom button on the Print Preview toolbar
   c. The zoom command on the view menu
   d. All of these

11. If 6+5x=30, x then x=?
   a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 8

12. ____ was the first captain of Pakistan Women's Cricket ODI and Test matches?
   a. Sana Mir b. Shazia Khan
   c. Urooj Mumtaz d. None of these



13. When 1st Nobel Prize was awarded?
   a. 1901 b. 1900
   c. 1897 d. 1902

14. Charles Darwin was laid down a framework for the theory of evolution. Belongs to:
   a. UK b. USA
   c. Mexico d. Germany

15. All the files deleted from computer are initially moved to:
   a. Recycle Bin b. My computer
   c. My Network Places
   d. Internet Explorer

16. A famed city Taxila is situated in:
   a. Sindh b. Punjab
   c. KPK d. Baluchistan

17. What is the number of Parliament Members of United Nations Security Council?
   a. 1 b. 5
   c. 8 d. 10

18. Pakistan's National Anthem was approved by the Government in
   a. 1947 b. 1961
   c. 1954 d. 1951

19. According to a recent research in University of Delhi, which of the following element will make a bond with more than four atoms that has previously seen as impossible?
   a. Silicon b. Carbon
   c. Germanium d. Plutonium

20. A high quality CAD system uses _____ for printing drawing and graphs
   a. Dot Matrix Printer
   b. Digital Printer
   c. Line Printer d. All of these

21. Which of these is the most predominant in the composition of Atmosphere
   a. Oxygen b. Nitrogen
   c. Water Vapor d. Carbon Dioxide

22. _____ is the unique name chosen by a user while creating an E-mail
   a. Login b. Password
   c. Subject d. Username

23. In September 2015, the United Nations replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by
   a. Nowruz Millennium Development Goals
   b. Sustainable Development Targets
   c. New Millennium Development Goals
   d. Social Development goals

24. Fill in the blank. Abdur _____ is a record
   a. Wasay b. Wasay
   c. Is wasay d. Is wasay

25. In September 2015, the United Nations replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by
   a. Nowruz Millennium Development Goals
   b. Sustainable Development Targets
   c. New Millennium Development Goals
   d. Social Development goals

26. Ramin Mehraj _____ Cricket _____ conducted the _____ Cup in _____
   a. New Zealand b. Australia
   c. China d. Norway

27. Who was Quaid-e-Azam's personal guard during the time of Muslim League rallies?
   a. Rana Samundar b. Khawaja Nazir
   c. Talib Qamoosy d. Akbar Bhatti

28. A train of length 400 m is moving with a speed of 144 km/hr. How long will it take to cross a platform of 200 m length?
   a. 7 secs b. 7 secs and 0.1 mins
   c. 7 hours and 30 mins
   d. 7 hours and 10 mins

29. Complete the number series 1, 7, 43, 259, 1555, ____
   a. 9331 b. 3
   c. 1 d. 0

30. Bangladesh was established in?
   a. 1970 b. 1971
   c. 1972 d. 1973

31. Sialkot motorways has been constructed on river:
   a. Chenab b. Ravi
   c. Indus d. Sutlej

32. Maulana Muhammad Ali started in 1911 started publishing newspaper "Comrade" from
   a. Delhi b. Bombay
   c. Calcutta d. Lahore

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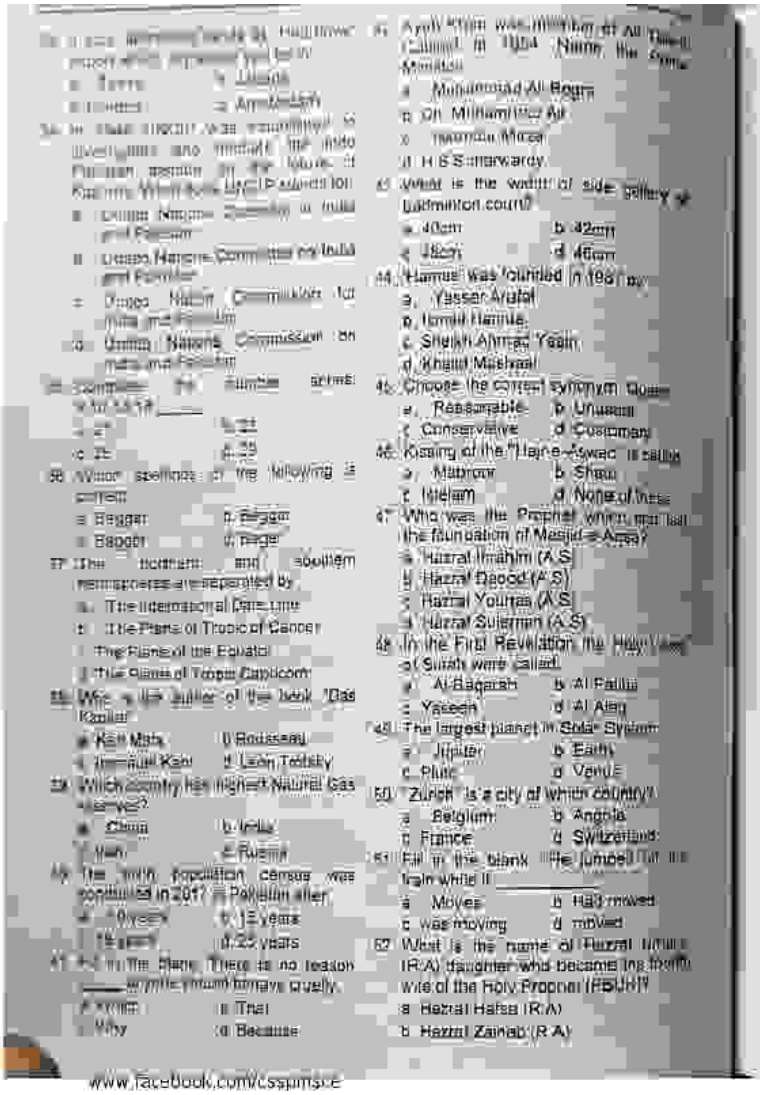

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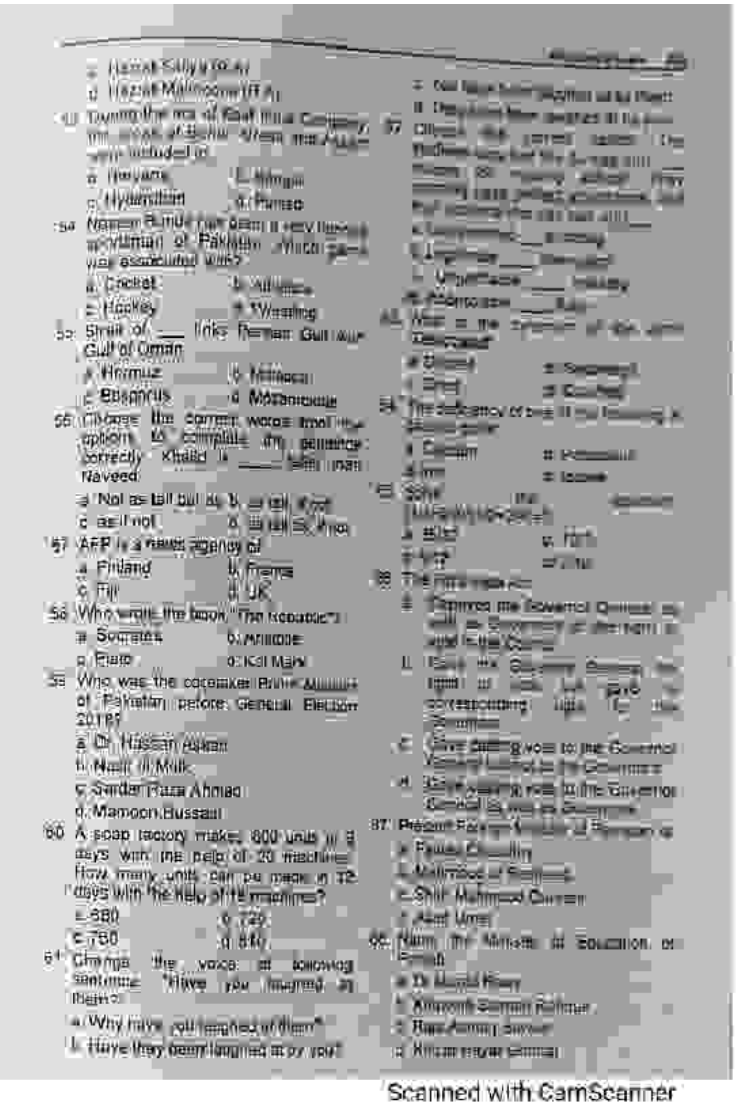

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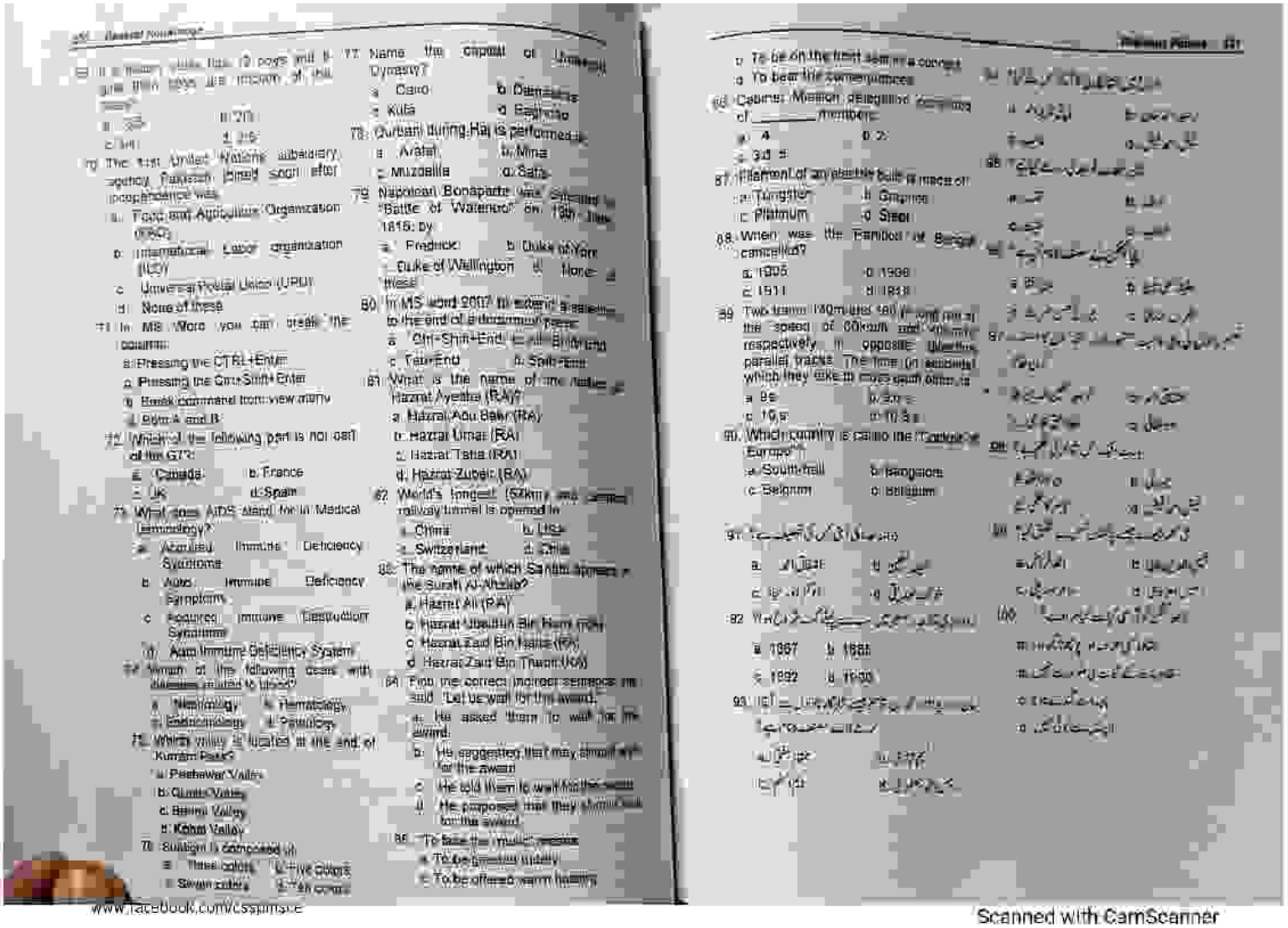

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ANSWERS

1. b	16. b	31. b	46. c	61. b	76. c	91.
2. b	17. b	32. a	47. a	62. a	77. b	92.
3. b	18. c	33. c	48. d	63. b	78. b	93.
4. d	19. b	34. c	49. e	64. a	79. c	94.
5. a	20. b	35. c	50. a	65. d	80. a	95.
6. a	21. b	36. b	51. c	66. a	81. a	96.
7. c	22. d	37. c	52. a	67. a	82. b	97.
8. c	23. d	38. a	53. b	68. a	83. c	98.
9. d	24. a	39. d	54. c	69. b	84. b	99.
10. b	25. d	40. c	55. a	70. a	85. a	100.
11. a	26. d	41. c	56. d	71. c	88. b	
12. a	27. b	42. a	57. b	72. a	87. a	
13. c	28. b	43. a	58. c	73. a	88. c	
14. a	29. c	44. c	59. b	74. b	89. a	
15. a	30. b	45. b	60. b	75. a	90. c	

PAPER-I

EXCISE TAXATION & NARCOTICS CONTROL APARTMENT, 2018

Time Allowed: 30 Min. Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the INSTRUCTIONS on ANSWER SHEET and QUESTION PAPER carefully before you start answering.
2. Write your allotted Roll No. using ink in right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specific place of ANSWER SHEET.
3. Write PAPER CODE on your ANSWER SHEET AND FILL IN THE RELEVANT BUBBLE CODE carefully. IF YOU FAIL to do so YOUR ANSWER SHEET will be CANCELLED.
4. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET only.
5. Each question has four options. Fill only one box which you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. One mark will be deducted for each INCORRECT ANSWER.
6. Instructions for filling bio accurately have been given in the ANSWER SHEET. Read them carefully before you attempt the question paper.
7. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the bottom centre.
8. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of duration.
9. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. Shandur Pass connects Chitral with
(a) Bannu (b) Rumia
(c) Gilgit (d) Skardu
2. What is the harm from the depletion of Earth's Ozone Layer?
(a) The average operation of the Earth's surface will increase gradually
(b) The oxygen content of the atmosphere will decrease
(c) Increased amount of UV rays will reach Earth's surfaces
(d) Skin cancer will rise as the ozone can efficiently shield
3. The Aiken index of incoherence is famous. What does it use term for?
(a) Name of Indo-Greek Prince
(b) National Income of Mesopotamia
(c) A large bird in Hindu mythology
(d) None of these
4. Which Pashtoon is Ashna Mohmand who was the son of Hazrat Syed Sultan Abdul Wahab (R.A)
(a) Hazrat Zaman (R.A)
(b) Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A)
(d) Hazrat Zaid (R.A)
5. Answering a received E-mail is called _____ an E-mail
(a) Read (b) Reply
(c) Write (d) Compose
6. PNG (Portable Network Graphics) is an example of
(a) Vector Graphics
(b) Raster graphics or bitmaps
(c) Color Graphics
(d) Negative lens
7. Wagha is a city located on the bank of river
(a) Canada (b) Seine
(c) Rhine (d) Ebe
8. Rene Francois Armand received 1st Nobel Prize in
(a) Peace (b) Literature
(c) Chemistry (d) Physics
9. Pakistan exploded atom bomb on
(a) May 25 1998 (b) May 28 1998
(c) May 28 2000 (d) None of these
10. Which part of the computer is called "brain of the computer"?
(a) Compiler
(b) Central processing unit
(c) Virtual memory unit
(d) None of these
11. Egypt is situated in the continent of
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Europe (d) None of these

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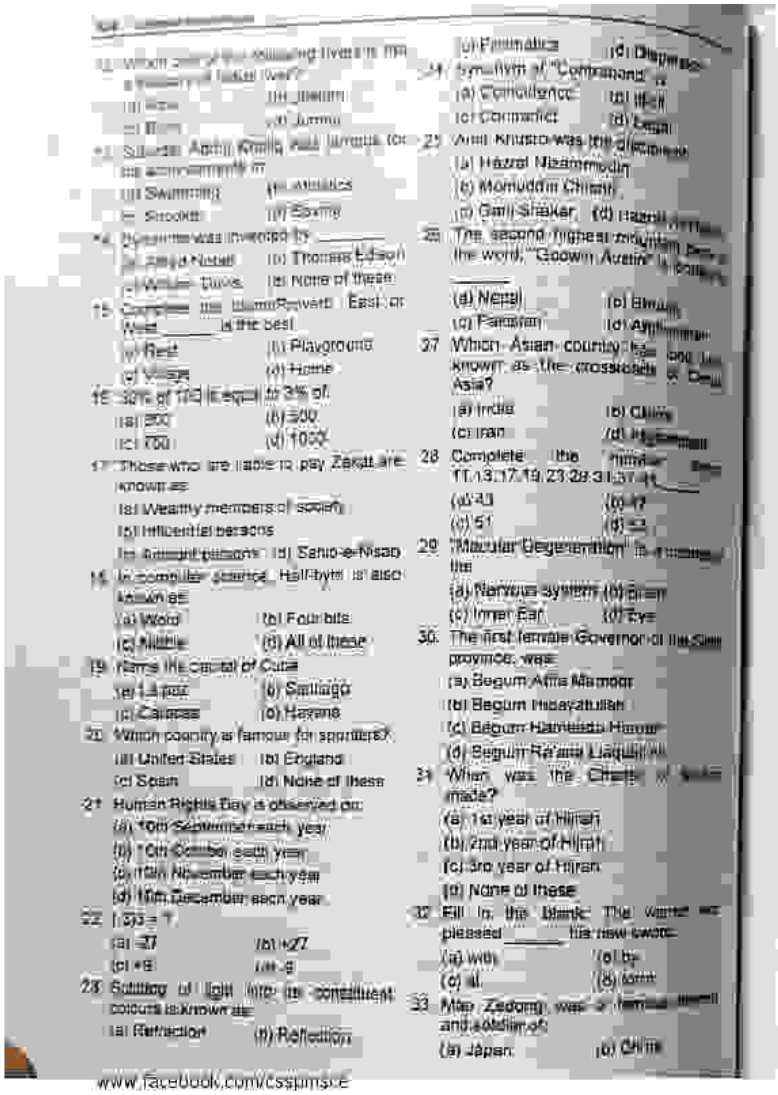

(c) Formulae (d) Diagrams
14. Synonym of "Command" is
(a) Concordance (b) Hint
(c) Command (d) Legal
25. Amit Khusro was the discoverer
(a) Hazrat Nizammodin
(b) Moinuddin Chishti
(c) Gani Shaker (d) Hazrat Ali
26. The second highest mountain peak in the world, 'Goowin Austin' is situated in _____
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan
27. Which Asian country has also been known as the crossroads of Central Asia?
(a) India (b) China
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan
28. Complete the number series 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, _____
(a) 43 (b) 47
(c) 51 (d) 53
29. "Macular Degeneration" is a disease of the
(a) Nervous system (b) Brain
(c) Inner Ear (d) Eye
30. The first female Governor of the Sind province was:
(a) Begum Attia Mamoor
(b) Begum Hidayatullah
(c) Begum Hameeda Hasan
(d) Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali
31. When was the Charter of Islam made?
(a) 1st year of Hijrah
(b) 2nd year of Hijrah
(c) 3rd year of Hijrah
(d) None of these
32. Fill in the blank: The world was pleased _____ the new word.
(a) with (b) by
(c) at (d) from
33. Mao Zedong was a famous world and soldier of:
(a) Japan (b) China

(c) South Korea (d) Thailand
34. The Boundary Commission to demarcate the borders of India and Pakistan was headed by
(a) Lord Mountbatten
(b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
(c) Clement Attlee
(d) Sir Stafford Cripps
35. Pakistan China Boundary dispute was settled during the government of
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Fateh Khan Noon
(c) Ayub Khan
(d) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
36. Which of the following Excel feature allows users to evaluate values and return a result?
(a) Formulas (b) Formatting
(c) Filters (d) Templates
37. The site of World Trade Center in New York, which was destroyed in 9/11 incident is now called:
(a) Beacon House
(b) Paradise point
(c) Ground zero
(d) Martyr's Park Avenue
38. Which of the following is not a BRICS member country?
(a) Belgium (b) Russia
(c) India (d) China
39. The first private Airline in Pakistan was
(a) Havery (b) Orient
(c) Shaheen (d) Bhoja
40. The husband of Begum Khaleda Zia former Prime Minister of Bangladesh, had remained the President of Bangladesh. What was his name?
(a) Gen Zia-ur-Rahman
(b) Gen Jamal Zia
(c) Abdul Salim Zia
(d) Gen Ershad Hussain Zia
41. The Iberian Peninsula is a part of
(a) Africa (b) North America
(c) Europe (d) Asia

42. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in
(a) Karachi (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Lahore
43. A man bought 20 apples. If 3 of them are bad. How many are good?
(a) 4 (b) 23
(c) 17 (d) 15
44. General Carter Ham Chief of Army Staff belongs to the _____ Regiment.
(a) Private (b) Soldier
(c) Aqsa Rahman (d) Frontier Force
45. G-7 consist
(a) Pakistan (b) Pakistan
(c) Italy (d) South Africa
46. Mr. Akram possess Rs. 300 (net) debt for a period of 6 years. If interest rate is 11% per annum, what would be the amount of interest he has to pay back in addition to the principal amount?
(a) Rs. 180 (b) Rs. 220
(c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 210
47. Willow Airport was ranked for commercial flights from 2009 upto 2015.
(a) Sharjah Bhola Airport
(b) Sialkot Airport
(c) Allama Iqbal International Airport
(d) Jinnah International Airport
48. Choose the correct synonym: Filthy
(a) Nasty (b) Clean
(c) Cleanse (d) Hasty
49. The book "Umrah al Paradise" is written by
(a) Sayyed Mady
(b) Nasir Bukhio
(c) Stanley Wolpert
(d) Muhammad Hafeez
50. To use national economy and its use resources in a better way is called
(a) Economic Activity
(b) Economic Planning
(c) Industrial Development
(d) Trade

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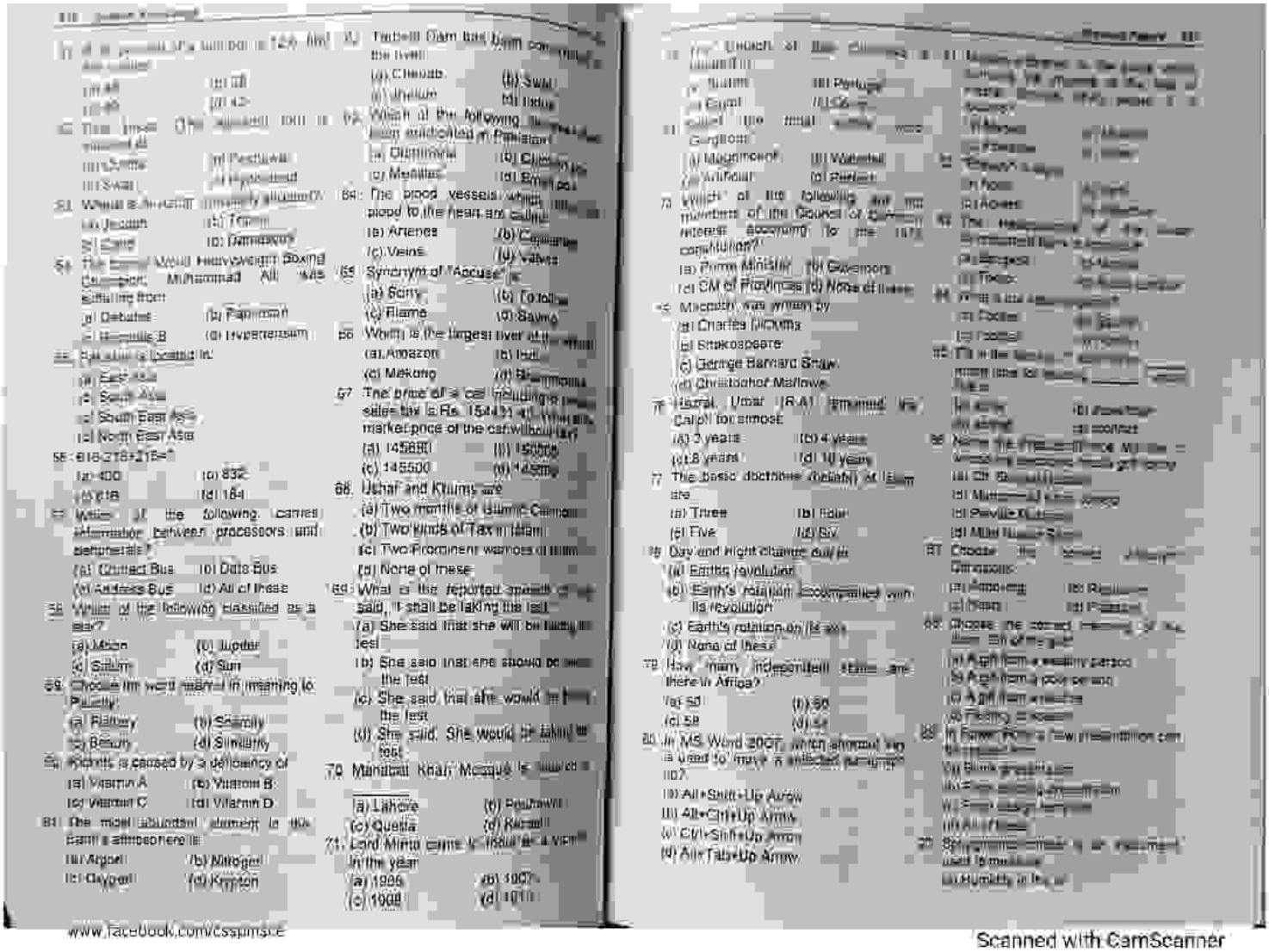

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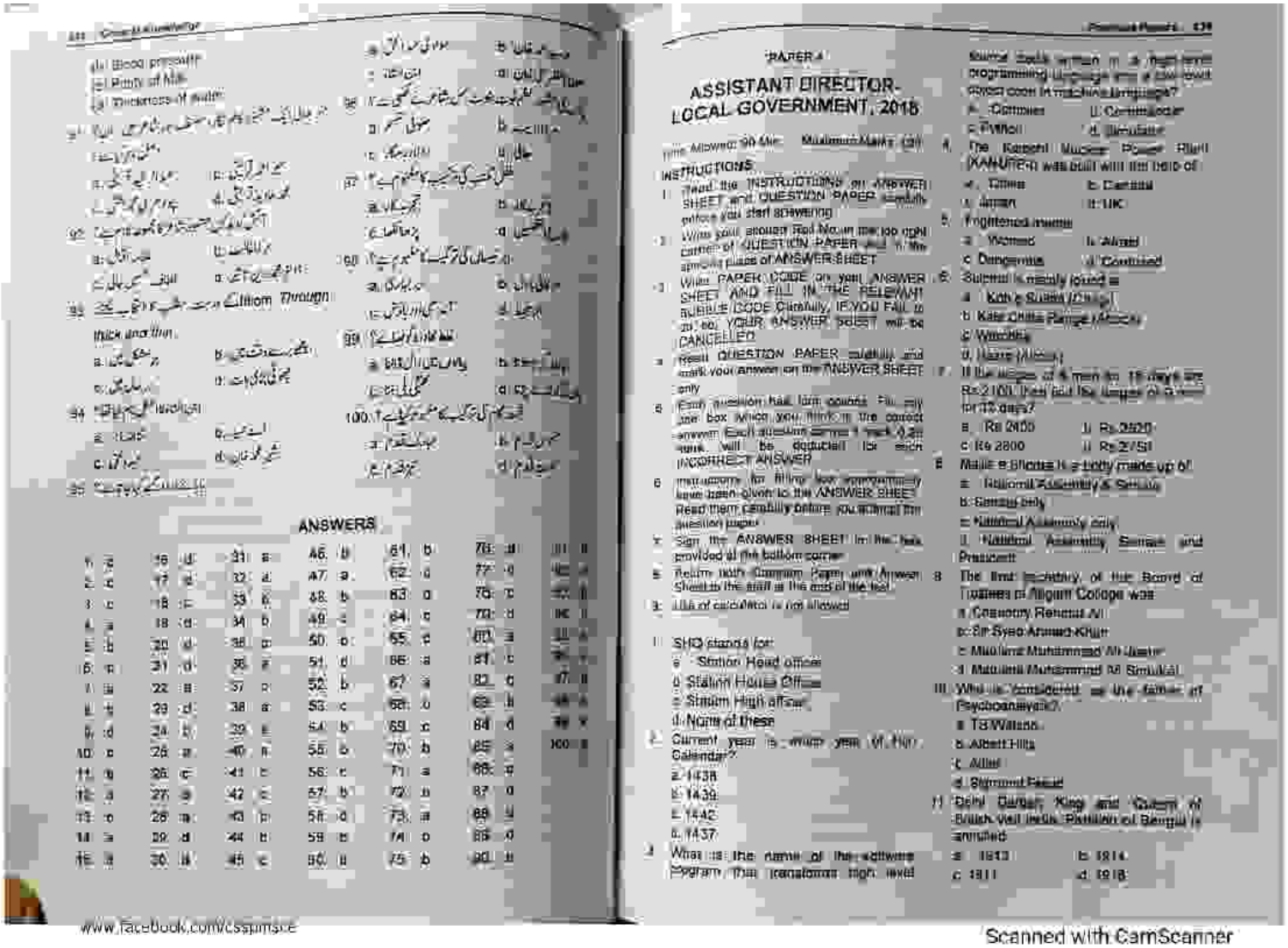

ANSWERS

1.	a	16.	d	31.	a	46.	b	61.	b	76.	d	91.	b		
2.	c	17.	a	32.	a	47.	a	62.	d	77.	c	92.	a		
3.	c	18.	c	33.	c	48.	b	63.	c	78.	c	93.	b		
4.	a	19.	d	34.	b	49.	a	64.	c	79.	d	94.	c		
5.	b	20.	d	35.	a	50.	c	65.	c	80.	a	95.	a		
6.	a	21.	d	36.	a	51.	d	66.	a	81.	c	96.	a		
7.	a	22.	a	37.	c	52.	b	67.	a	82.	c	97.	a		
8.	b	23.	d	38.	a	53.	c	68.	c	83.	b	98.	a		
9.	d	24.	b	39.	a	54.	b	69.	c	84.	d	99.	a		
10.	c	25.	a	40.	a	55.	b	70.	b	85.	a	100.	a		
11.	a	26.	c	41.	c	56.	c	71.	a	86.	a				
12.	a	27.	a	42.	c	57.	b	72.	b	87.	d				
13.	c	28.	a	43.	b	58.	d	73.	a	88.	a				
14.	a	29.	d	44.	a	59.	a	74.	c	89.	d				
15.	a	30.	a	45.	c	60.	a	75.	b	90.	a				

PAPER-I

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-LOCAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Time Allowed: 90 Min. Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the INSTRUCTIONS on ANSWER SHEET and QUESTION PAPER carefully before you start answering
2. Write your answer first Name in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the appropriate place of ANSWER SHEET
3. Write PAPER CODE on your ANSWER SHEET AND FILL IN THE RELEVANT BUBBLE CODE Carefully. IF YOU FAIL to do so, YOUR ANSWER SHEET will be CANCELLED
4. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET only
5. Each question has four options. Fill only the box which you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each INCORRECT ANSWER
6. Instructions for filling box approximately have been given in the ANSWER SHEET. Read them carefully before you attempt the question paper
7. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the bottom corner
8. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of the test
9. Use of calculator is not allowed

I. SHO stands for:
a. Station Head office
b. Station House Office
c. Stream High affair
d. None of these

2. Current year is _____ year of Hijri Calendar?
a. 1438
b. 1439
c. 1440
d. 1437

3. What is the name of the software program that translates high level source code written in a text based programming language into a low level object code in machine language?
A. Compiler B. Commander
C. Python D. Simulator

4. The Kanpur Muslim Power Right (KANUPOW) was built with the help of
a. China b. Canada
c. Japan d. UK

5. Frightened means
a. Worried b. Afraid
c. Dangerous d. Confused

6. Sukkur is mainly found in
a. Koh-e-Sulaiman Range
b. Kala Chitta Range (Attock)
c. Waziristan
d. Hazara (Abbottabad)

7. If the wages of 4 men for 15 days are Rs.2100, then find the wages of 6 men for 10 days?
a. Rs.2400 b. Rs.2600
c. Rs.2800 d. Rs.2750

8. Majlis-e-Shoora is a body made up of
a. National Assembly & Senate
b. Senate only
c. National Assembly only
d. National Assembly, Senate and President

9. The first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College was
a. Chaudry Rehmat Ali
b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
c. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
d. Maulana Muhammad Ali Siraj-ul

10. Who is considered as the father of Psychoanalysis?
a. TB Watson
b. Albert Hills
c. Adler
d. Sigmund Freud

11. Delhi Darbar, King and Queen of British visit India, Partition of Bengal is annulled
a. 1913 b. 1914
c. 1911 d. 1918

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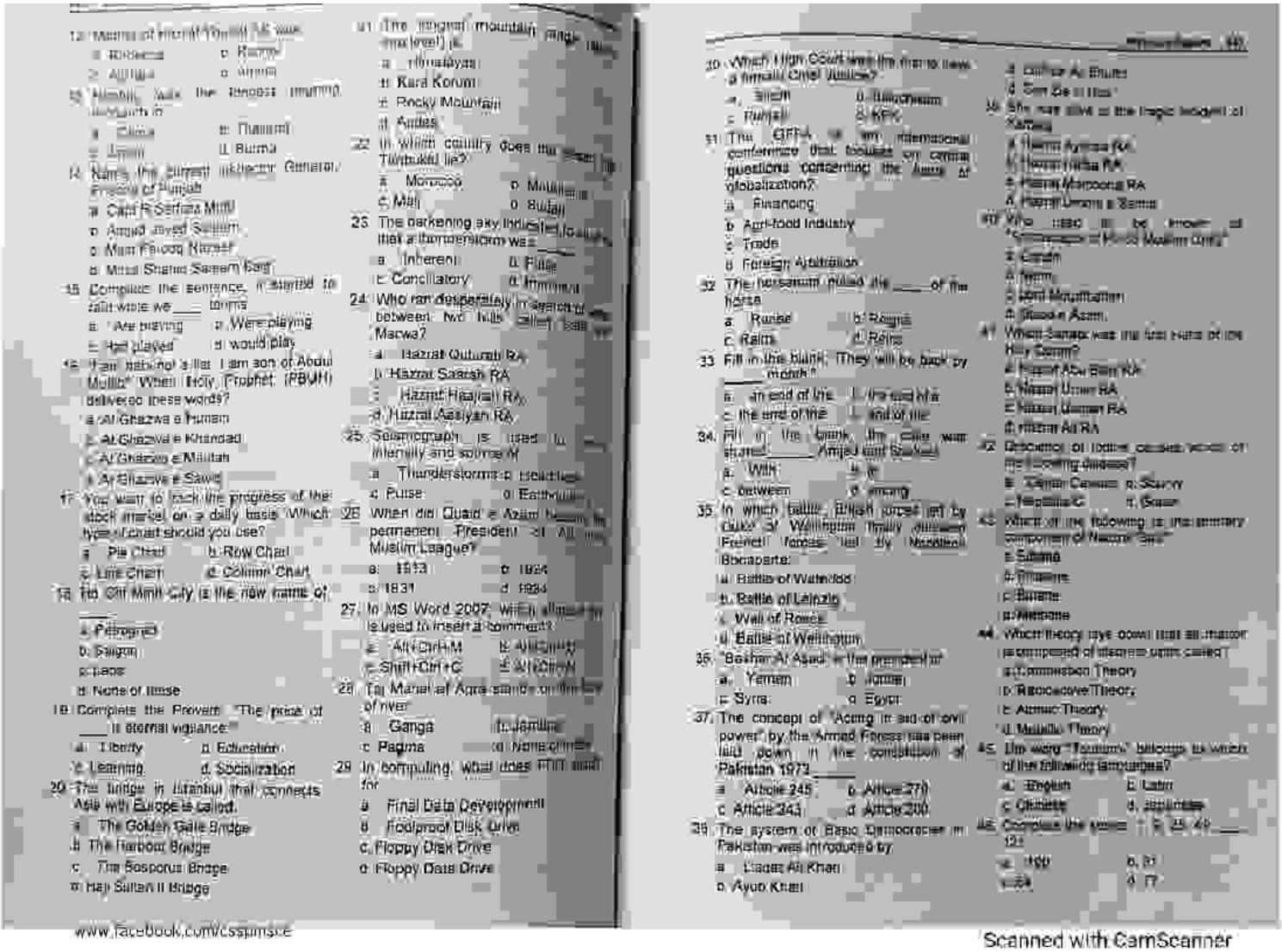

12. Name of mural (Quaid-E-Azam)
a. Rahnuma b. Rahber
c. Ahnuma d. Ahmad

13. Namibia, with the largest returning refugees in
a. China b. Thailand
c. Japan d. Burma

14. Name the current Inspector General, Prisons of Punjab
a. Capt R Serfraz Mirza
b. Amjad Javed Saleem
c. Mian Farooq Nazeer
d. Mirza Shahid Saleem Baig

15. Complete the sentence, "I started to fall while we ____ drums
a. Are playing b. Were playing
c. Had played d. would play

16. "I am not only a liar, I am son of Abdul Muttlib" When Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered these words?
a. Al Ghazwa e Humain
b. Al Ghazwa e Khandaq
c. Al Ghazwa e Mauitah
d. Al Ghazwa e Sawiq

17. You want to track the progress of the stock market on a daily basis. Which type of chart should you use?
a. Pie Chart b. Row Chart
c. Line Chart d. Column Chart

18. Ho Chi Minh City is the new name of ____
a. Petrograd
b. Saigon
c. Leeds
d. None of these

19. Complete the Proverb "The price of ____ is eternal vigilance"
a. Liberty b. Education
c. Learning d. Socialization

20. The bridge in Istanbul that connects Asia with Europe is called.
a. The Golden Gate Bridge
b. The Rainbow Bridge
c. The Bosporus Bridge
d. Haji Sultan II Bridge

21. The longest mountain range (not level) is
a. Himalayas
b. Kara Korum
c. Rocky Mountain
d. Andes

22. In which country does the town of Timbuktu lie?
a. Morocco b. Mauritania
c. Mali d. Sudan

23. The darkening sky indicated to us that a thunderstorm was ____
a. Inherent b. False
c. Conciliatory d. Imminent

24. Who ran desperately in search of water between two hills called Safa and Marwa?
a. Hazrat Qutuab RA
b. Hazrat Saarah RA
c. Hazrat Haajrah RA
d. Hazrat Aasiyah RA

25. Seismograph is used to ____ intensity and source of
a. Thunderstorms b. Hurricane
c. Pulse d. Earthquake

26. When did Quaid e Azam become permanent President of All India Muslim League?
a. 1913 b. 1934
c. 1931 d. 1934

27. In MS Word 2007, which shortcut is used to insert a comment?
a. Alt+Ctrl+M b. Alt+Ctrl+Y
c. Shift+Ctrl+C d. Alt+Ctrl+N

28. Taj Mahal at Agra stands on the bank of river
a. Ganga b. Jamuna
c. Padma d. None of these

29. In computing, what does FDD stand for
a. Final Data Development
b. Foolproof Disk Drive
c. Floppy Disk Drive
d. Floppy Data Drive

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30. Which High Court was the first to have a female Chief Justice?
a. Sindh b. Balochistan
c. Punjab d. KPK

31. The GFFA, an international conference that focuses on crime questions concerning the issue of globalization?
a. Financing
b. Agri-food Industry
c. Trade
d. Foreign Arbitration

32. The horseman raised the ____ of the horse
a. Rainse b. Reigns
c. Rains d. Reins

33. Fill in the blank: "They will be back by ____ month"
a. an end of the b. the end of a
c. the end of the d. end of the

34. Fill in the blank: the cake was shared ____ Amjad and Saeed
a. With b. in
c. between d. among

35. In which battle, British forces led by Duke of Wellington finally defeated French forces led by Napoleon Bonaparte:
a. Battle of Waterloo
b. Battle of Leipzig
c. Wall of Roses
d. Battle of Wellington

36. "Bashar Al Asad" is the president of
a. Yemen b. Jordan
c. Syria d. Egypt

37. The concept of "Aiding in aid of civil power" by the Armed Forces has been laid down in the constitution of Pakistan 1973 ____
a. Article 245 b. Article 270
c. Article 243 d. Article 200

38. The system of Basic Democracies in Pakistan was introduced by
a. Liaqat Ali Khan
b. Ayub Khan
c. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
d. Gen Ziaul Haq

39. She was also a the magic bullet of Karbala
a. Hazrat Ayesha RA
b. Hazrat Hafsa RA
c. Hazrat Maroona RA
d. Hazrat Umme e Salma

40. Who used to be known as "Commander in Chief Muslim Unity"
a. Saladin
b. Nadir
c. Abd Muttalib
d. Saad e Azam

41. Which Surahs was the first Surah of the Holy Quran?
a. Hazrat Abu Bakr RA
b. Hazrat Umar RA
c. Hazrat Usman RA
d. Hazrat Ali RA

42. Opposite of below denotes words of the opening phrase?
a. Tahrir Chowk b. Savoy
c. Republic C d. Base

43. Which of the following is the primary component of Nature Sea
a. Sahara
b. Tundra
c. Burane
d. Hurricane

44. Which theory says down that all matter is composed of discrete units called?
a. Commission Theory
b. Radioactive Theory
c. Atomic Theory
d. Metallic Theory

45. The word "Tsunami" belongs to which of the following languages?
a. English b. Latin
c. Chinese d. Japanese

46. Complete the series: 1, 9, 25, 49, ____, 121
a. 100 b. 81
c. 64 d. 77

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41. In which country has the catastrophic Chernobyl Nuclear plant disaster took place?
a. Ukraine b. Kazakhstan
c. Belarus d. Russia

42. Scientists encode their genes in lord stead of
a. Chromosomes b. DNA
c. RNA d. Carbohydrates

43. Total members of the Commonwealth are?
a. 50 b. 53
c. 48 d. 41

44. Windows Explorer is a an
a. Educational Software
b. Utility Program
c. Environmental Software
d. Reference Software

45. Which country in South Asia has the longest literacy rate?
a. Maldives
b. India
c. Bangladesh
d. Sri Lanka

46. How many bricks each measuring 25 cm x 11.25 cm x 6 cm, will be needed to build a wall of 8 m x 6 m x 22.5 cm?
a. 6600 b. 6000
c. 6400 d. 7200

47. The Radcliff Kutch boundary line was demarcated in
a. 1956 b. 1957
c. 1958 d. 1965

48. Gwadar now a developing port city was purchased from Oman in
a. Sep 1956 b. Sep 1957
c. Sep 1958 d. Sep 1959

49. What is the height of NANGA PARBAT
a. 8611m b. 8428m
c. 7945m d. None of these

50. First mosque built in Pakistan on Non Earth work in _____ ?
a. 1966 b. 1968
c. 1971 d. 1969

51. Islamic Solidarity Games 2017 was held in
a. Baku b. Yerevan
c. Riyadh d. Manama

52. Spin Boldak is a town in
a. Afghanistan b. Iran
c. Iraq d. Armenia

53. Changes in weather happen owing to
a. Earth's rotation b. Earth's revolution
c. Moon revolution d. Sun Spot

54. Alexander the great was from
a. Romania b. Greece
c. Macedonia d. Spain

55. Conjugate of 1+3i is
a. 1+3i b. i-3i
c. 1-(-3i) d. 1+(-3i)

56. Pakistan won first hockey world cup in
a. 1978 b. 1971
c. 1982 d. None of these

57. Nandipur is a town located near
a. Gujrat b. Gujranwala
c. Sialkot d. Sheikhupura

58. Submarine feature a special device to see what's going on above water
a. Kaleidoscope b. Periscope
c. Ophthalmological instrument
d. None of these

59. India annexed Hyderabad during mid in
a. Sep, 1948
b. Oct, 1948
c. Nov, 1948
d. none of these

60. Which mountain range is the Rage in
a. Karakoram Range
b. Andes Range
c. Himalaya Range
d. All of these

61. Metro bus was inaugurated on
a. 11 Sep 2014
b. 11 Feb 2013
c. 11 Apr 2015
d. None of these

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62. Which document in 1949 was passed to give place to the constitution making?
a. Objective resolution
b. Cognitive institution
c. Islamic Amendment of 1949
d. Constitution Act 1949

63. Rohtas fort was built by Sher Shah Suri in 16th century is located near
a. Chenab b. Jhelum
c. Rachna d. None of these

64. The president of Pakistan is chosen by the electoral college. The electoral consists of
a. Senate, NA and PA
b. Senate and NA
c. NA and PA
d. None of these

65. In 20** Islamic Solidarity games Pakistan grabbed how many medals
a. 10 b. 12
c. 14 d. 16

66. Which commander was sent to Syria by the first Caliph Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)?
a. Khalid Bin Walid
b. Saad bin Abi Waqas
c. Zaid bin Sabit
d. None of these

67. Gram a type of crop, is grown in which kind of soil?
a. Clay b. Sandy
c. Peaty d. Chalky

68. Who among the following countries Vetoed the Security Council Resolution against Syria?
a. Russia b. United Kingdom
c. United States d. China

69. The current Chairman of the Senate is from which province of Pakistan?
a. Balochistan b. Punjab
c. Sindh d. K.P.

70. Who is considered to be the father of the nation of Singapore?
a. Lee Kuan Yew
b. Goh Chok Tong
c. Nargess Mohammadi
d. Tun Abdul Razak

71. Ahmad Zaidi was removed as president in _____ from 1945-1958
a. Morocco b. Indonesia
c. Burma d. Malaysia

72. Emeka Obi Country was formerly the colonial power of which Country he belong?
a. Ghana b. Dubai
c. Myanmar d. Brazil

73. When did Pakistan leave the Commonwealth for the first time before rejoining it in 1989?
a. 1965 b. 1966
c. 1972 d. 1974

74. How many countries make the power of Chairman
a. 6 b. 5
c. 8 d. 7

75. The statue of liberty was gifted to USA in the decade of 19**
a. Communism making
b. US making to UK millennium
c. US independence from UK
d. None of these

76. The first rule of Nusrat in the Indian Subcontinent was
a. Mamluk dynasty
b. Khilji Dynasty
c. Syed dynasty
d. None of these

77. Who among the following is the author of MIFTAH-UL-QARYA
a. M. Hussain Azad
b. Nazeer Ahmed
c. Khan Kasim
d. Mirza Adeel

78. Headquarter of the African Union is located in
a. Johannesburg b. Cairo
c. Dakar d. Addis Ababa

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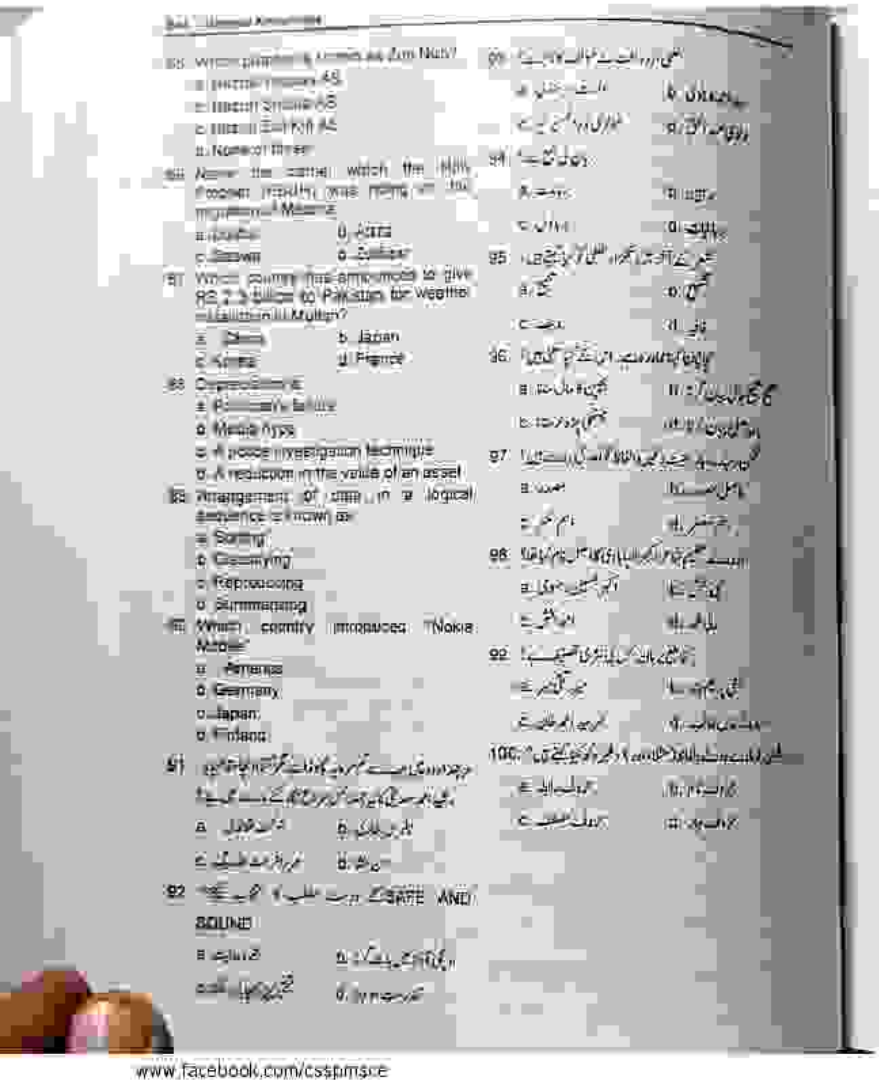

93. Which planet is known as Zam Nach?
a. Jupiter
b. Saturn
c. Uranus
d. Name of three

94. Name the camel which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was riding at the time of migration to Madina.
a. Qaswa
b. Adba
c. Dawaa
d. Qaseem

95. Which country has announced to give Rs. 2.5 billion to Pakistan for wealth of Muslim?
a. China
b. Japan
c. Korea
d. France

96. Cryptosporidiosis
a. Parasitic illness
b. Mental illness
c. A police investigation technique
d. A reduction in the value of an asset

97. Arrangement of data in a logical sequence is known as
a. Sorting
b. Classifying
c. Reprocessing
d. Summarizing

98. Which country introduced "Nokia Mobile"
a. Finland
b. Germany
c. Japan
d. America

99.

100.

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ANSWERS

1	a	16	a	31	b	46	a	61	a
2	d	17	c	32	a	47	a	62	b
3	d	18	d	33	c	48	a	63	c
4	b	19	a	34	c	49	a	64	c
5	b	20	c	35	a	50	b	65	a
6	b	21	a	36	b	51	a	66	a
7	b	22	c	37	a	52	c	67	a
8	a	23	d	38	b	53	a	68	a
9	b	24	a	39	a	54	a	69	a
10	d	25	d	40	d	55	a	70	a
11	c	26	d	41	b	56	a	71	a
12	b	27	a	42	b	57	a	72	a
13	c	28	b	43	d	58	a	73	a
14	d	29	c	44	c	59	c	74	a
15	b	30	a	45	a	60	a	75	a

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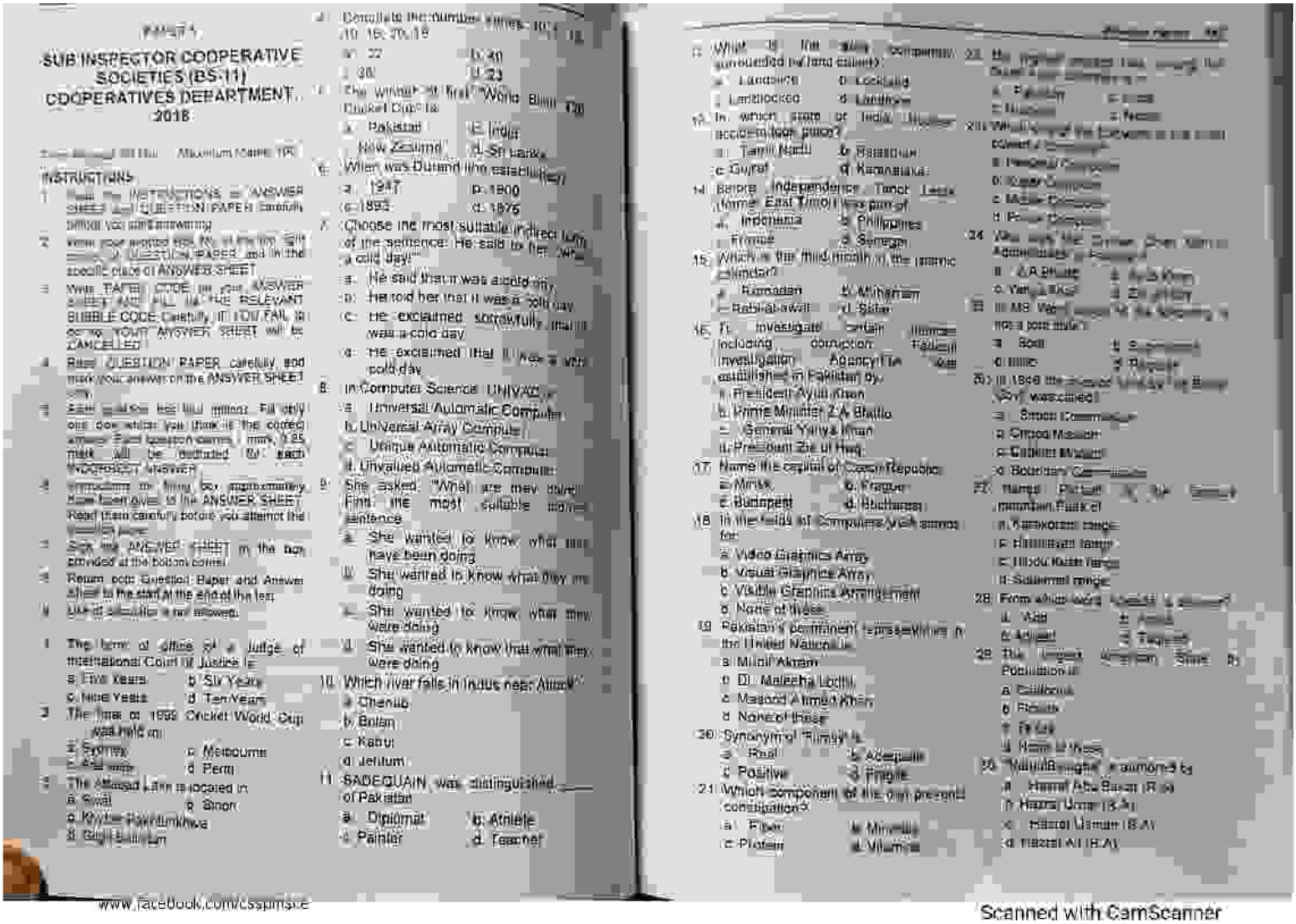

PAPER I

SUB INSPECTOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (BS-11)
COOPERATIVES DEPARTMENT
2018

Time Allowed: 90 Min Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the INSTRUCTIONS in ANSWER SHEET and QUESTION PAPER carefully before you start answering.
2. Write your marked roll no. in the box given in QUESTION PAPER and in the specific place of ANSWER SHEET.
3. Write TAPE CODE on your ANSWER SHEET AND FILL the RELEVANT BUBBLE CODE Carefully. IF YOU FAIL to do so, YOUR ANSWER SHEET will be CANCELLED.
4. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET only.
5. Each question has four options. Fill only one dot which you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each INCORRECT answer.
6. Attempt as many as you can in approximately three hours given to the ANSWER SHEET. Read them carefully before you attempt the question paper.
7. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the bottom corner.
8. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of the test.
9. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. The term of office of a judge of International Court of Justice is:
   a. Five Years b. Six Years
   c. Nine Years d. Ten Years
2. The final of 1999 Cricket World Cup was held in:
   a. Sydney b. Melbourne
   c. Abu Dhabi d. Perth
3. The Ahmad Lahri is located in
   a. Kuwait b. Oman
   c. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
   d. Gilgit Baltistan
4. Complete the number series: 10, 16, 20, 19
   a. 22 b. 30
   c. 38 d. 23
5. The winner of first World Blind T20 Cricket Cup is
   a. Pakistan b. India
   c. New Zealand d. Sri Lanka
6. When was Durand line established?
   a. 1947 b. 1800
   c. 1893 d. 1976
7. Choose the most suitable indirect form of the sentence: He said to her, "It's a cold day!"
   a. He said that it was a cold day.
   b. He told her that it was a cold day.
   c. He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
   d. He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
8. In Computer Science UNIVAC is
   a. Universal Automatic Computer
   b. UniVersal Array Compute
   c. Unique Automatic Computer
   d. Unvalued Automatic Computer
9. She asked, "What are they doing?" Find the most suitable active sentence.
   a. She wanted to know what they have been doing.
   b. She wanted to know what they are doing.
   c. She wanted to know what they were doing.
   d. She wanted to know that what they were doing.
10. Which river falls in Indus near Attock?
   a. Chenab
   b. Bolan
   c. Kabul
   d. Jehlum
11. SADEQUAIN was distinguished ____ of Pakistan
   a. Diplomat b. Athlete
   c. Painter d. Teacher
12. What is the ailing companies surrendered to hand called?
   a. Landlord b. Lockup
   c. Landlocked d. Landlove
13. In which state of India Nuclear accident took place?
   a. Tamil Nadu b. Rajasthan
   c. Gujrat d. Karnataka
14. Before Independence Timor Leste (Home East Timor) was part of
   a. Indonesia b. Philippines
   c. Timor d. Senegal
15. Which is the third month in the Islamic calendar?
   a. Ramadan b. Muharram
   c. Rabi-ul-awal d. Safar
16. It investigate certain crimes including corruption Federal Investigation Agency(FIA) was established in Pakistan by
   a. President Ayub Khan
   b. Prime Minister Z.A Bhutto
   c. General Yahya Khan
   d. President Zia ul Haq
17. Name the capital of Czech Republic
   a. Minsk b. Prague
   c. Budapest d. Bucharest
18. In the fields of Computers what stands for:
   a. Video Graphics Array
   b. Visual Graphics Array
   c. Visible Graphics Arrangement
   d. None of these
19. Pakistan's permanent representative to the United Nations is
   a. Munir Akram
   b. Dr. Maleeha Lodhi
   c. Masood Ahmad Khan
   d. None of these
20. Synonym of "Flimsy" is
   a. Real b. Adequate
   c. Positive d. Fragile
21. Which component of life can prevent constitution?
   a. Fiber b. Minerals
   c. Protein d. Vitamins
22. The [illegible] was [illegible] by
   a. Pakistan b. India
   c. Russia d. Nepal
23. Which [illegible] Covers a [illegible] coast?
   a. Peninsula b. Island
   c. Mainland d. Plateau
24. Who was the Prime Chief Minister of Azad Jammu & Kashmir?
   a. A.K Bhutto b. Ayub Khan
   c. Yahya Khan d. Zia ul Haq
25. In MS Word [illegible] is the keyboard [illegible] post mark?
   a. Bold b. [illegible]
   c. Italic d. Regular
26. In 1948 the [illegible] was established by the Security Council was called
   a. Indo Commission
   b. Cripps Mission
   c. Cabinet Mission
   d. Boundary Commission
27. Name the [illegible] mountain Peak of
   a. Karakoram range
   b. Himalayan range
   c. Hindu Kush range
   d. Sulaiman range
28. From which word "Lecture" is derived?
   a. Add b. Angel
   c. Angel d. Teacher
29. The largest [illegible] State in Population is
   a. California
   b. Florida
   c. Texas
   d. None of these
30. "Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula" is married to
   a. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A)
   b. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
   c. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
   d. Hazrat Ali (R.A)

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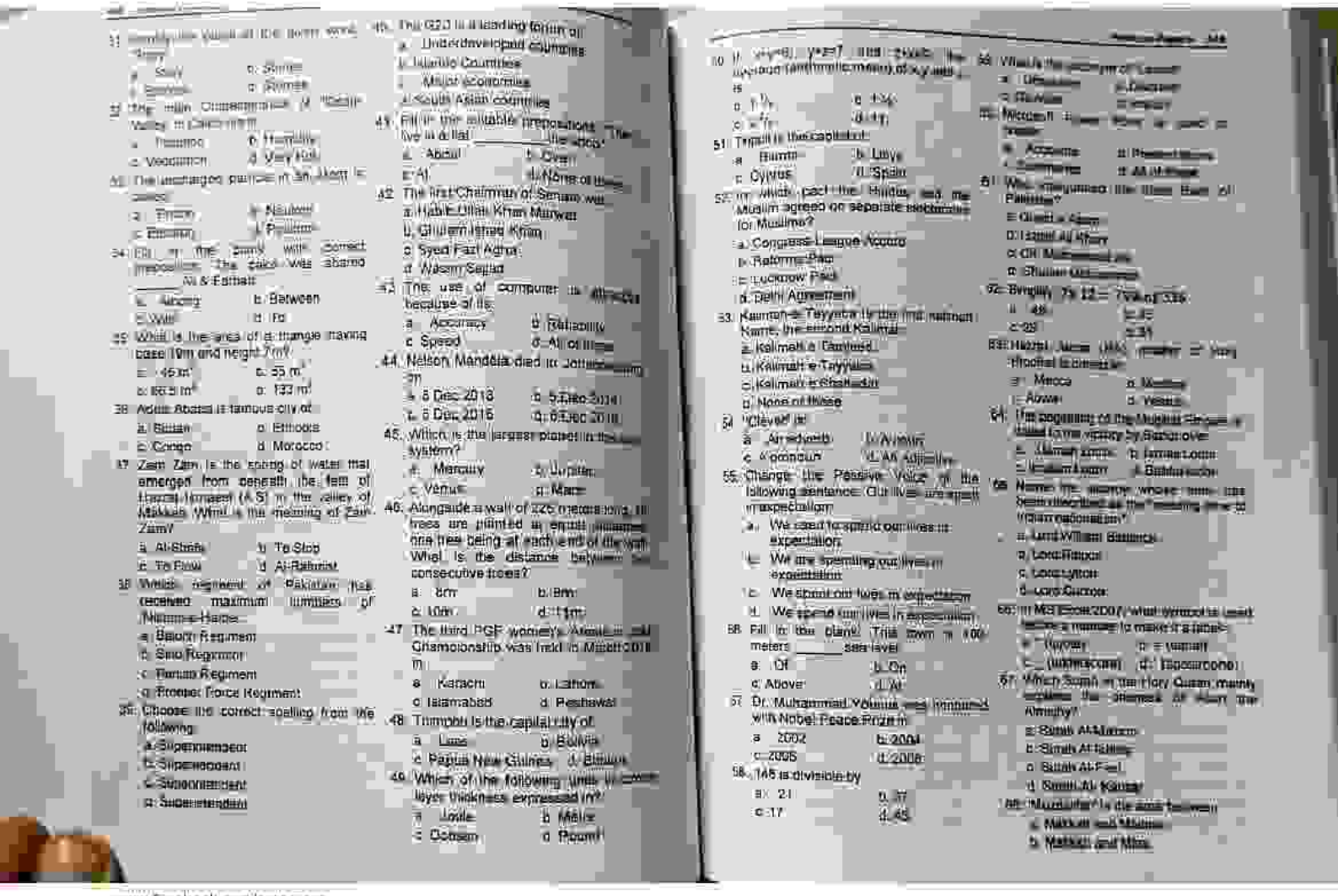

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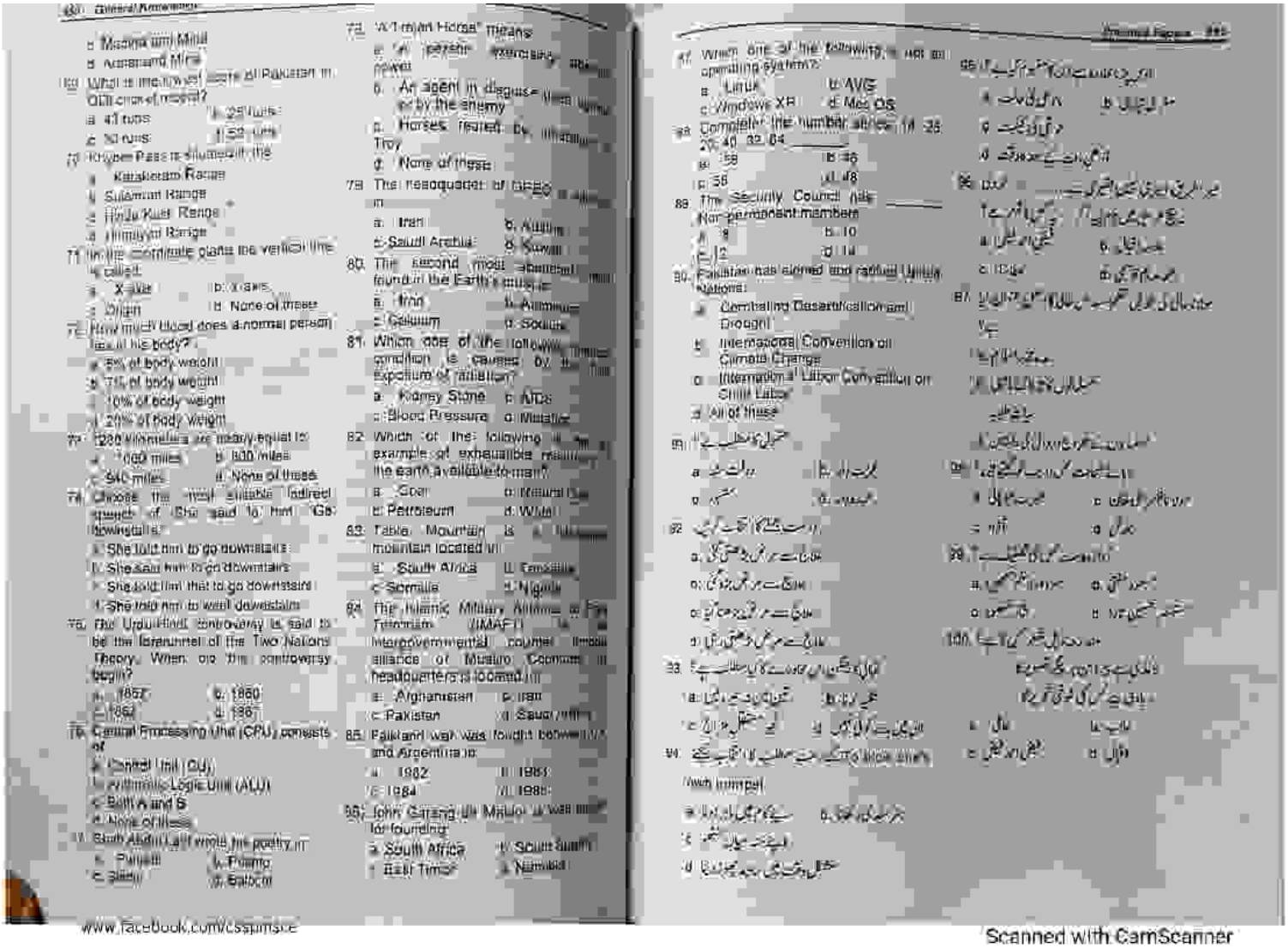

c. Mosque and Mina
d. Arafaat and Mina

69. What is the lowest score of Pakistan in ODI cricket history?
a. 41 runs b. 25 runs
c. 30 runs d. 54 runs

70. Khyber Pass is situated in the
a. Karakoram Range
b. Sulaiman Range
c. Hindu Kush Range
d. Himalyan Range

71. In the complete plane the vertical line is called
a. X-axis b. Y-axis
c. Origin d. None of these

72. How much blood does a normal person have in his body?
a. 8% of body weight
b. 7% of body weight
c. 10% of body weight
d. 20% of body weight

73. 1200 kilometers are nearly equal to
a. 1000 miles b. 800 miles
c. 940 miles d. None of these

74. Choose the most suitable indirect speech of 'She said to him "Go downstairs".'
a. She told him to go downstairs
b. She said him to go downstairs
c. She told him that to go downstairs
d. She told him to went downstairs

75. The Urdu-Hindi controversy is said to be the forerunner of the Two Nations Theory. When did this controversy begin?
a. 1857 b. 1860
c. 1862 d. 1867

76. Central Processing Unit (CPU) consists of
a. Control Unit (CU)
b. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
c. Both A and B
d. None of these

77. Shah Abdul Latif wrote his poetry in
a. Punjabi b. Pushto
c. Sindhi d. Balochi

72. 'A Trojan Horse' means
a. A person exercising on a horse
b. An agent in disguise used by the enemy
c. Horses reared in Troy
d. None of these

73. The headquarter of OPEC is in
a. Iran b. Algeria
c. Saudi Arabia d. Kuwait

80. The second most abundant mineral found in the Earth's muscle
a. Iron b. Aluminum
c. Calcium d. Sodium

81. Which one of the following chronic condition is caused by the long exposure of radiation?
a. Kidney Stone b. AIDs
c. Blood Pressure d. Measles

82. Which of the following is an example of exhaustible resources of the earth available to man?
a. Coal b. Natural Gas
c. Petroleum d. Wind

83. Table Mountain is a famous mountain located in
a. South Africa b. Tanzania
c. Somalia d. Nigeria

84. The Islamic Military Alliance to Fight Terrorism (IMAFT) is an intergovernmental counter-terrorism alliance of Muslim countries its headquarters is located in
a. Afghanistan b. Iran
c. Pakistan d. Saudi Arabia

85. Falkland war was fought between UK and Argentina in
a. 1982 b. 1983
c. 1984 d. 1985

86. John Garang de Mabior is well known for founding
a. South Africa b. South Sudan
c. East Timor d. Namibia

87. Which one of the following is not an operating system?
a. Linux b. AVG
c. Windows XP d. Mac OS

88. Complete the number series: 16, 28, 20, 40, 32, 64, ____
a. 58 b. 56
c. 56 d. 48

89. The Security Council has ____ Non-permanent members
a. 8 b. 10
c. 12 d. 14

90. Pakistan has signed and ratified United Nations:
a. Combating Desertification and Drought
b. International Convention on Climate Change
c. International Labor Convention on Child Labor
d. All of these

91. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

92. [illegible]
a. [illegible]
b. [illegible]
c. [illegible]
d. [illegible]

93. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

94. [illegible] which compel
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible]
d. [illegible]

95. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

96. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

97. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

98. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

99. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

100. [illegible]
a. [illegible] b. [illegible]
c. [illegible] d. [illegible]

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PAPER 6

ASSISTANT LIVESTOCK & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT, 2018

Time Allowed: 90 Min. Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the INSTRUCTIONS on ANSWER SHEET and QUESTION PAPER carefully before you start answering.
2. Write your allotted Roll No. in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specific place of ANSWER SHEET
3. Write PAPER CODE on your ANSWER SHEET AND FILL IN THE RELEVANT BUBBLE CODE Carefully. IF YOU FAIL to do so, YOUR ANSWER SHEET will be CANCELLED.
4. Read QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET only.
5. Each question has four options. Fill only one box which you think is the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. 0.25 mark will be deducted for each INCORRECT ANSWER.
6. Instructions for filling box approximately have been given to the ANSWER SHEET. Read them carefully before you attempt the question paper.
7. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the bottom corner.
8. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of the test.
9. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. If 3 chairs and 2 tables cost Rs 700, while 5 chairs and 3 tables cost Rs 1100. What is the cost of 2 chairs and 2 table?
   A. 350 B. 600
   C. 300 D. 450
2. Red blood cells are produced in:
   A. Liver B. Heart
   C. Spleen D. Bone marrow
3. Current president of Syria is:
   A. Abdul Halim Khaddam
   B. Bashar Al Assad
   C. Abdel Fattah el Sisi
   D. Hafez al Assad
4. Archery is the national sport of
   A. China B. Bhutan
   C. Albania D. Burkina Faso
5. The second word war started in
   A. 1939 B. 1250
   C. 1770 D. 1539
6. In MS Word what does Ctrl+= key effect?
   A. Superscript B. Subscript
   C. All caps D. Shadow
7. Bats can fly in the dark because
   A. They are guided by ultrasonic waves produced by them
   B. Any bird can do
   C. They have a better vision in the dark
   D. The pupils of their eyes are very big
8. Change the voice of the following sentence: "The train will not have been caught by her."
   A. She will not have caught the train.
   B. She will not catch the train.
   C. She has not caught the train.
   D. None of these
9. A bag contains 6 black and 8 white balls. 1 ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ball drawn is white?
   A. 3/4 B. 4/7
   C. 1/8 D. 3/7
10. The first women bank was established in 1989 at
    A. Lahore B. Islamabad
    C. Karachi D. Multan
11. Which was the second major battle fought by Muslims under the command of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
    A. Badar B. Uhad
    C. Khandaq D. Khyber
12. Where is Qutb Minar Located?
    A. Mumbai B. Agra
    C. Delhi D. Kolkata

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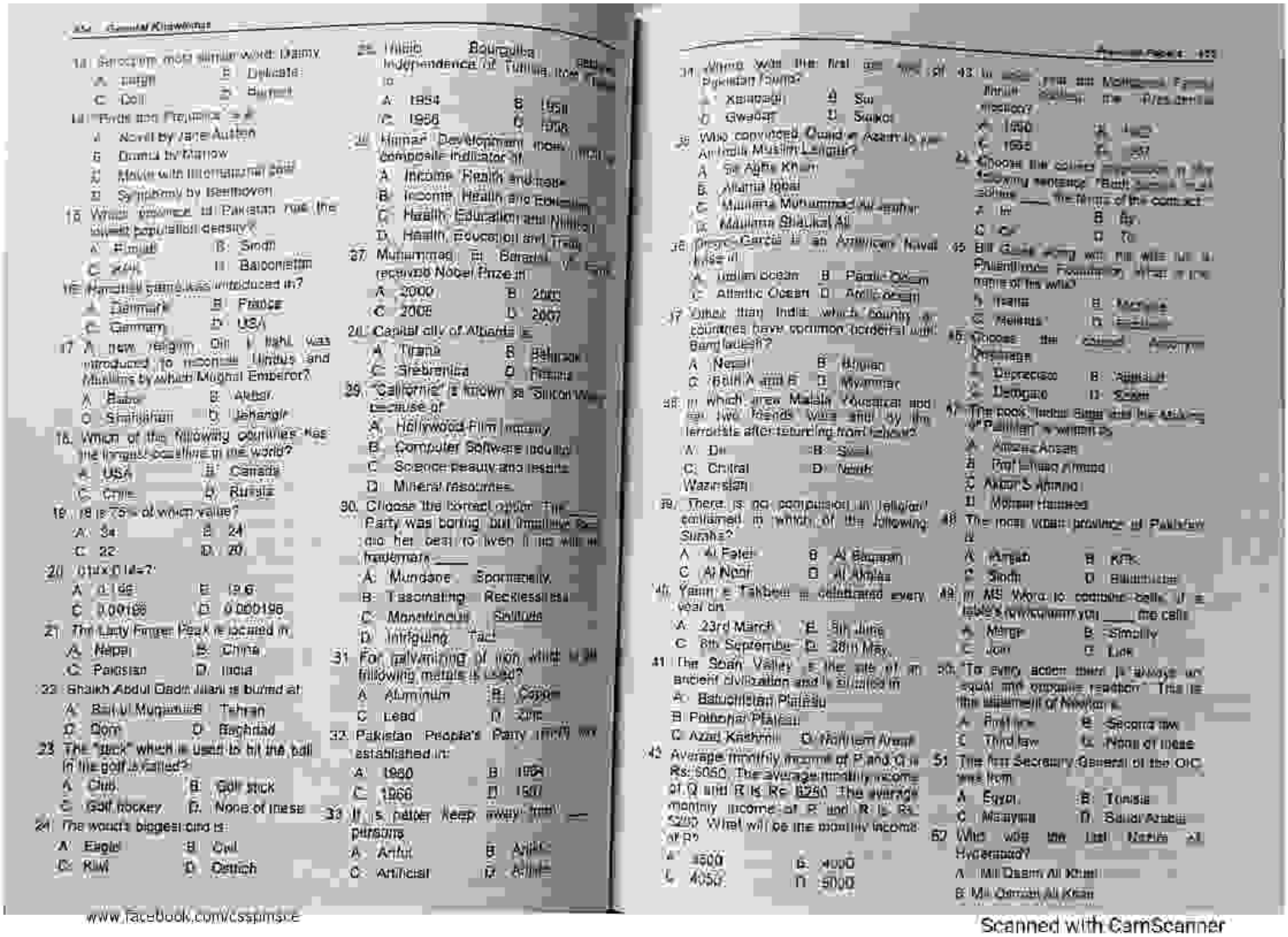

14 General Knowledge

14. Synonym most similar word: Dainty
A. Fragile B. Delicate
C. Cool D. Barrel

15. Pride and Prejudice is a
A. Novel by Jane Austen
B. Drama by Marlow
C. Movie with Mohammad Ali
D. Symphony by Beethoven

16. Which province of Pakistan has the lowest population density?
A. Punjab B. Sindh
C. KPK D. Baloochistan

17. Hamilton game was introduced in?
A. Denmark B. France
C. Germany D. USA

18. A new religion Din I Ilahi was introduced to reconcile Hindus and Muslims by which Mughal Emperor?
A. Babur B. Akbar
C. Shahjahan D. Jahangir

19. Which of the following countries has the longest coastline in the world?
A. USA B. Canada
C. Chile D. Russia

20. If 18 is 75% of which value?
A. 34 B. 24
C. 22 D. 20

21. 0.1x0.1/x=?
A. 0.166 B. 19.6
C. 0.00166 D. 0.000196

22. The Lady Finger Peak is located in
A. Nepal B. China
C. Pakistan D. India

23. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at
A. Bait ul Mukarram B. Tehran
C. Qom D. Baghdad

24. The "stick" which is used to hit the ball in the golf is called?
A. Club B. Golf stick
C. Golf hockey D. None of these

25. The woods biggest bird is:
A. Eagle B. Owl
C. Kiwi D. Ostrich

26. Habib Bourguiba became President of Tunisia, from ... to
A. 1954 B. 1956
C. 1956 D. 1958

27. Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator of
A. Income, Health and Literacy
B. Income, Health and Education
C. Health, Education and Nutrition
D. Health, Education and Trade

28. Muhammad El Baradei ... received Nobel Prize in
A. 2000 B. 2005
C. 2008 D. 2007

29. Capital city of Albania is
A. Tirana B. Belgrade
C. Srebrenica D. Pristina

30. California is known as 'Silicon Valley' because of
A. Hollywood Film industry
B. Computer Software industry
C. Science, beauty and resorts
D. Mineral resources.

31. Choose the correct option: The ... Party was boring, but Imaliwala did her best to liven it up with a few of her trademark ....
A. Mundane ... Spontaneity
B. Fascinating ... Recklessness
C. Monotonous ... Silliness
D. Intriguing ... Fact

32. For galvanizing of iron which of the following metals is used?
A. Aluminum B. Copper
C. Lead D. Zinc

33. Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was established in:
A. 1960 B. 1958
C. 1966 D. 1967

34. If 5 peter keep away from ... persons
A. Artful B. Artic
C. Artificial D. Artiste

34. Who was the first ... of Pakistan Tennis?
A. Xerxes Gi B. Su
C. Gwadar D. Saikot

35. Who convinced Quaid e Azam to join All India Muslim League?
A. Sir Agha Khan
B. Allama Iqbal
C. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
D. Maulana Shaukat Ali

36. Diego Garcia is an American Naval base in
A. Indian Ocean B. Pacific Ocean
C. Atlantic Ocean D. Arctic ocean

37. Other than India, which country or countries have common borders with Bangladesh?
A. Nepal B. Bhutan
C. Both A and B D. Myanmar

38. In which area Malala Yousafzai and her two friends were shot by the terrorists after returning from school?
A. Dir B. Swat
C. Chitral D. North Waziristan

39. There is no compulsion in religion' contained in which of the following Surahs?
A. Al Falaq B. Al Baqarah
C. Al Noor D. Al Anbiya

40. Yaum e Takbeer is celebrated every year on
A. 23rd March B. 5th June
C. 8th September D. 28th May

41. The Soan Valley is the site of an ancient civilization and is situated in
A. Baluchistan Plateau
B. Potwohar Plateau
C. Azad Kashmir D. Northern Areas

42. Average monthly income of P and Q is Rs. 5050. The average monthly income of Q and R is Rs. 6250. The average monthly income of P and R is Rs. 5200. What will be the monthly income of P?
A. 4500 B. 4000
C. 4050 D. 5000

43. In which year was Muhammad Ayub Khan elected the President?
A. 1960 B. 1962
C. 1965 D. 1967

44. Choose the correct preposition in the following sentence: "Both sides must adhere ... the terms of the contract"
A. to B. by
C. on D. for

45. Bill Gates along with his wife is a Philanthropic Founder. What is the name of his wife?
A. Ivana B. Melinda
C. Helena D. Elizabeth

46. Choose the correct Antonym: Decrease
A. Depreciate B. Appreciate
C. Denigrate D. Scam

47. The book 'Indus Saga and the Making of Pakistan' is written by
A. Ahmed Ansari
B. Prof Ishaq Ahmed
C. Akbar S Ahmed
D. Mohsin Hasseed

48. The most vocal province of Pakistan is
A. Punjab B. KPK
C. Sindh D. Baluchistan

49. In MS Word, to combine cells, if a table is selected you ... the cells
A. Merge B. Simplify
C. Join D. Link

50. "For every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction". This is the statement of Newton's
A. First law B. Second law
C. Third law D. None of these

51. The first Secretary General of the OIC was from
A. Egypt B. Tunisia
C. Malaysia D. Saudi Arabia

52. Who was the last Nizam of Hyderabad?
A. Mir Osam Ali Khan
B. Mir Osman Ali Khan

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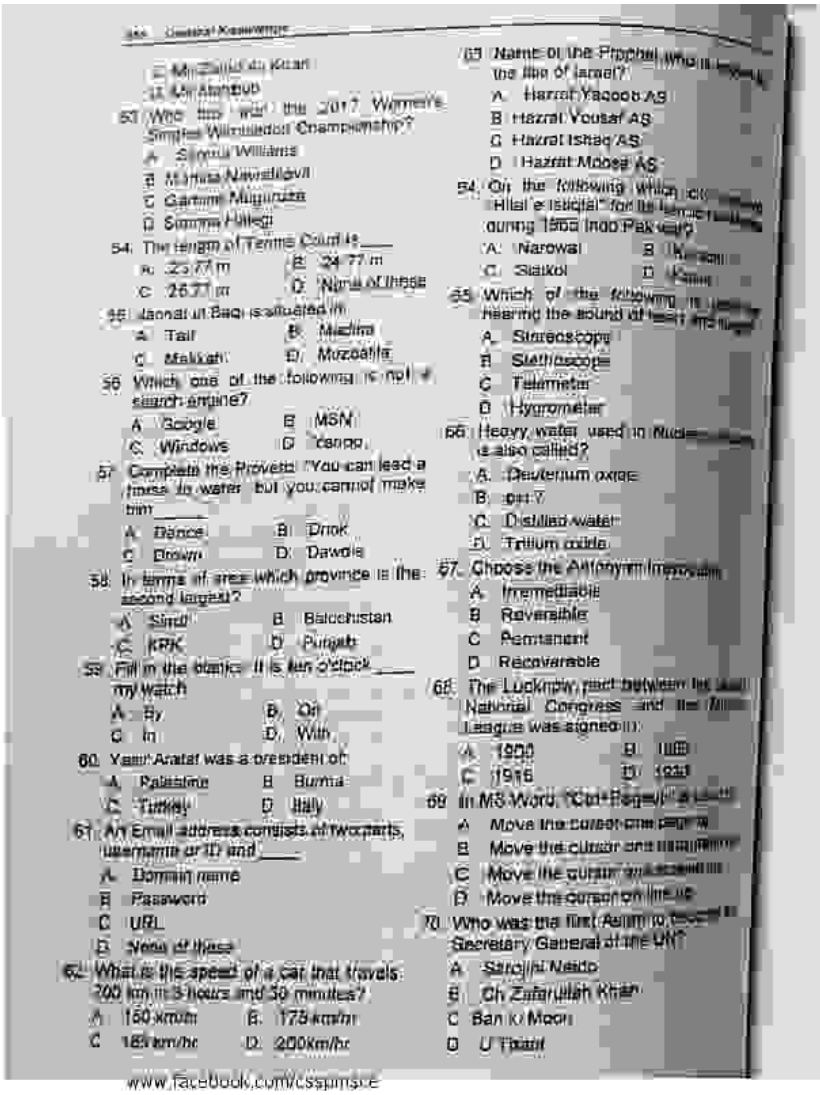

344 General Knowledge

C. Mir Zafrullah Khan
D. Ch Aitazaz

53. Who has won the 2017 Women's Singles Wimbledon Championship?
A. Serena Williams
B. Martina Navratilova
C. Garbine Muguruza
D. Simona Halep

54. The length of Tennis Court is ____
A. 23.77 m
B. 24.77 m
C. 25.77 m
D. None of these

55. Jannat ul Baqi is situated in
A. Taif
B. Madina
C. Makkah
D. Muzdalifa

56. Which one of the following is not a search engine?
A. Google
B. MSN
C. Windows
D. Yahoo

57. Complete the Proverb "You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him ____"
A. Dance
B. Drink
C. Drown
D. Dawdle

58. In terms of area which province is the second largest?
A. Sindh
B. Balochistan
C. KPK
D. Punjab

59. Fill in the blanks: It is ten o'clock ____ my watch
A. By
B. On
C. In
D. With

60. Yasir Arafat was a president of
A. Palestine
B. Burma
C. Turkey
D. Italy

61. An Email address consists of two parts, username or ID and ____
A. Domain name
B. Password
C. URL
D. None of these

62. What is the speed of a car that travels 200 km in 3 hours and 30 minutes?
A. 150 km/h
B. 175 km/hr
C. 185 km/hr
D. 200km/hr

63. Name of the Prophet who is known by the title of Israel?
A. Hazrat Yaqoob AS
B. Hazrat Yousaf AS
C. Hazrat Ishaq AS
D. Hazrat Moosa AS

64. On the following which city [illegible] Hilal e Isqilal" for its [illegible] during 1965 Indo Pak war?
A. Narowal
B. [illegible]
C. Sialkot
D. [illegible]

65. Which of the following is used in hearing the sound of heart and lungs?
A. Stereoscope
B. Stethoscope
C. Telemeter
D. Hygrometer

66. Heavy water used in Nuclear [illegible] is also called?
A. Deuterium oxide
B. pH 7
C. Distilled water
D. Tritium oxide

67. Choose the Antonym from given: Irremediable
A. Irremediable
B. Reversible
C. Permanent
D. Recoverable

68. The Lucknow pact between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League was signed in
A. 1930
B. 1935
C. 1916
D. 1931

69. In MS Word, "Cut-Paste" a [illegible]
A. Move the cursor one page up
B. Move the cursor one [illegible]
C. Move the cursor on a specific [illegible]
D. Move the cursor on line up

70. Who was the first Asian to become Secretary General of the UN?
A. Sarojini Naidu
B. Ch Zafarullah Khan
C. Ban ki Moon
D. U Thant

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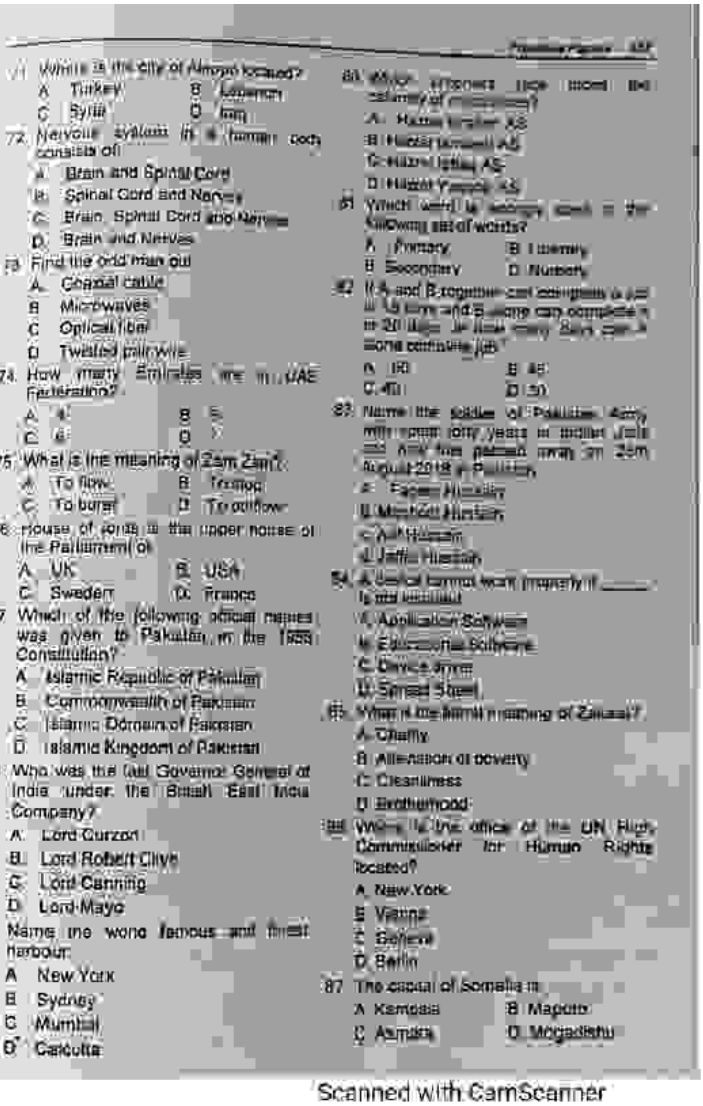

Practice Papers 345

71. Where is the city of Aleppo located?
A. Turkey
B. Lebanon
C. Syria
D. Iran

72. Nervous system in a human body consists of
A. Brain and Spinal Cord
B. Spinal Cord and Nerves
C. Brain, Spinal Cord and Nerves
D. Brain and Nerves

73. Find the odd man out
A. Coaxial cable
B. Microwaves
C. Optical fiber
D. Twisted pair wire

74. How many Emirates are in UAE Federation?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

75. What is the meaning of Zam Zam?
A. To flow
B. To rise
C. To burst
D. To pour

76. House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of
A. UK
B. USA
C. Sweden
D. France

77. Which of the following official names was given to Pakistan in the 1956 Constitution?
A. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
B. Commonwealth of Pakistan
C. Islamic Domain of Pakistan
D. Islamic Kingdom of Pakistan

78. Who was the last Governor General of India under the British East India Company?
A. Lord Curzon
B. Lord Robert Clive
C. Lord Canning
D. Lord Mayo

79. Name the word famous and finest harbour
A. New York
B. Sydney
C. Mumbai
D. Calcutta

80. Which of [illegible] the most [illegible] country of [illegible]?
A. Hazrat Ibrahim AS
B. Hazrat Ismail AS
C. Hazrat Ishaq AS
D. Hazrat Yaqoob AS

81. Which word is wrongly used in the following set of words?
A. Primary
B. Literary
B. Secondary
D. Nursery

82. If A and B together can complete a job in 12 days and B alone can complete it in 20 days. In how many days can A alone complete job?
A. 30
B. 45
C. 40
D. 50

83. Name the soldier of Pakistan Army who spent forty years in military jails and Army has passed away on 25th August 2018 in Pakistan.
A. Fazal Hussain
B. Mukhtar Hussain
C. Altaf Hussain
D. Jaffar Hussain

84. A device cannot work properly if ____ is not installed
A. Application Software
B. Educational Software
C. Device driver
D. Spread Sheet

85. What is the literal meaning of Zakaat?
A. Charity
B. Alleviation of poverty
C. Cleanliness
D. Brotherhood

86. Where is the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights located?
A. New York
B. Vienna
C. Geneva
D. Berlin

87. The capital of Somalia is
A. Kampala
B. Maputo
C. Asmara
D. Mogadishu

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88 Who is the current Vice President of the USA?
A Hillary Clinton
B Al Gore
C Mike Pence
D Joe Biden

89 In a Windows PC, the shortcut key for recording the last action in Microsoft PowerPoint is:
A CTRL + R
B CTRL + Z
C CTRL + Y
D CTRL + O

90 At the time of Independence: there were numerous princely states in India. Which state was the biggest in area?
A Hyderabad (Deccan)
B Jammu and Kashmir
C Junagadh
D Bahawalpur

91 طب روحانی کس شاعر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے؟
A ناصر کاظمی B مجید امجد
C خلیب جالبی D کاشف حسین

92 جملہ مکمل کریں: گاؤں گانے کان کا دشمن ____ کا
A لوگوں B سب
C تاج D حیوان

93 اسلامیت روحی مطالعہ کس کی تصنیف ہے؟
A عظیم جعفری B کرنل محمد خان
C نسیم حجازی D ممتاز مفتی

94 Cock and Bull Story کے درست مطلب کا انتخاب کیجیے؟
A لوک کہانی B بہادروں کی کہانیاں
C جھوٹی کہانی D بھولی بھولی کہانی

95 پانی بھرنا آبدار کی روسے کیا ہے؟
A محض محاورہ ہے
B صرف روزمرہ ہے
C محاورہ بھی ہے اور روزمرہ بھی
D نہ محاورہ ہے نہ روزمرہ

96 [illegible] کی جنگ آزادی کے حوالے سے [illegible] تصنیف ہے۔ اس کے مصنف کون ہیں؟
A علامہ راشد الخیری
B شاہد احمد دہلوی
C مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر
D خواجہ حسن نظامی

97 [illegible] کرنا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب ہے؟
A بال کی کھال اتارنا
B کتر بیونت کرنا
C فائدہ پہنچانا
D نقصان پہنچانا

98 اردو نثر کی پہلی کتاب کون سی ہے؟
A سب رس B [illegible]
C [illegible] D [illegible]

99 خطوط یادگار غالب کے مصنف کون تھے؟
A الطاف حسین حالی
B مرزا غالب
C علامہ اقبال
D سرسید احمد خان

100 [illegible] محاورہ ہے، اس کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟
A پانی پینا
B پانی میں کاغذ کی کشتیاں چلانا
C جھوٹ موٹ کا رونا
D جھوٹ موٹ کا رونا

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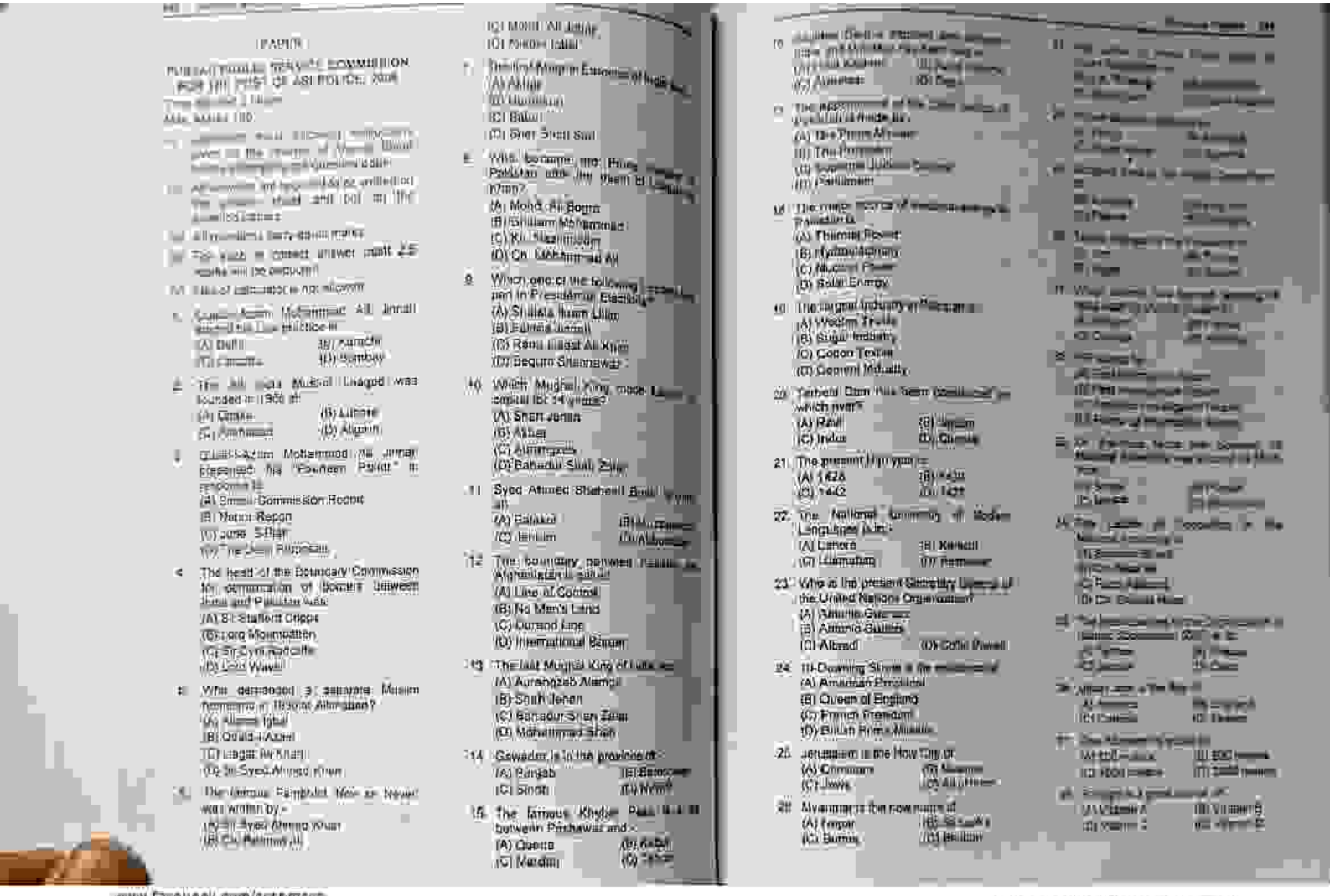

(PAPER I)

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
FOR THE POST OF ASI POLICE, 2008

Time Allowed : 1 Hour
Max. Marks : 100

(i) All questions carry equal marks
(ii) For each correct answer mark 1/5 marks will be awarded.
(iii) Use of calculator is not allowed

1. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah started his practice in
(A) Delhi (B) Karachi
(C) Calcutta (D) Bombay

2. The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at
(A) Dacca (B) Lahore
(C) Amritsar (D) Aligarh

3. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented his "Fourteen Points" in response to
(A) Simon Commission Report
(B) Nehru Report
(C) Jinnah Proposals
(D) The Delhi Proposals

4. The head of the Boundary Commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was
(A) Sir Stafford Cripps
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
(D) Lord Wavell

5. Who demanded a separate Muslim homeland in 1930 at Allahabad?
(A) Allama Iqbal
(B) Quaid-i-Azam
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

6. The famous Pamphlet "Now or Never" was written by :-
(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(B) Ch. Rahmat Ali
(C) Molvi Ali Jinnah
(D) None of these

7. The first Muslim Governor of India was
(A) Akbar
(B) Humayun
(C) Babur
(D) Sher Shah Suri

8. Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the death of Liaqat Ali Khan?
(A) Mohd. Ali Bogra
(B) Ghulam Mohammad
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) Ch. Mohammad Ali

9. Which one of the following was not in Presidential Election?
(A) Shaista Ikram Ullah
(B) Fatima Jinnah
(C) Rana Liaqat Ali Khan
(D) Begum Shahnawaz

10. Which Mughal King made Lahore capital for 14 years?
(A) Shah Jahan
(B) Akbar
(C) Aurangzeb
(D) Bahadur Shah Zafar

11. Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi was an
(A) Educationist
(B) Muslim Leader
(C) Islamic Scholar
(D) All of these

12. The boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called
(A) Line of Control
(B) No Man's Land
(C) Durand Line
(D) International Border

13. The last Mughal King of India was
(A) Aurangzeb Alamgir
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(D) Mohammad Shah

14. Gawadar is in the province of :-
(A) Punjab (B) Balochistan
(C) Sindh (D) NWFP

15. The famous Khyber Pass lies between Peshawar and :-
(A) Quetta (B) Kabul
(C) Mardan (D) Torkham

16. [illegible]
(A) Dollar (B) Pound
(C) American (D) Dinar

17. The Appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan is made by :-
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The President
(C) Supreme Judicial Council
(D) Parliament

18. The major source of electricity in Pakistan is
(A) Thermal Power
(B) Hydroelectricity
(C) Nuclear Power
(D) Solar Energy

19. The largest industry in Pakistan is
(A) Woolen Textile
(B) Sugar Industry
(C) Cotton Textile
(D) Cement Industry

20. Tarbela Dam has been constructed on which river?
(A) Ravi (B) Jhelum
(C) Indus (D) Chenab

21. The present Hijri year is
(A) 1428 (B) 1430
(C) 1442 (D) 1421

22. The National University of Modern Languages is in :
(A) Lahore (B) Karachi
(C) Islamabad (D) Peshawar

23. Who is the present Secretary General of the United Nations Organization?
(A) Antonio Guterres
(B) Antonio Guitres
(C) Ahmad (D) Colin Powell

24. 10 Downing Street is the residence of
(A) American President
(B) Queen of England
(C) French President
(D) British Prime Minister

25. Jerusalem is the Holy City of
(A) Christians (B) Muslims
(C) Jews (D) All of these

26. Myanmar is the new name of
(A) Nepal (B) Sri Lanka
(C) Burma (D) Bhutan

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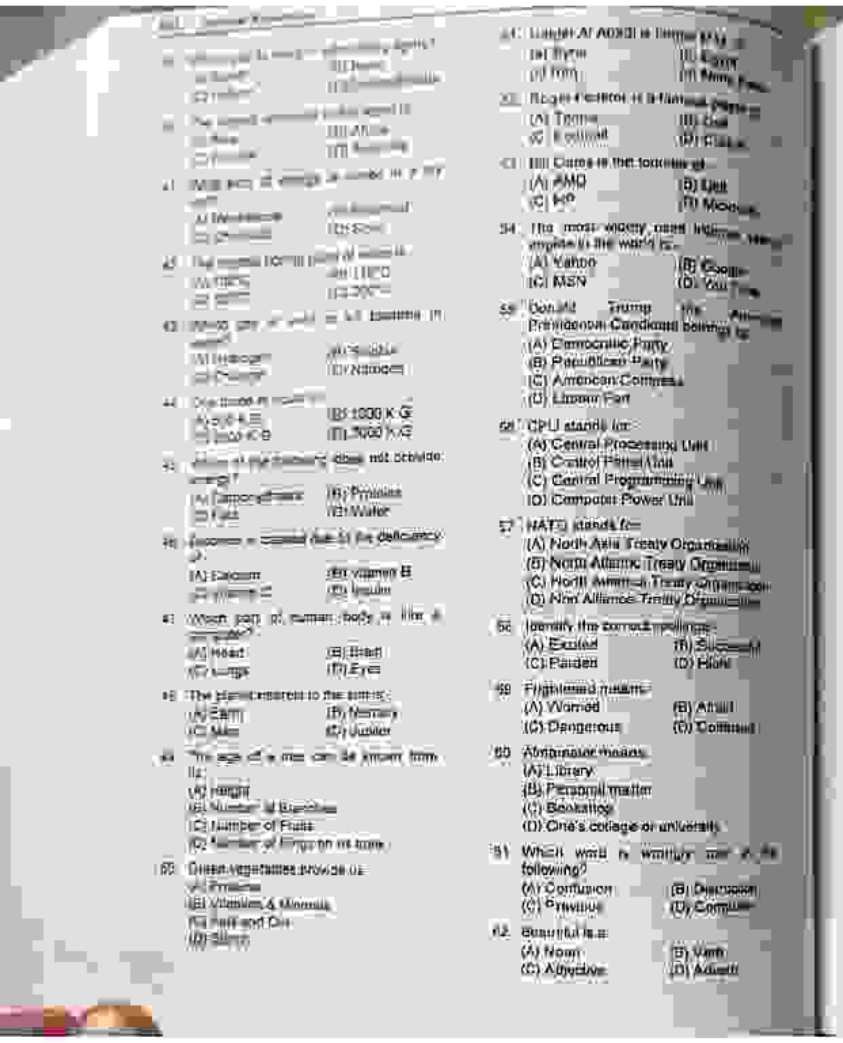


(A) Eyes
(B) Ears
(C) Nose
(D) Skin

41. Which part of human body is like a camera?
(A) Heart
(B) Brain
(C) Lungs
(D) Eyes

42. The planet nearest to the sun is:
(A) Earth
(B) Mercury
(C) Mars
(D) Jupiter

43. The age of a man can be known from his:
(A) Height
(B) Number of Brothers
(C) Number of Fruits
(D) Number of Days in his home

44. Green vegetables provide us:
(A) Proteins
(B) Vitamins & Minerals
(C) Salt and Oil
(D) Starch

45. Largest Air Force in the world is:
(A) Syria
(B) USA
(C) Iran
(D) North Korea

46. Eagle Feather is a National Dress of:
(A) Tonga
(B) Chad
(C) Scotland
(D) China

47. IBM Cares is the technology of:
(A) AMD
(B) Dell
(C) HP
(D) Modem

48. The most widely used search engine in the world is:
(A) Yahoo
(B) Google
(C) MSN
(D) Bing

49. Donald Trump the Republican Presidential Candidate belongs to:
(A) Democratic Party
(B) Republican Party
(C) American Congress
(D) Green Part

50. CPU stands for:
(A) Central Processing Unit
(B) Control Panel Unit
(C) Central Programming Unit
(D) Computer Power Unit

51. NATO stands for:
(A) North Asia Treaty Organization
(B) North Atlantic Treaty Organization
(C) North American Treaty Organization
(D) Non Alliance Treaty Organization

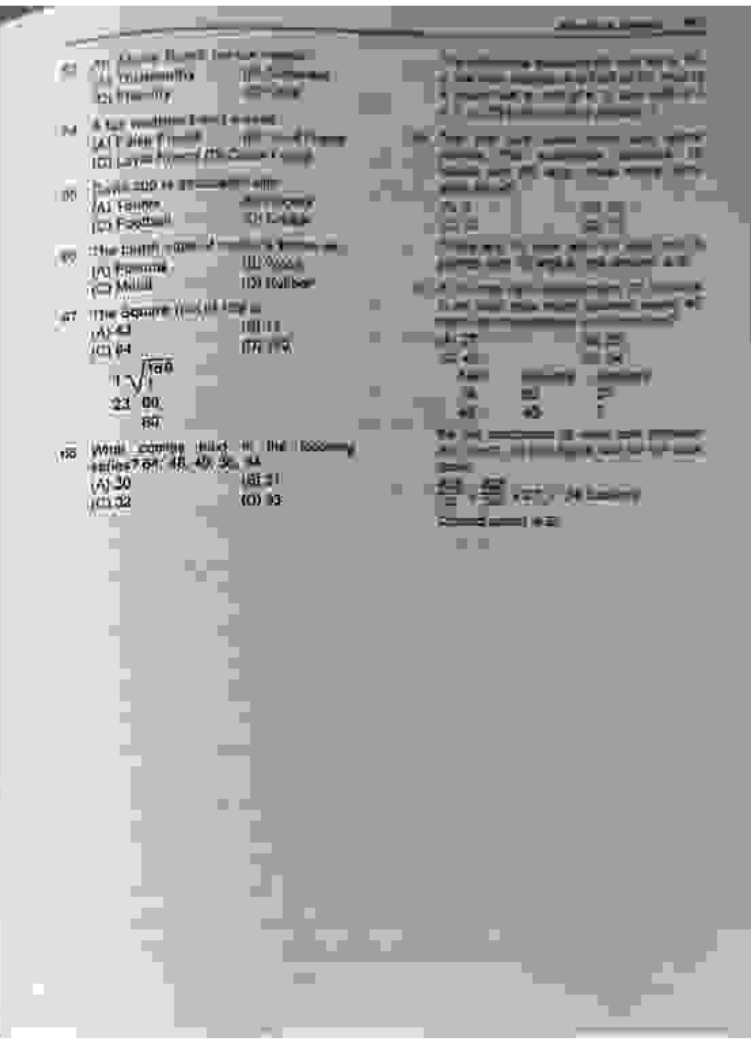
52. Identify the correct spellings:
(A) Excited
(B) Successful
(C) Paraded
(D) Pilot

53. Frightened means:
(A) Worried
(B) Afraid
(C) Dangerous
(D) Confused

54. Abbreviation means:
(A) Library
(B) Personal matter
(C) Bookshop
(D) One's college or university

55. Which word is wrongly used in the following?
(A) Confusion
(B) Discussion
(C) Previous
(D) Computer

56. Beautiful is a:
(A) Noun
(B) Verb
(C) Adjective
(D) Adverb



57. The square root of 169 is:
(A) 43
(B) 13
(C) 64
(D) 119

58. What comes next in the following series? 64, 48, 40, 36, 34
(A) 30
(B) 31
(C) 32
(D) 33

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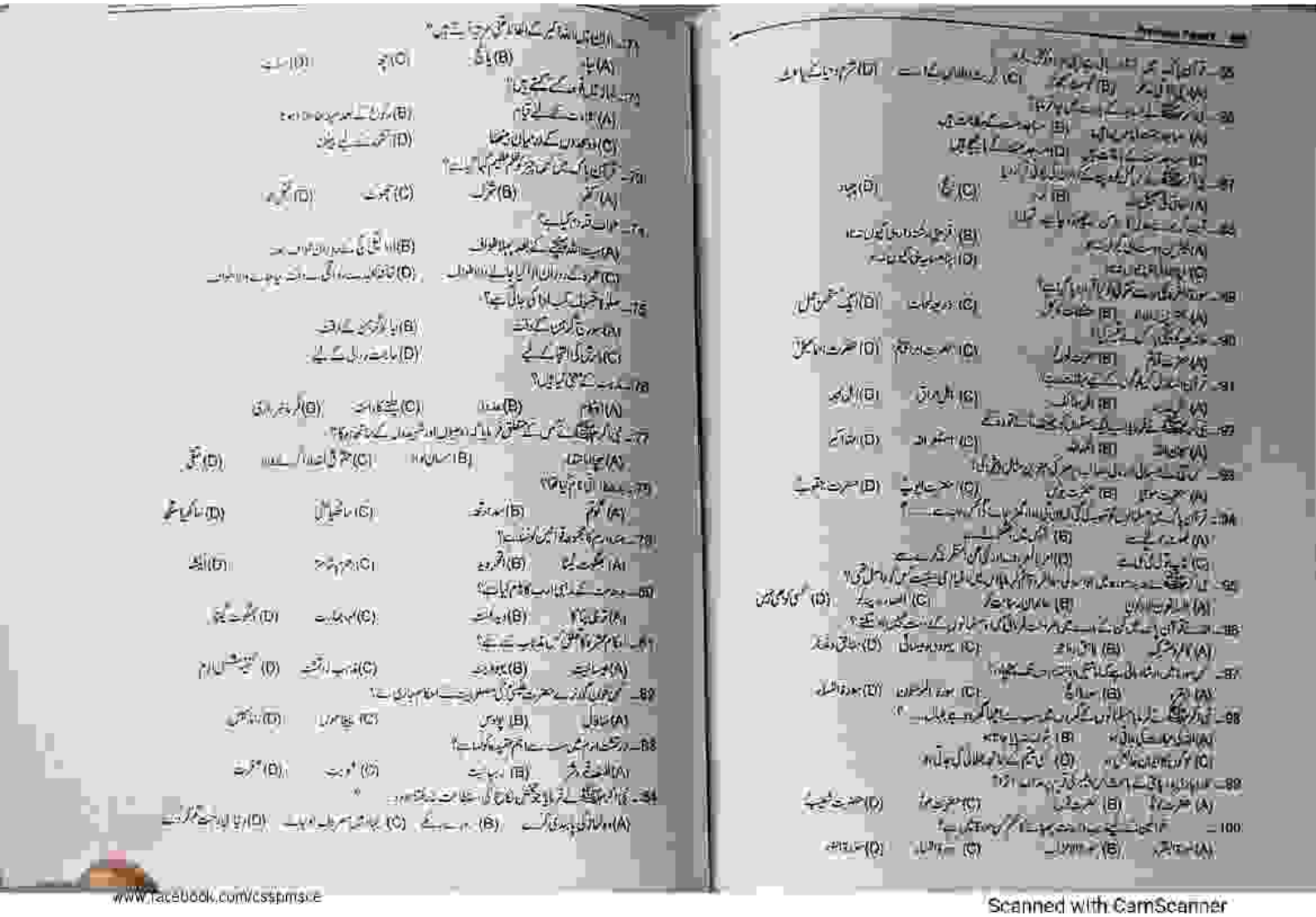

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ANSWERS

1	(d)	2	(iii)	3	(b)	4	(c)
5	(a)	6	(b)	7	(c)	8	(c)
9	(b)	10	(a)	11	(a)	12	(c)
13	(c)	14	(b)	15	(b)	16	(a)
17	(a)	18	(b)	19	(a)	20	(c)
21	(a)	22	(c)	23	(b)	24	(d)
25	(b)	26	(c)	27	(a)	28	(c)
29	(a)	30	(b)	31	(b)	32	(a)
33	(a)	34	(a)	35	(c)	36	(b)
37	(d)	38	(a)	39	(b)	40	(a)
41	(a)	42	(a)	43	(a)	44	(b)
45	(a)	46	(d)	47	(b)	48	(b)
49	(a)	50	(b)	51	(c)	52	(a)
53	(a)	54	(b)	55	(b)	56	(a)
57	(b)	58	(b)	59	(b)	60	(d)
61	(b)	62	(c)	63	(a)	64	(a)
65	(a)	66	(a)	67	(b)	68	(d)
69	(b)	70	(d)	71	(c)	72	(b)
73	(b)	74	(a)	75	(b)	76	(c)
77	(a)	78	(b)	79	(a)	80	(a)
81	(b)	82	(c)	83	(c)	84	(b)
85	(c)	86	(c)	87	(a)	88	(c)
89	(a)	90	(a)	91	(d)	92	(b)
93	(c)	94	(b)	95	(a)	96	(d)
97	(c)	98	(d)	99	(d)	100	(b)

Paper II

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF

EXCISE & TAXATION INSPECTOR 2019

IN THE PUNJAB EXCISE & TAXATION DEPARTMENT

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks 100

Note:

1. All answers are required to be marked on the answer sheet provided with the question paper.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. For each incorrect answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
4. Use of calculator is not allowed.

Q.1 Which country has been declared as a major non-NATO ally of the United States of America?
(a) Turkey (b) Pakistan (c) India (d) Iraq

Q.2 The headquarters of SAARC is located in:
(a) Karachi (b) Colombo (c) Dhaka (d) Kathmandu

Q.3 Pakistan recognized People's Republic of China in:
(a) 1951 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1948

Q.4 The "Strait of Malacca" connects:
(a) Atlantic Ocean with pacific Ocean (b) Black Sea with Mediterranean Sea
(c) Persian Gulf with Arabian Sea (d) Indian Ocean with Pacific Ocean

Q.5 Margala Hills are a part of which mountain range?
(a) Karakoram (b) Hindu Kush (c) Himalayas (d) Western Ghats

Q.6 Sher Shah built the Rohtas Fort at the bank of the
(a) Sutlej (b) Jhelum (c) Kabul (d) Ganga

Q.7 "Tilla Jogian" is:
(a) is a peak in the Sulaiman Range
(b) Finds mention in the epic Ramayana near Rohtas of Warh Sahib
(c) is the place where Buddha is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion
(d) All of these

Q.8 Doaba Rechna is located between the River Chenab and River
(a) Ravi (b) Jhelum (c) Indus (d) Beas

Q.9 The name of delta formed by the Indus River is
(a) Sanda Sindhu (b) Panvad (c) Sundarban Delta (d) Brahmaputra

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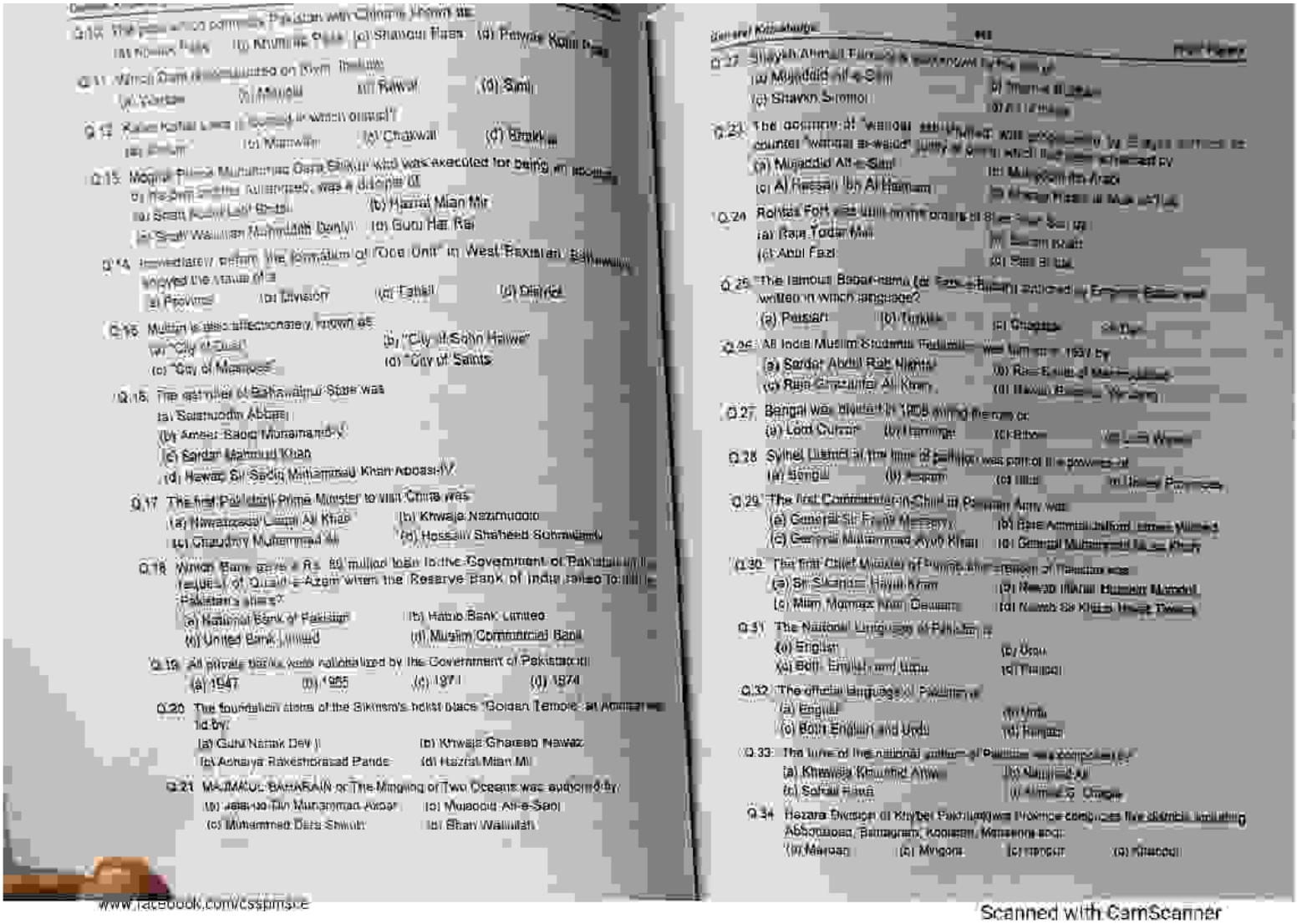

Q.10 The place which connects Pakistan with China is the
(a) Khunjrab Pass (b) Khunjerab Pass (c) Shamozai Pass (d) Peiwar Kotal Pass

Q.11 Which Dam is constructed on River Indus?
(a) Kalabagh (b) Mangla (c) Rawal (d) Sirki

Q.12 Kalar Kahar Lake is located in which district?
(a) Attock (b) Mianwali (c) Chakwal (d) Bhakkar

Q.13 Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani Shaikh Ahmad, who was executed for being an apostate
(a) Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlvi (b) Hamid Mian Mir
(c) Shah Kalim Ullah Sahib (d) Guru Har Rai

Q.14 Immediately before the formation of 'One Unit' in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur enjoyed the status of a
(a) Province (b) Division (c) Tehsil (d) District

Q.15 Multan is also affectionately known as
(a) "City of Dust" (b) "City of Sohni Mahiwal"
(c) "City of Mosques" (d) "City of Saints"

Q.16 The last ruler of Bahawalpur State was
(a) Sadruddin Abbasi
(b) Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-V
(c) Sardar Mahmud Khan
(d) Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi-IV

Q.17 The first Pakistani Prime Minister to visit China was
(a) Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan (b) Khwaja Nazimuddin
(c) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (d) Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy

Q.18 Which Bank gave a Rs. 80 million loan to the Government of Pakistan in the lifetime of Quaid-e-Azam when the Reserve Bank of India failed to release Pakistan's share?
(a) National Bank of Pakistan (b) Habib Bank Limited
(c) United Bank Limited (d) Muslim Commercial Bank

Q.19 All private banks were nationalized by the Government of Pakistan in
(a) 1947 (b) 1955 (c) 1971 (d) 1974

Q.20 The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place 'Golden Temple' at Amritsar was laid by:
(a) Guru Nanak Dev Ji (b) Khwaja Ghareeb Nawaz
(c) Acharya Rakeshprasad Pande (d) Hazrat Mian Mir

Q.21 MAJMA'UL BAHARAIN or The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by
(a) Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar (b) Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani
(c) Muhammad Dara Shikoh (d) Shah Waliullah

Q.22 Shaykh Ahmad Faruqi is well known by the title of
(a) Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (b) Hamid Mian Mir
(c) Shaykh Sirhindi (d) Guru Har Rai

Q.23 The doctrine of "wahdat ash-shuhud" was propounded by Shaykh Ahmad as counter "wahdat al-wujud" theory of Ibn-al-Arabi which had been advocated by
(a) Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (b) Muhyuddin Ibn Arabi
(c) Al Hassan (d) Al Hussain (e) Khwaja Moin-ul-Haq (f) Nil

Q.24 Rohtas Fort was built on the orders of Sher Shah Suri by
(a) Raja Todar Mal (b) Akram Khan
(c) Abul Fazl (d) Bair Bhan

Q.25 The famous Babar-nama (or Tuzk-e-Babari) authored by Emperor Babar was written in which language?
(a) Persian (b) Turkish (c) Chagtai (d) Pushto

Q.26 All India Muslim Students Federation was formed in 1937 by
(a) Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar (b) Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad
(c) Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan (d) Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung

Q.27 Bengal was divided in 1905 during the time of
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Hardinge (c) Ripon (d) Lord Wavell

Q.28 Sylhet District at the time of partition was part of the province of
(a) Bengal (b) Assam (c) Bihar (d) United Provinces

Q.29 The first Commander-in-Chief in Pakistan Army was
(a) General Sir Frank Messervy (b) Rear Admiral Jefford James Willett
(c) General Muhammad Ayub Khan (d) General Muhammad Musa Khan

Q.30 The first Chief Minister of Sindh after merger of Province was
(a) Sir Sikander Hayat Khan (b) Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot
(c) Mian Mumtaz Khan Daultana (d) Nawab Sir Khizar Hayat Tiwana

Q.31 The National Language of Pakistan is
(a) English (b) Urdu
(c) Both English and Urdu (d) Punjabi

Q.32 The official language of Pakistan is
(a) English (b) Urdu
(c) Both English and Urdu (d) Punjabi

Q.33 The tune of the national anthem of Pakistan was composed by
(a) Khawaja Khurshid Anwar (b) Nisar Bazmi
(c) Sohail Rana (d) Ahmad G. Chagla

Q.34 Hazara Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Battagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and
(a) Mansehra (b) Mingora (c) Haripur (d) Khanpur

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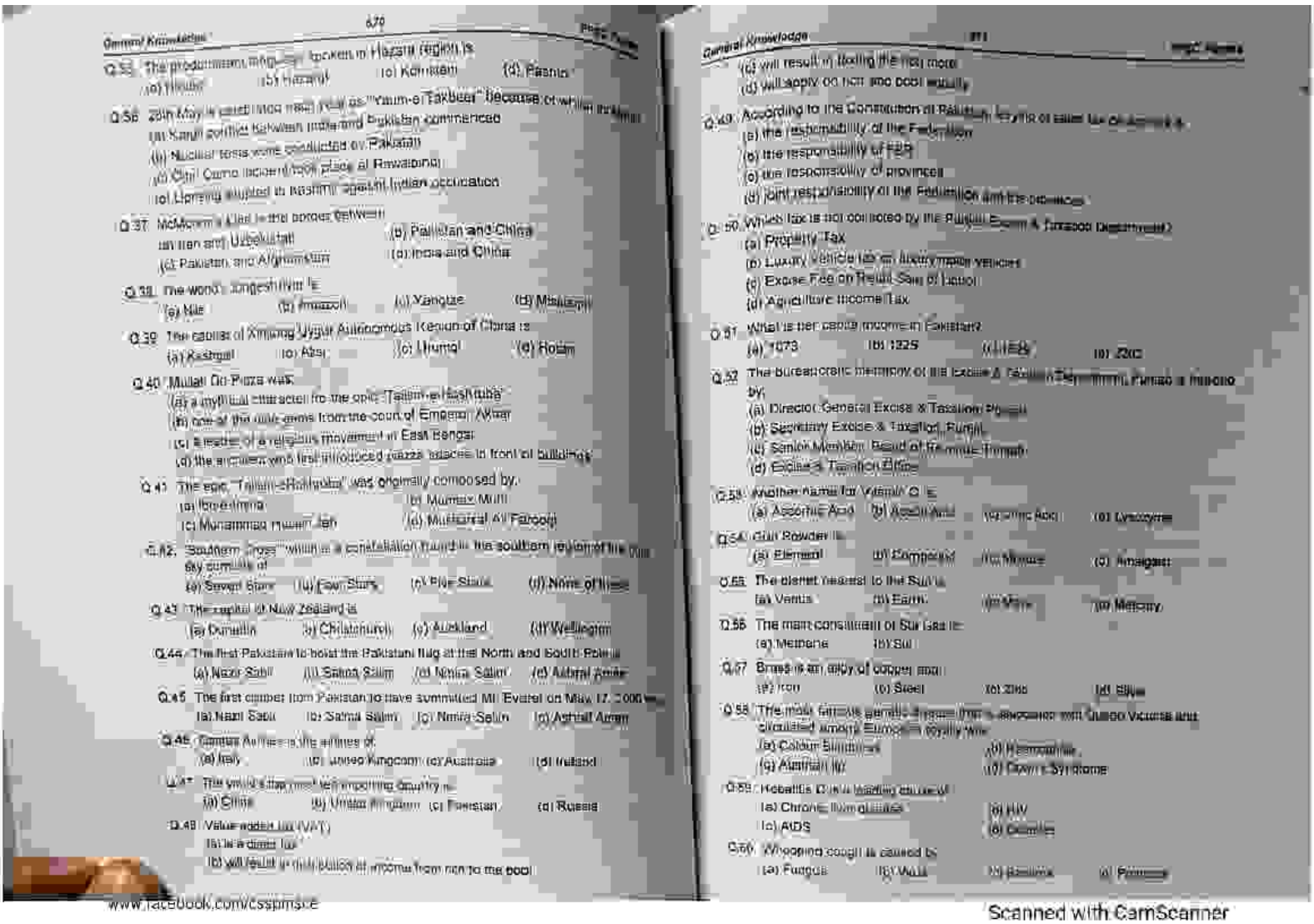

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Q.35 The predominant ethnic group spoken in Hazara region is
(a) Hindko (b) Hazarvi (c) Kohistani (d) Pashto

Q.36 25th May is used and was read as "Youm-e-Takbeer" because on which it was
(a) Land conflict between India and Pakistan commenced
(b) Nuclear tests were conducted by Pakistan
(c) Civil Coup incident took place at Rawalpindi
(d) Uprising erupted in Kashmir against Indian occupation

Q.37 McMahon's Line is the border between
(a) Iran and Uzbekistan (b) Pakistan and China
(c) Pakistan and Afghanistan (d) India and China

Q.38 The word 'Jungle' in is
(a) Nile (b) Amazon (c) Yangtze (d) Mississippi

Q.39 The capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China is
(a) Kashgar (b) Abai (c) Urumqi (d) Rotan

Q.40 Mullah Do Piaza was
(a) a mythical character in the epic 'Tilism-e-Hoshruba'
(b) one of the nine gems from the court of Emperor Akbar
(c) a leader of a religious movement in East Bengal
(d) the architect who first introduced gazza blocks in front of buildings

Q.41 The epic 'Tilism-e-Hoshruba' was originally composed by
(a) Ibne Ishma (b) Mumtaz Mufti
(c) Muhammad Hussain Jah (d) Muhammad Ali Farooqi

Q.42 'Southern Cross' which is a constellation found in the southern hemisphere of the sky consists of
(a) Seven Stars (b) Four Stars (c) Five Stars (d) None of these

Q.43 The capital of New Zealand is
(a) Dunedin (b) Christchurch (c) Auckland (d) Wellington

Q.44 The first Pakistani to hoist the Pakistani flag at the North and South Poles is
(a) Nazir Sabir (b) Samia Salim (c) Nimia Salim (d) Ashraf Amin

Q.45 The first citizen from Pakistan to have summited Mt Everest on May 17, 2006 was
(a) Nazir Sabir (b) Samia Salim (c) Nimia Salim (d) Ashraf Amin

Q.46 Qantas Airlines is the airlines of
(a) Italy (b) United Kingdom (c) Australia (d) Ireland

Q.47 The world's biggest wheat importing country is
(a) China (b) United Kingdom (c) Pakistan (d) Russia

Q.48 Value added tax (VAT)
(a) is a direct tax
(b) will result in more burden of income from rich to the poor

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(c) will result in taxing the rich more
(d) will apply on rich and poor equally

Q.49 According to the Constitution of Pakistan, levying of sales tax on services is
(a) the responsibility of the Federation
(b) the responsibility of FBR
(c) the responsibility of provinces
(d) joint responsibility of the Federation and the provinces

Q.50 Which tax is not collected by the Punjab Excise & Taxation Department?
(a) Property Tax
(b) Luxury Vehicle tax on luxury motor vehicles
(c) Excise Fee on Retail Sale of Liquor
(d) Agriculture Income Tax

Q.51 What is per capita income in Pakistan?
(a) 1073 (b) 1225 (c) 1548 (d) 2300

Q.52 The bureaucratic hierarchy of the Excise & Taxation Department, Punjab is headed by
(a) Director General Excise & Taxation Punjab
(b) Secretary Excise & Taxation, Punjab
(c) Senior Member, Board of Revenue Punjab
(d) Excise & Taxation Officer

Q.53 Another Name for Vitamin C is
(a) Ascorbic Acid (b) Acetic Acid (c) Citric Acid (d) Lysozyme

Q.54 Coal Powder is
(a) Element (b) Compound (c) Mixture (d) Amalgam

Q.55 The planet nearest to the Sun is
(a) Venus (b) Earth (c) Mars (d) Mercury

Q.56 The main constituent of Sui gas is
(a) Methane (b) Sui

Q.57 Brass is an alloy of copper and
(a) Iron (b) Steel (c) Zinc (d) Silver

Q.58 The most famous genetic disease that is associated with Indian Vaccine and circulated among Europeans is
(a) Colour Blindness (b) Haemophilia
(c) Albinism (d) Down's Syndrome

Q.59 Hepatitis B is a leading cause of
(a) Chronic liver disease (b) HIV
(c) AIDS (d) Diabetes

Q.60 Whooping cough is caused by
(a) Fungus (b) Virus (c) Bacteria (d) Protozoa

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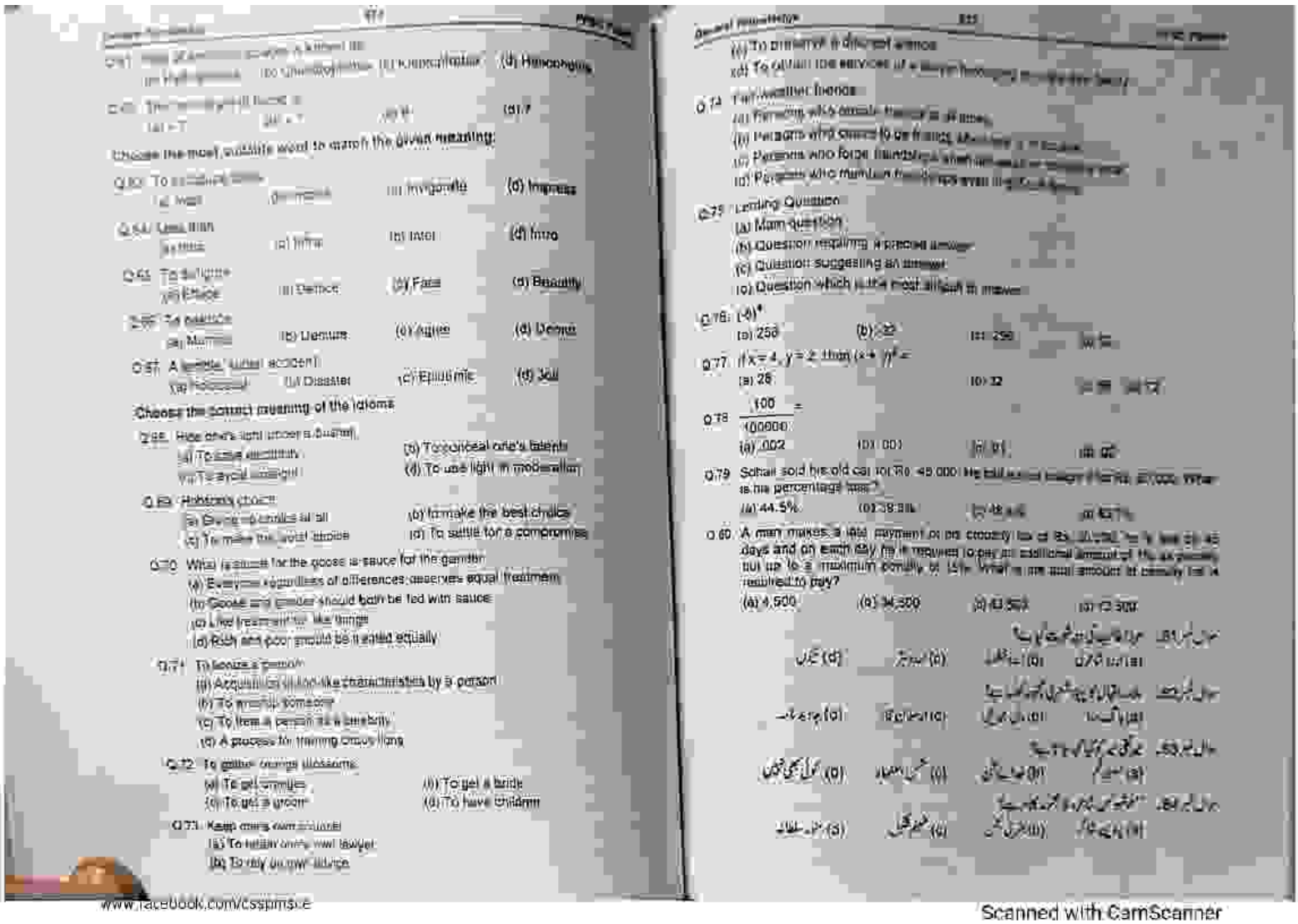

Choose the most suitable word to match the given meaning:

Q.70 To [illegible]
(a) Insist (b) Demand (c) Invigorate (d) Impress

Q.71 Less than
(a) Little (b) Intol (d) Intro

Q.72 To [illegible]
(a) Chide (b) Detract (c) Fade (d) Beauty

Q.73 To exercise
(a) Maintain (b) Declare (c) Agree (d) Decide

Q.74 A [illegible] (road accident)
(a) Accidental (b) Disaster (c) Epidemic (d) Jail

Choose the correct meaning of the idioms

Q.75 Hide one's light under a bushel
(a) To use electricity (b) To conceal one's talents
(c) To avoid sunlight (d) To use light in moderation

Q.76 Hobson's choice
(a) Being undecided at all (b) To make the best choice
(c) To make the worst choice (d) To settle for a compromise

Q.70 What is meant for the goose is sauce for the gander
(a) Everyone regardless of differences deserves equal treatment
(b) Goose and gander should both be fed with sauce
(c) Like treatment for like things
(d) Rich and poor should be treated equally

Q.71 To locate a person
(a) Acquisition of good-like characteristics by a person
(b) To promote someone
(c) To treat a person as a celebrity
(d) A process for training crocodiles

Q.72 To gather orange blossoms
(a) To get married (b) To get a bride
(c) To get a groom (d) To have children

Q.73 Keep one's own counsel
(a) To retain one's own lawyer
(b) To rely on own advice

(c) To preserve a discreet silence
(d) To obtain the services of a lawyer [illegible]

Q.74 Fair-weather friends
(a) Persons who remain friends at all times
(b) Persons who cease to be friends [illegible]
(c) Persons who force friendships [illegible]
(d) Persons who maintain friendship [illegible]

Q.75 Leading Question
(a) Main question
(b) Question requiring a precise answer
(c) Question suggesting an answer
(d) Question which is the most difficult to answer

Q.76 $(-5)^4$
(a) 256 (b) -20 (c) 256 [illegible]

Q.77 If $x = 4$, $y = 2$ then $(x+y)^2 =$
(a) 28 (b) 32 [illegible]

Q.78 $\frac{100}{100000} =$
(a) .002 (b) .00 (c) .01 [illegible]

Q.79 Sohail sold his old car for Rs. 45,000. He had [illegible]. What is his percentage loss?
(a) 44.5% (b) 38.8% (c) 48.4% (d) 43.7%

Q.80 A man makes a late payment of his property tax of Rs. [illegible] he is late by 45 days and on each day he is required to pay an additional amount of Rs. six paisa, but up to a maximum penalty of Rs. [illegible]. What is the total amount of penalty he is required to pay?
(a) 4,500 (b) 36,500 (c) 43,500 (d) 45,000

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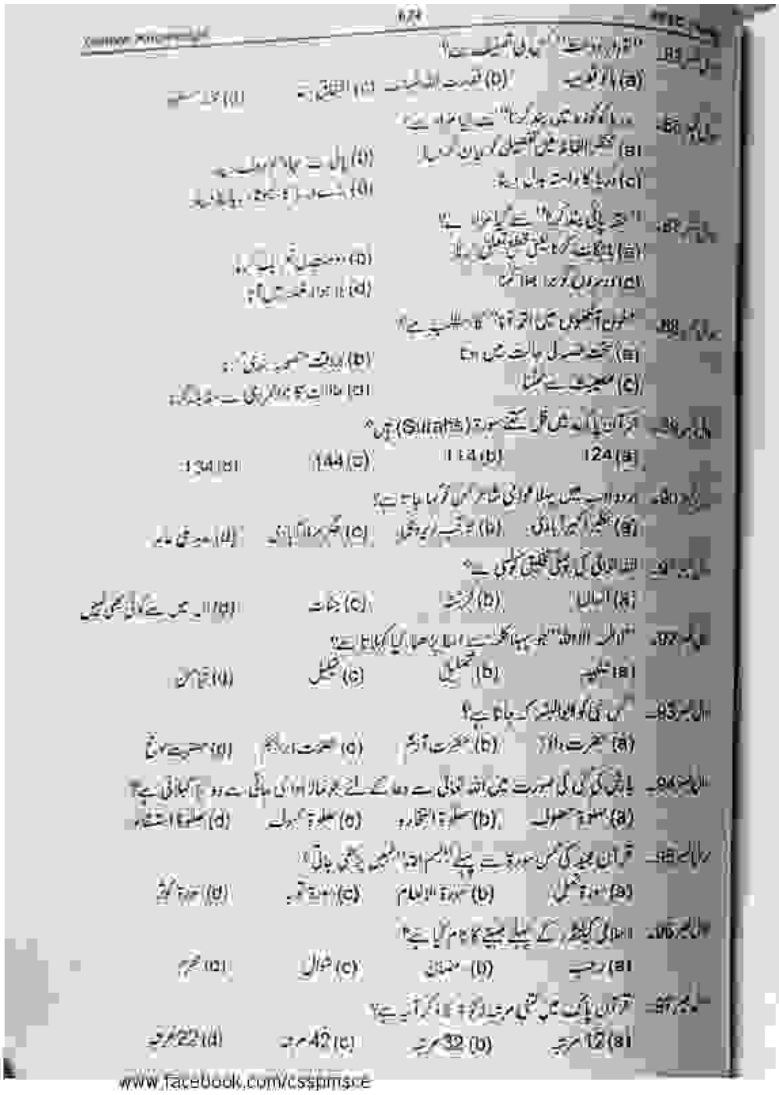

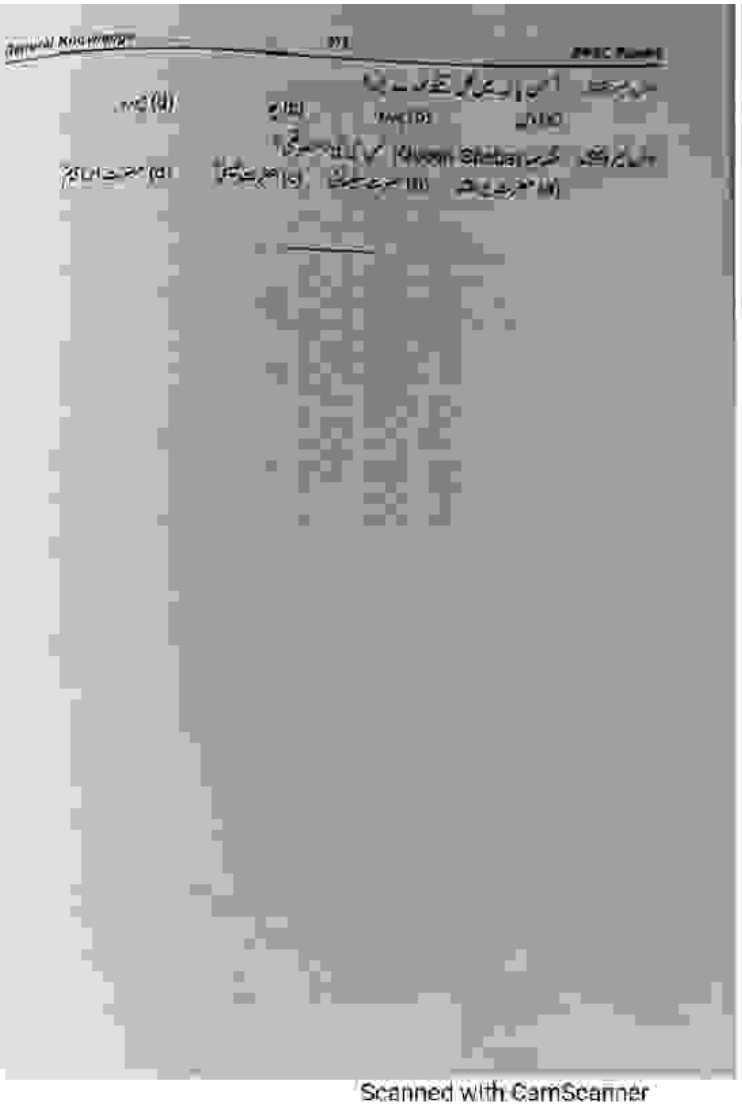

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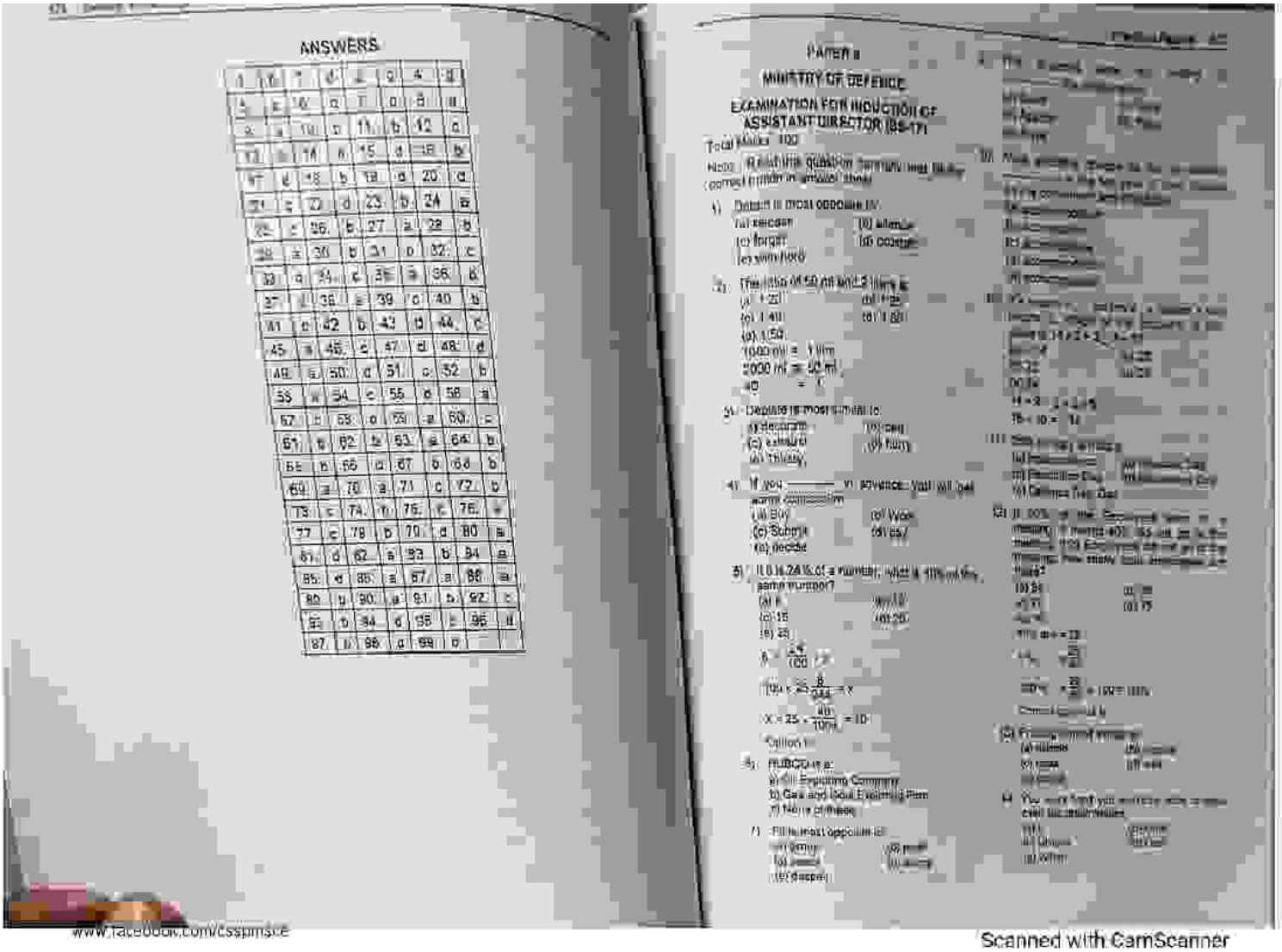

ANSWERS

1	b	2	d	3	c	4	d
5	a	6	c	7	b	8	a
9	a	10	b	11	b	12	c
13	c	14	a	15	d	16	b
17	d	18	b	19	a	20	d
21	c	22	d	23	b	24	a
25	c	26	b	27	a	28	b
29	a	30	b	31	b	32	c
33	a	34	c	35	a	36	d
37	d	38	a	39	c	40	b
41	b	42	b	43	b	44	c
45	a	46	c	47	d	48	d
49	b	50	d	51	c	52	b
53	a	54	c	55	b	56	a
57	b	58	b	59	a	60	c
61	a	62	b	63	a	64	b
65	b	66	d	67	b	68	b
69	a	70	a	71	c	72	b
73	c	74	b	75	c	76	a
77	c	78	b	79	d	80	a
81	d	82	a	83	b	84	a
85	d	86	a	87	a	88	a
89	b	90	a	91	b	92	c
93	b	94	d	95	c	96	d
97	b	98	a	99	b		

Paper II

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

EXAMINATION FOR INDUCTION OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (BS-17)

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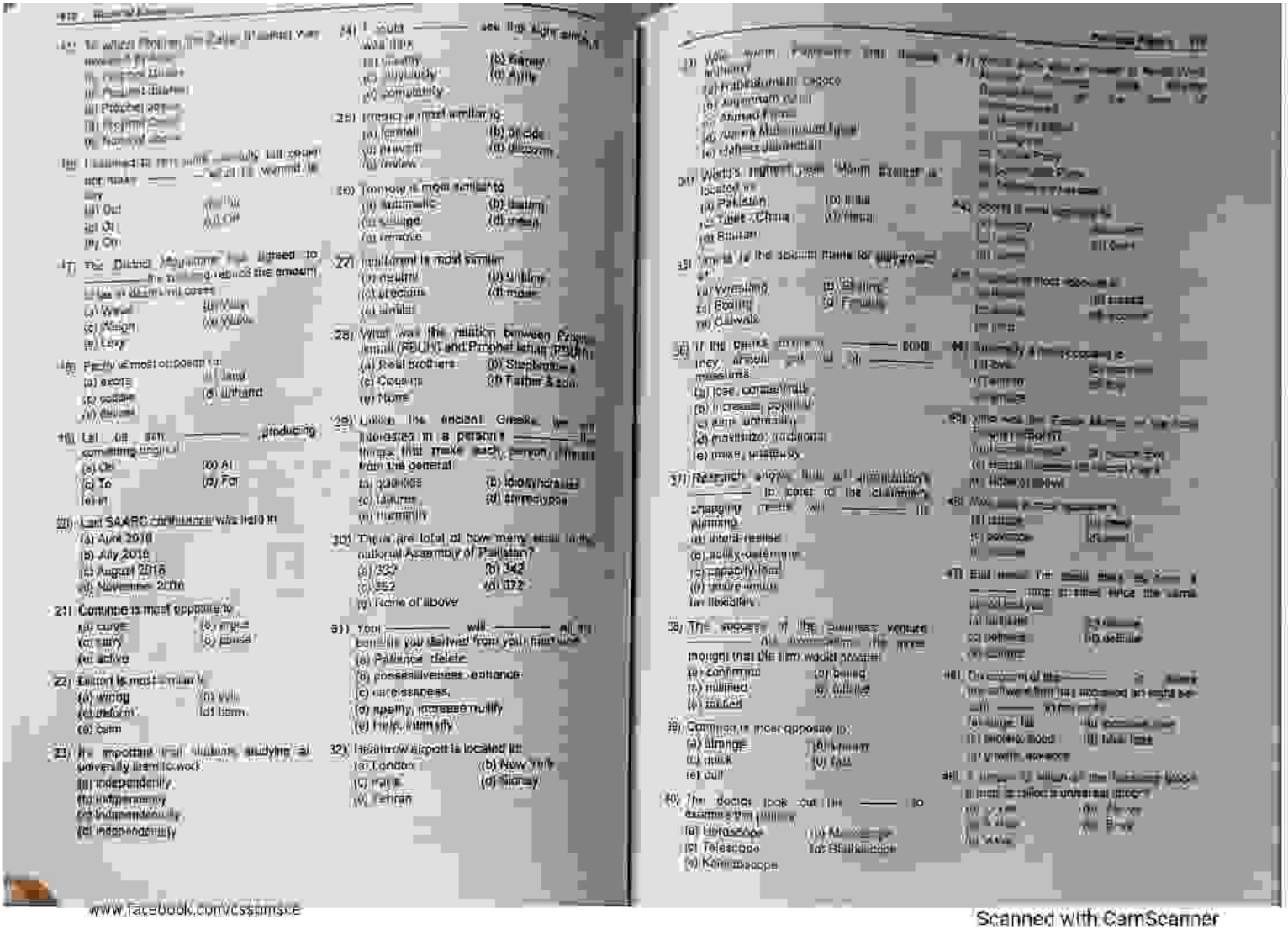

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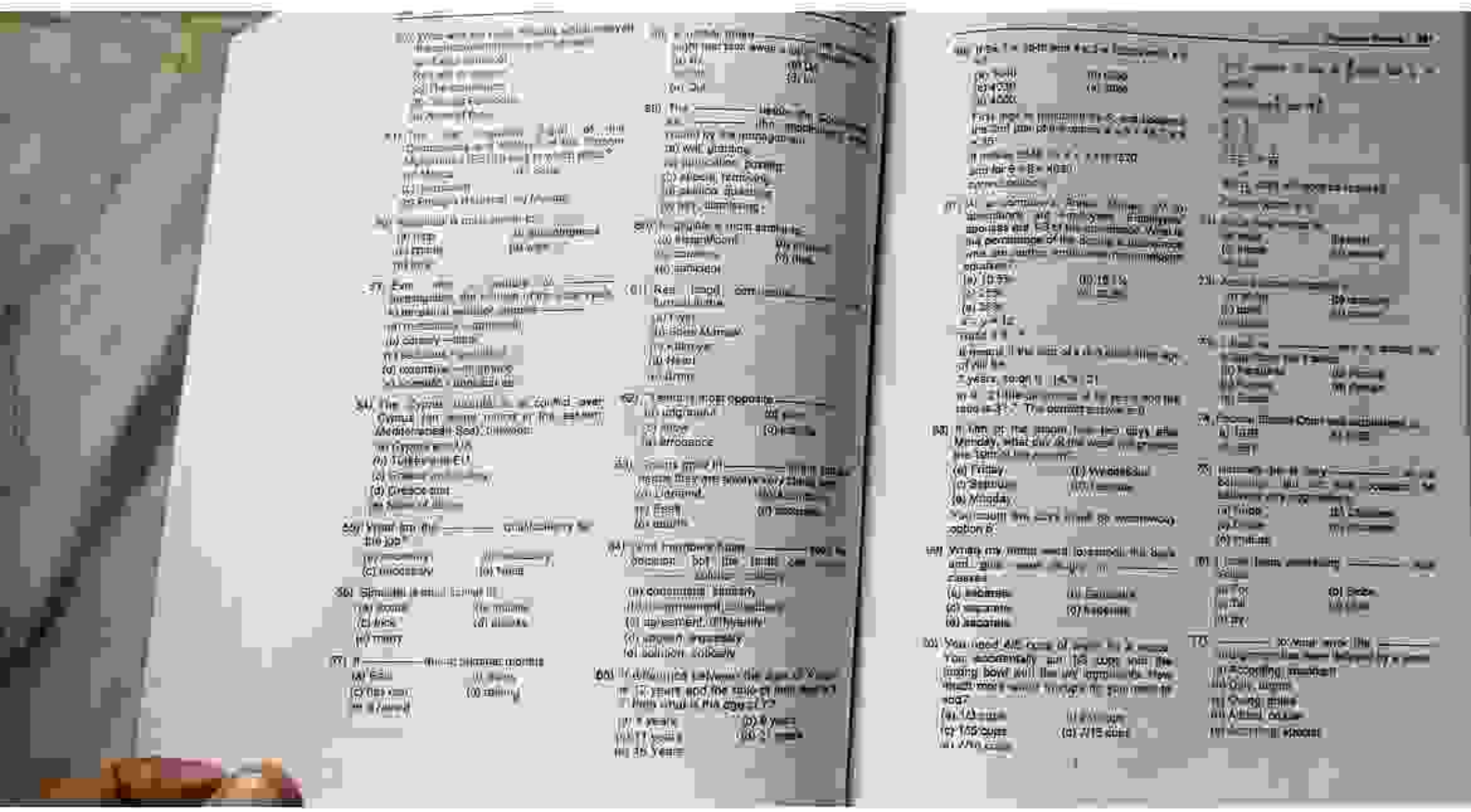

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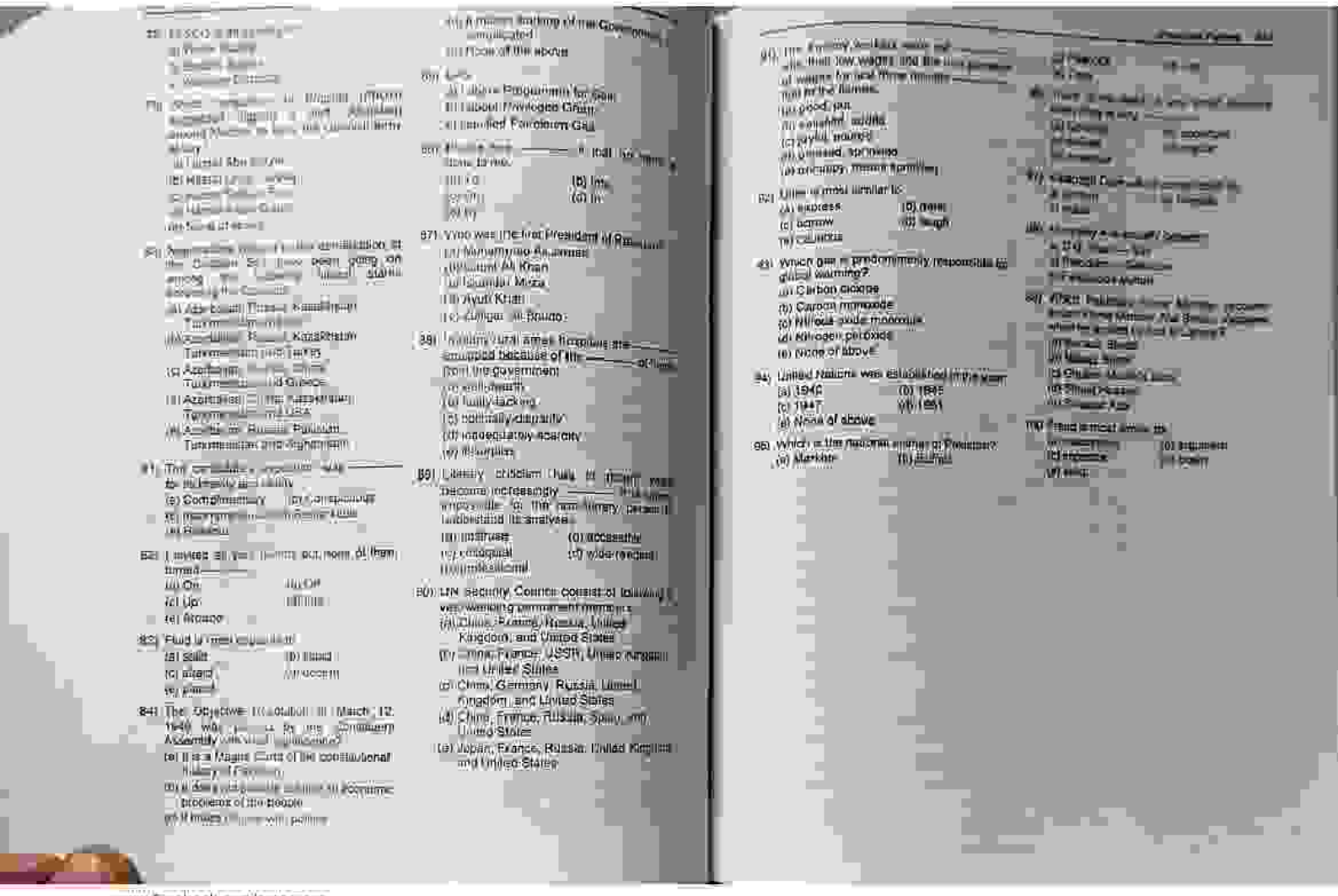

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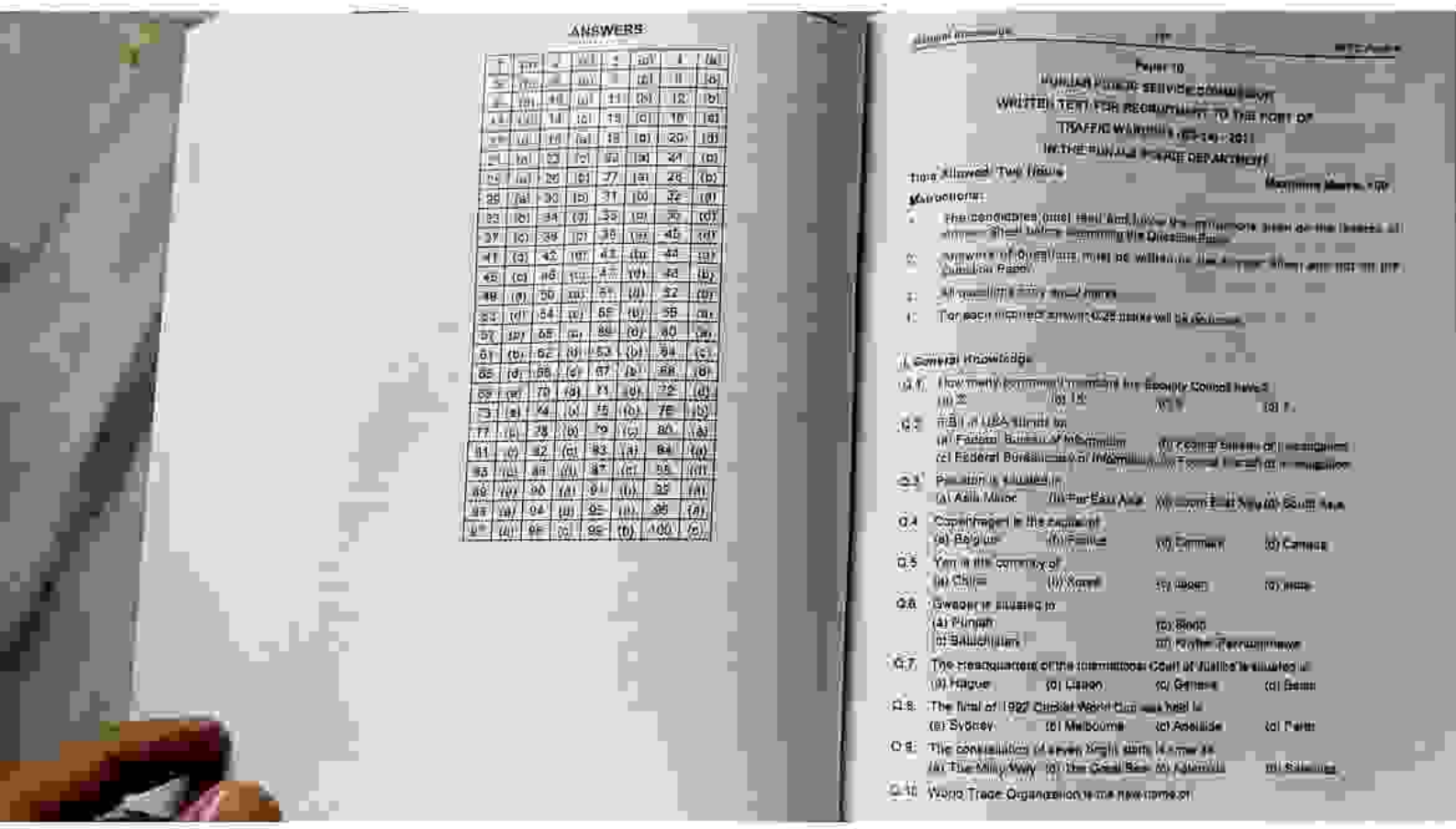

ANSWERS

1	(a)	2	(a)	3	(a)	4	(a)
5	(a)	6	(a)	7	(c)	8	(c)
9	(a)	10	(a)	11	(b)	12	(b)
13	(a)	14	(c)	15	(c)	16	(a)
17	(a)	18	(a)	19	(b)	20	(b)
21	(a)	22	(c)	23	(a)	24	(c)
25	(a)	26	(b)	27	(a)	28	(b)
29	(a)	30	(b)	31	(b)	32	(a)
33	(b)	34	(c)	35	(c)	36	(d)
37	(c)	38	(c)	39	(a)	40	(d)
41	(c)	42	(a)	43	(b)	44	(a)
45	(c)	46	(a)	47	(a)	48	(b)
49	(a)	50	(a)	51	(a)	52	(a)
53	(d)	54	(a)	55	(b)	56	(a)
57	(a)	58	(c)	59	(b)	60	(a)
61	(b)	62	(b)	63	(b)	64	(c)
65	(d)	66	(c)	67	(b)	68	(a)
69	(a)	70	(a)	71	(a)	72	(d)
73	(a)	74	(c)	75	(b)	76	(b)
77	(b)	78	(b)	79	(c)	80	(a)
81	(c)	82	(c)	83	(a)	84	(a)
85	(c)	86	(b)	87	(c)	88	(d)
89	(a)	90	(a)	91	(b)	92	(a)
93	(a)	94	(a)	95	(a)	96	(a)
97	(a)	98	(c)	99	(b)	100	(c)

Paper to
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
TRAFFIC WARDENS (BS-16) - 2011
IN THE PUNJAB TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks = 100

Instructions:

i. The candidates must mark their answers on the basis of ... sheet before ... the Question Paper.

ii. Answers of Questions must be written in the ... sheet and not in the Question Paper.

iii. All questions carry equal marks.

iv. For each incorrect answer, 0.25 marks will be deducted.

I. General Knowledge

Q.1. How many ... members for Security Council have?
(a) 2 (b) 10 (c) 5 (d) 7

Q.2. FBI of USA stands for
(a) Federal Bureau of Information (b) Federal Bureau of Investigation
(c) Federal Bureau of Intelligence (d) Federal Bureau of Inspection

Q.3. Pakistan is situated in
(a) Asia Minor (b) Far East Asia (c) ... (d) South Asia

Q.4. Copenhagen is the capital of
(a) Belgium (b) France (c) Germany (d) Canada

Q.5. Yen is the currency of
(a) China (b) Korea (c) Japan (d) India

Q.6. Swaps is situated in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Baluchistan (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Q.7. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is situated at
(a) Hague (b) Lisbon (c) Geneva (d) Berne

Q.8. The final of 1992 Cricket World Cup was held in
(a) Sydney (b) Melbourne (c) Adelaide (d) Perth

Q.9. The confluence of seven ... dam is near ...
(a) The Milky Way (b) The Dead Sea (c) Khanpur (d) Sulaiman

Q.10. World Trade Organization is the new name of

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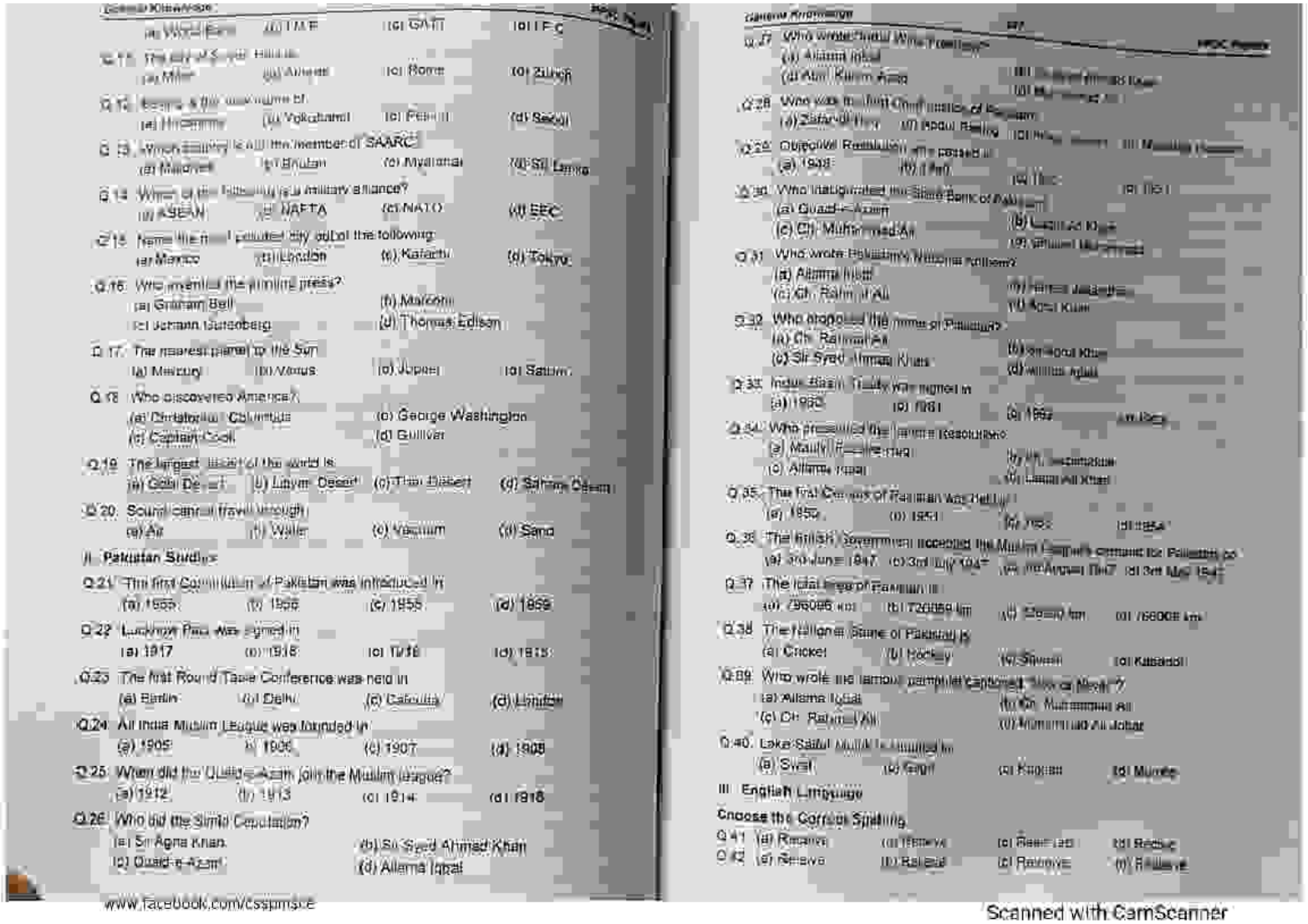

(a) World Bank (b) I.M.F (c) GATT (d) I.F.C

Q.11. The city of U.S. Hill is
(a) Milan (b) Ahmedabad (c) Rome (d) Zurich

Q.12. Kobe is the new name of
(a) Hiroshima (b) Yokohama (c) Pearl (d) Seoul

Q.13. Which country is not the member of SAARC?
(a) Maldives (b) Bhutan (c) Myanmar (d) Sri Lanka

Q.14. Which of the following is a military alliance?
(a) ASEAN (b) NAFTA (c) NATO (d) EEC

Q.15. Name the most populated city out of the following:
(a) Mexico (b) London (c) Karachi (d) Tokyo

Q.16. Who invented the printing press?
(a) Graham Bell (b) Marconi
(c) Johann Gutenberg (d) Thomas Edison

Q.17. The nearest planet to the Sun
(a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn

Q.18. Who discovered America?
(a) Christopher Columbus (b) George Washington
(c) Captain Cook (d) Gulliver

Q.19. The largest desert of the world is
(a) Gobi Desert (b) Libyan Desert (c) Thar Desert (d) Sahara Desert

Q.20. Sound cannot travel through
(a) Air (b) Water (c) Vacuum (d) Sand

II. Pakistan Studies

Q.21. The first Constitution of Pakistan was introduced in
(a) 1955 (b) 1956 (c) 1958 (d) 1959

Q.22. Lucknow Pact was signed in
(a) 1917 (b) 1918 (c) 1916 (d) 1915

Q.23. The first Round Table Conference was held in
(a) Berlin (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) London

Q.24. All India Muslim League was founded in
(a) 1905 (b) 1906 (c) 1907 (d) 1908

Q.25. When did the Quaid-e-Azam join the Muslim league?
(a) 1912 (b) 1913 (c) 1914 (d) 1916

Q.26. Who did the Simla Deputation?
(a) Sir Agha Khan (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Quaid-e-Azam (d) Allama Iqbal

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Q.27. Who wrote "Shikwa"?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

Q.28. Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?
(a) Zafarullah (b) Abdul Rashid

Q.29. Objective Resolution was passed in
(a) 1948 (b) 1947

Q.30. Who inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali

Q.31. Who wrote Pakistan's National anthem?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(c) Ch. Rahmat Ali

Q.32. Who proposed the name of Pakistan?
(a) Ch. Rahmat Ali
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Q.33. Indus Basin Treaty was signed in
(a) 1950 (b) 1951

Q.34. Who presented the famous resolution?
(a) Mauly Faqeer Ullah
(c) Allama Iqbal

Q.35. The first Census of Pakistan was held in
(a) 1952 (b) 1951

Q.36. The British Government accepted the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan on
(a) 3rd June 1947 (c) 3rd July 1947

Q.37. The total area of Pakistan is
(a) 796095 sq km (b) 720859 km

Q.38. The National Game of Pakistan is
(a) Cricket (b) Hockey

Q.39. Who wrote the famous pamphlet "Cabinet Mission Plan"?
(a) Allama Iqbal
(c) Ch. Rahmat Ali

Q.40. Lake Saiful Muluk is situated in
(a) Swat (b) Kaghan

III. English Language

Choose the Correct Spelling

Q.41 (a) Receive (b) Recieve (c) Receipt (d) Receve
Q.42 (a) Receive (b) Receipt (c) Recieve (d) Receve

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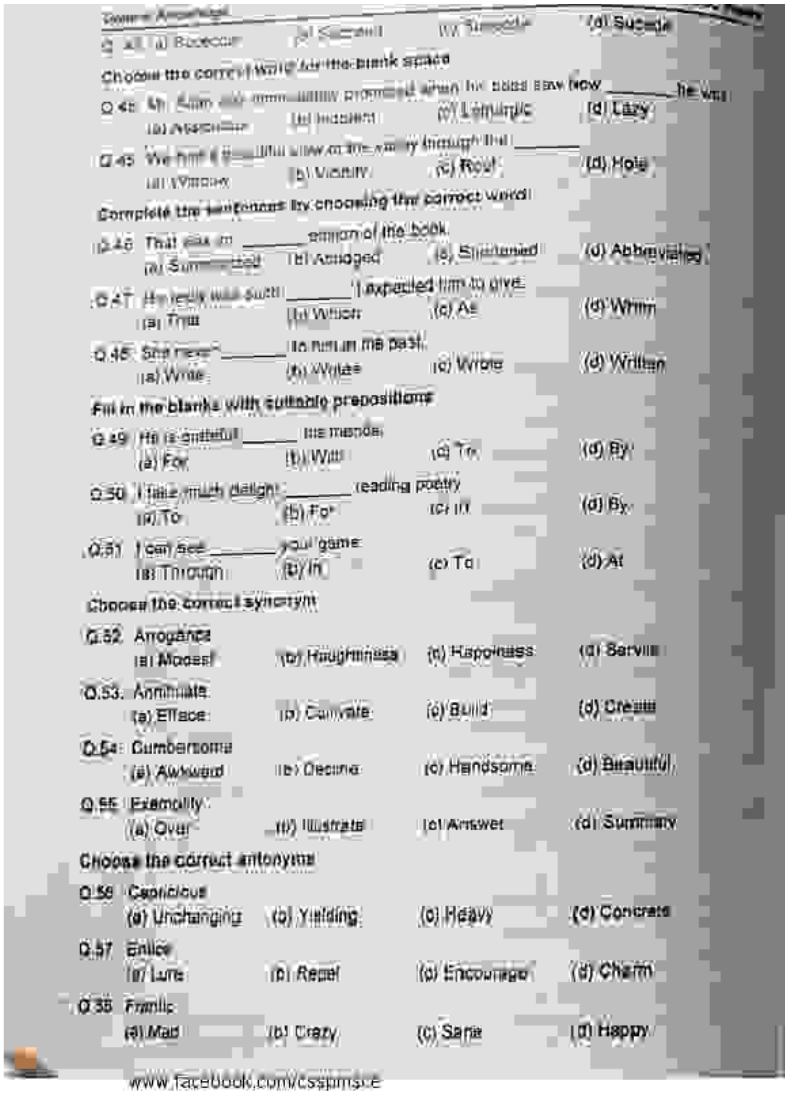

Q. 43 (a) Bodecun (b) Sidewalk (c) Sidewalk (d) Suicide

Choose the correct word for the blank space

Q 44 Mr. Khan was immediately promoted when his boss saw how _____ he was
(a) Assistive (b) Insolent (c) Lemonic (d) Lazy

Q 45 We had a beautiful view of the valley through the _____
(a) Window (b) Visibility (c) Roof (d) Hole

Complete the sentences by choosing the correct word:

Q.46 That was an _____ edition of the book.
(a) Summarized (b) Abridged (c) Shortened (d) Abbreviated

Q.47 He really was such _____ I expected him to give.
(a) That (b) Which (c) As (d) When

Q.48 She never _____ to him in the past.
(a) Write (b) Writes (c) Wrote (d) Written

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

Q.49 He is grateful _____ his friends.
(a) For (b) With (c) To (d) By

Q.50 I take much delight _____ reading poetry
(a) To (b) For (c) In (d) By

Q.51 I can see _____ your game
(a) Through (b) In (c) To (d) At

Choose the correct synonym

Q.52 Arrogance
(a) Modest (b) Haughtiness (c) Happiness (d) Servile

Q.53. Annihilate
(a) Efface (b) Cultivate (c) Build (d) Create

Q.54 Cumbersome
(a) Awkward (b) Decline (c) Handsome (d) Beautiful

Q.55 Exemplify
(a) Over (b) Illustrate (c) Answer (d) Summary

Choose the correct antonyms

Q.56 Capricious
(a) Unchanging (b) Yielding (c) Heavy (d) Concrete

Q.57 Entice
(a) Lure (b) Repel (c) Encourage (d) Charm

Q.58 Frantic
(a) Mad (b) Crazy (c) Sane (d) Happy

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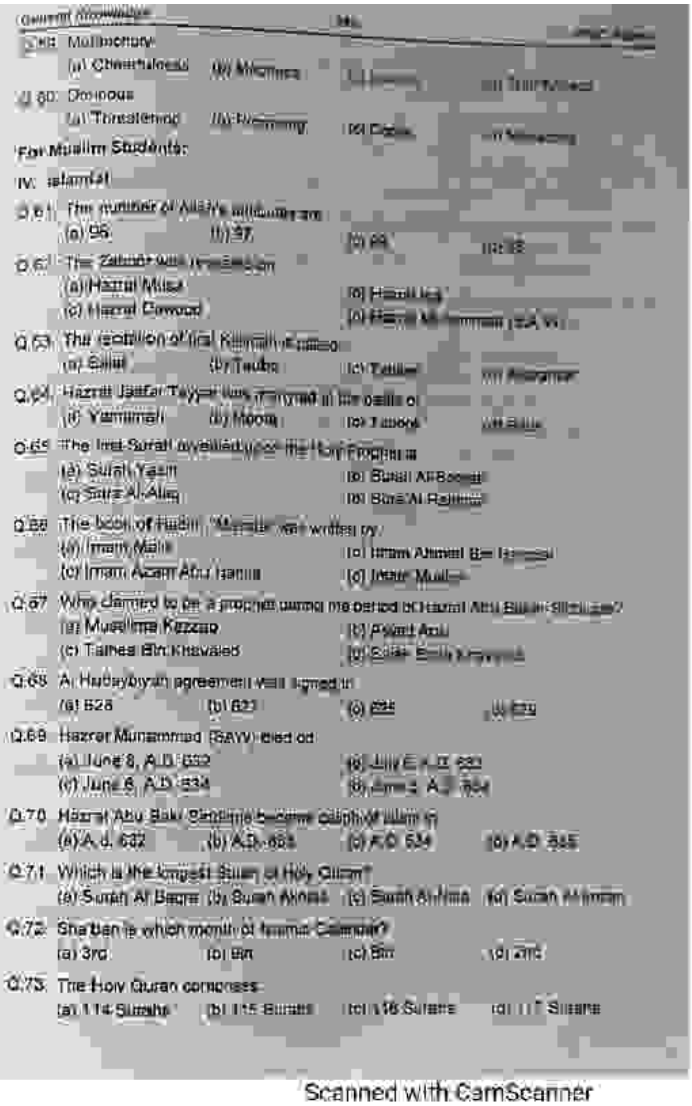

Q.58 Malicious
(a) Cheerfulness (b) Kindness (c) Honesty (d) Truthfulness

Q 60. Dubious
(a) Trustworthy (b) Reasoning (c) Doubt (d) Reasoning

For Muslim Students:

IV. Islamiat

Q.61 The number of Allah's attributes are
(a) 95 (b) 97 (c) 99 (d) 98

Q.62 The Zabur was revealed on
(a) Hazrat Musa
(b) Hazrat Isa
(c) Hazrat Dawood
(d) Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W)

Q.63 The rebellion of Ibn Khirah Kufaco
(a) Sahal (b) Taubo (c) Tahlee (d) Asharee

Q.64 Hazrat Jaafar Tayyar has married to the cousin of
(a) Yamimah (b) Moosa (c) Taboot (d) Bible

Q.65 The first Surah revealed upon the Holy Prophet is
(a) Surah Yasin (b) Surah Al Baqra
(c) Surat Al Alaq (d) Surat Al Rahman

Q.66 The book of Hadith "Muwatta" was written by
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Ahmed Bin Hanbal
(c) Imam Azam Abu Hanifa (d) Imam Muslim

Q.67 Who claimed to be a prophet during the period of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique?
(a) Musailma Kazzab (b) Aswad Ansi
(c) Talhea Bin Khavaled (d) Sahar Bnin Khavaled

Q.68 Al Hudaybiyah agreement was signed in
(a) 626 (b) 623 (c) 625 (d) 629

Q.69 Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) died on
(a) June 8, A.D 632 (b) July 8, A.D 633
(c) June 8, A.D 634 (d) June 8, A.D 635

Q.70 Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique became caliph at Islam in
(a) A.d. 632 (b) A.D. 633 (c) A.D. 634 (d) A.D. 635

Q.71 Which is the longest Surah of Holy Quran?
(a) Surah Al Baqra (b) Surah Ahzab (c) Surah An Nisa (d) Surah Al Imran

Q.72 Sha ban is which month of Islamic Calendar?
(a) 3rd (b) 8th (c) 8th (d) 2nd

Q.73. The Holy Quran comprises
(a) 114 Surahs (b) 115 Surats (c) 116 Surans (d) 117 Surans

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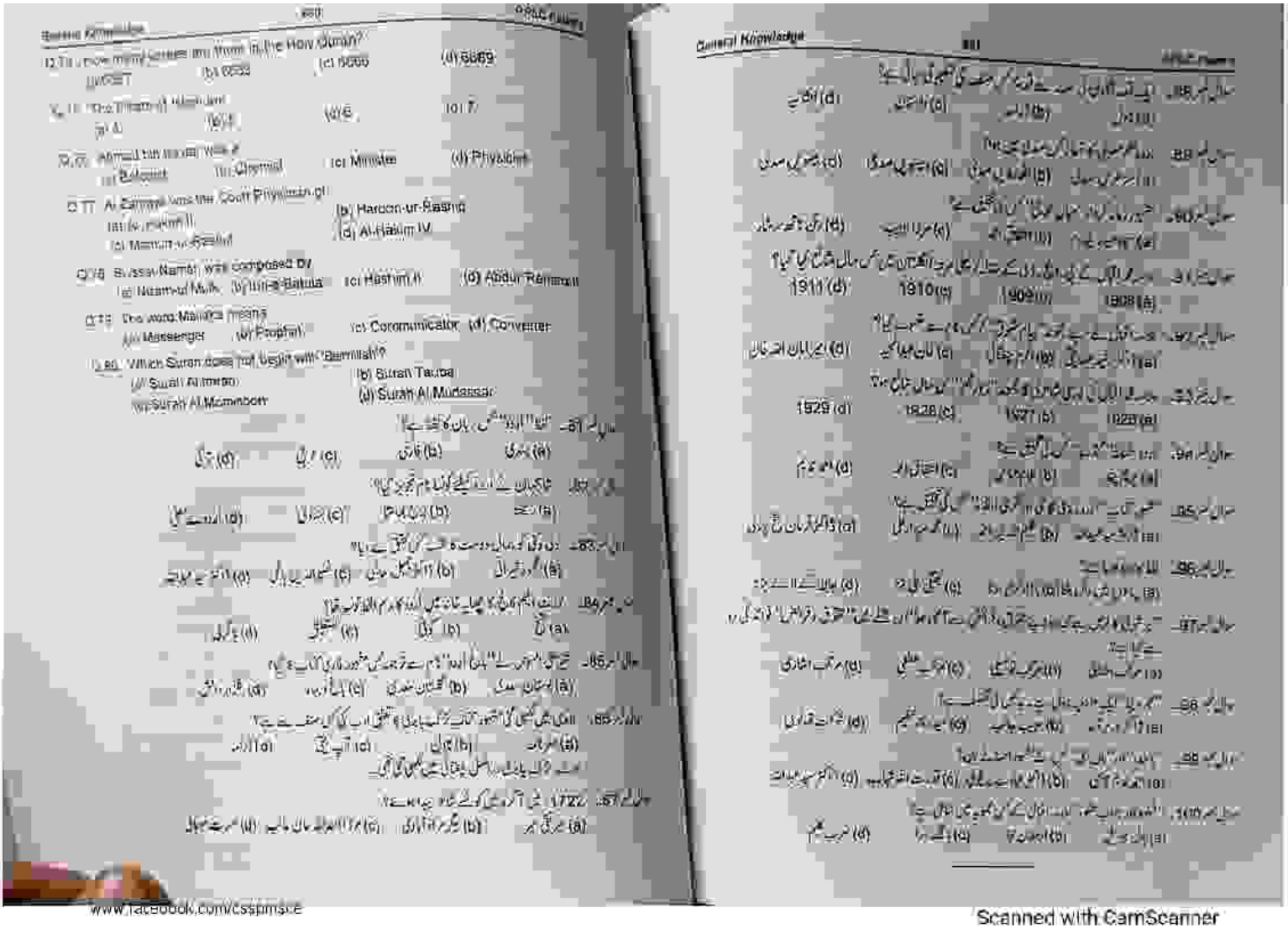

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PAPER II

JUNIOR PETROL OFFICER

1. First Islamic State was established in India in 1206 AD by
   (a) Mahmood of Ghazhavi
   (b) Qutbuddin Aibak
   (c) Babur
   (d) Taimur

2. After the war of independence the British Government announced political reforms
   (a) Queen's Order 1857
   (b) Indian Council Act 1861
   (c) Queen's Proclamation 1858
   (d) East India Company Order 1857

3. In 1857 A.D. the person who was appointed the First British Viceroy in India was
   (a) Lord Curzon
   (b) Lord Rippon
   (c) Lord Money
   (d) Lord canning

4. The incidence which made Sir Syed to realize that Hindus and Muslims should not live together anymore was
   (a) Congress behaviour
   (b) Hindi Urdu controversy
   (c) Partition of Bengal
   (d) Atrocities of Congress

5. When was MAO College was established in Aligarh?
   (a) 1859 (b) 1882
   (c) 1870 (d) 1877

6. Who prepared Pir Pur report?
   (a) Raja Syed Muhammad B Zafar Hussain
   (b) Abul Kalam Azad
   (c) Quaid-e-Azam
   (d) Syed Muhammad Mahdi of Pirpur

7. [illegible]
   (a) [illegible] (b) [illegible]
   (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

8. [illegible]
   (a) [illegible] (b) [illegible]
   (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

9. [illegible]
   (a) [illegible] (b) [illegible]
   (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

10. [illegible]
    (a) [illegible]
    (b) [illegible]
    (c) [illegible]
    (d) [illegible]

11. The smallest ocean is
    (a) Atlantic ocean
    (b) Indian ocean
    (c) Pacific ocean
    (d) Arctic ocean

12. During the period of one unit first governor of West Pakistan was?
    (a) Akhtar Hussain
    (b) Abdul Sattar Khan
    (c) Aina Muhammad Din
    (d) [illegible]

13. The national bird of Pakistan is
    (a) Chakor (b) Pigeon
    (c) Markhor (d) Parrot

14. Who presented the Charter Petition in security Kashmir dispute?
    (a) Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan
    (b) Sardar Ibrahim Khan
    (c) Ghulam Abbas
    (d) Ali Shah Gilani

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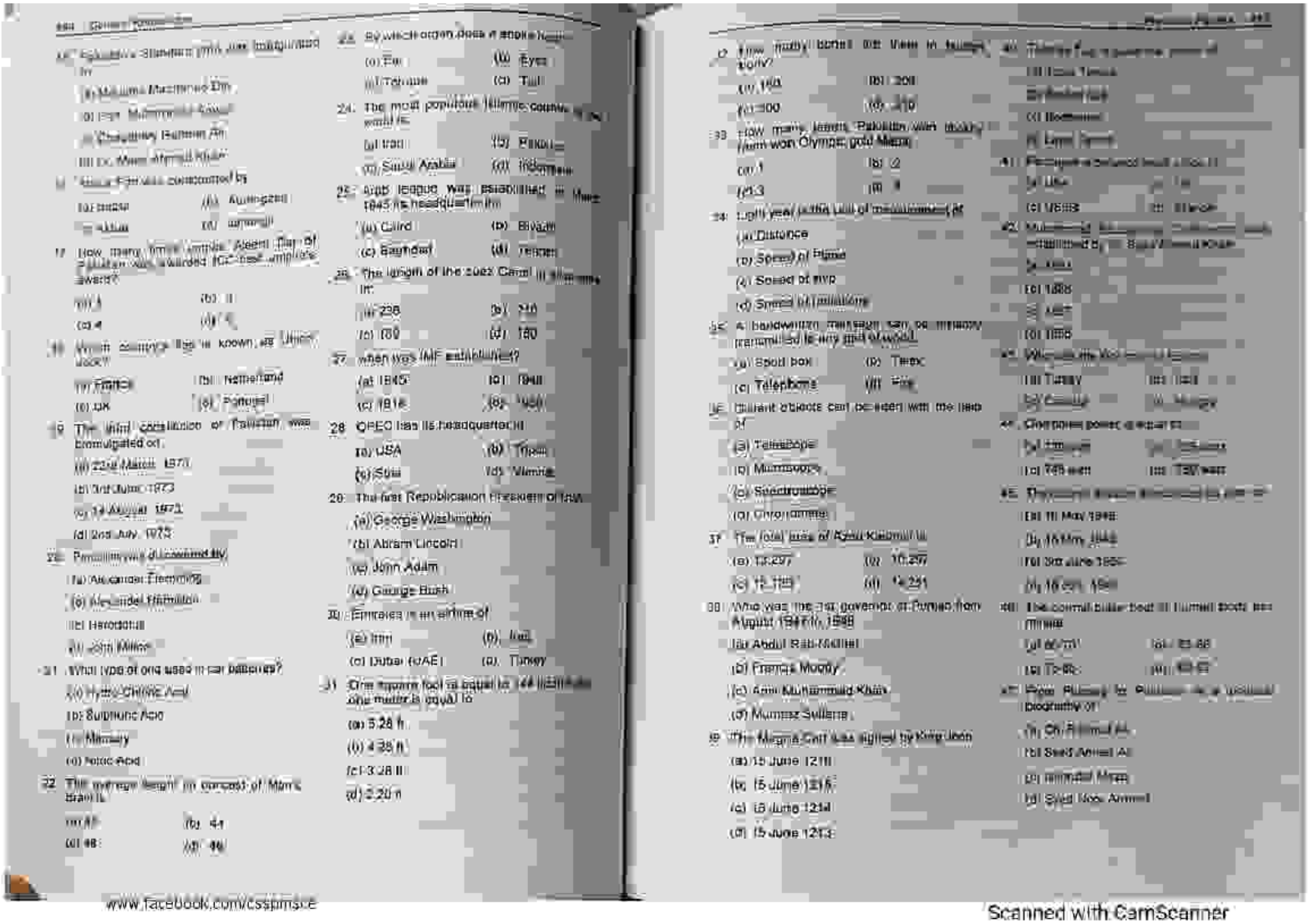

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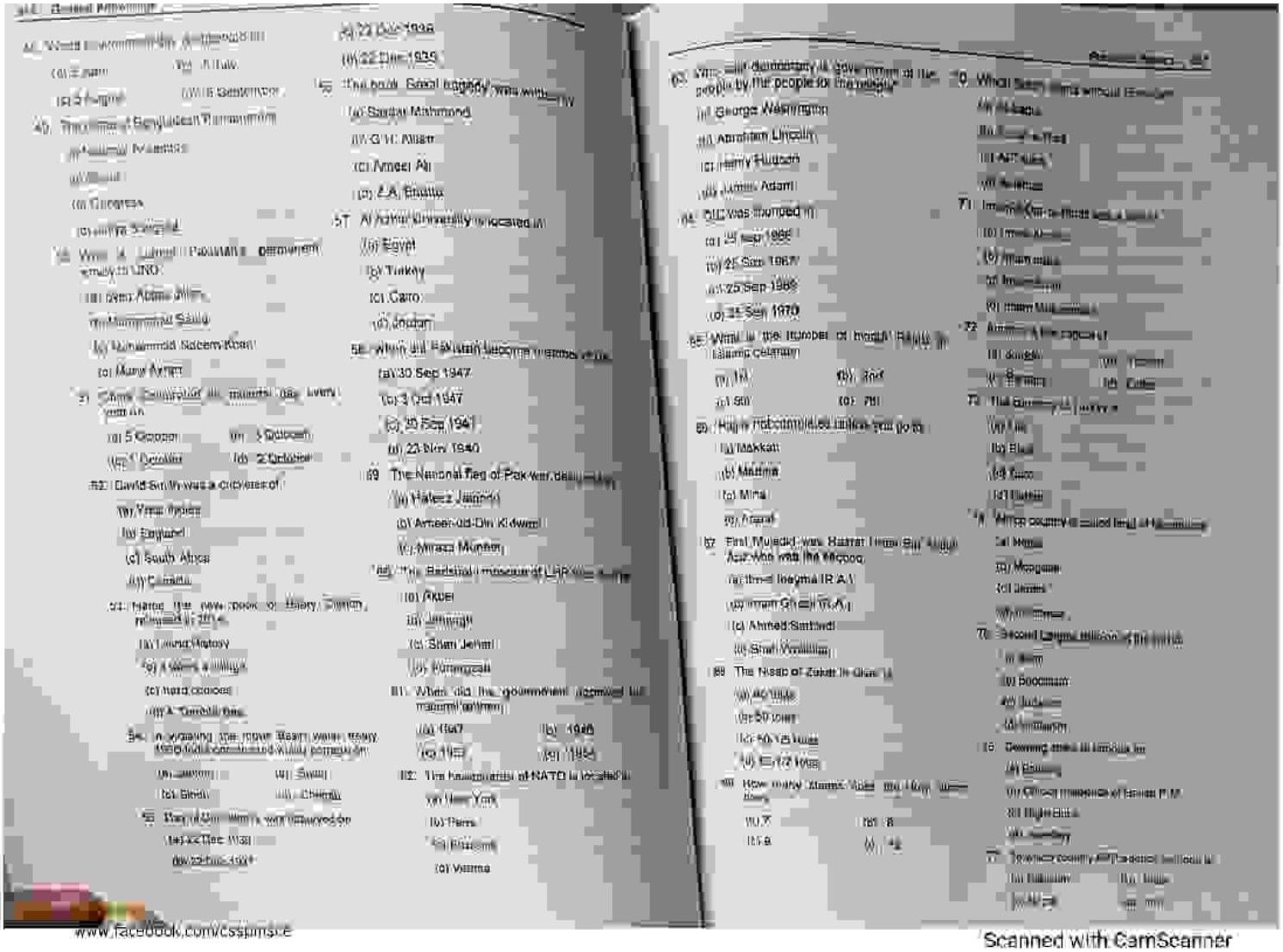

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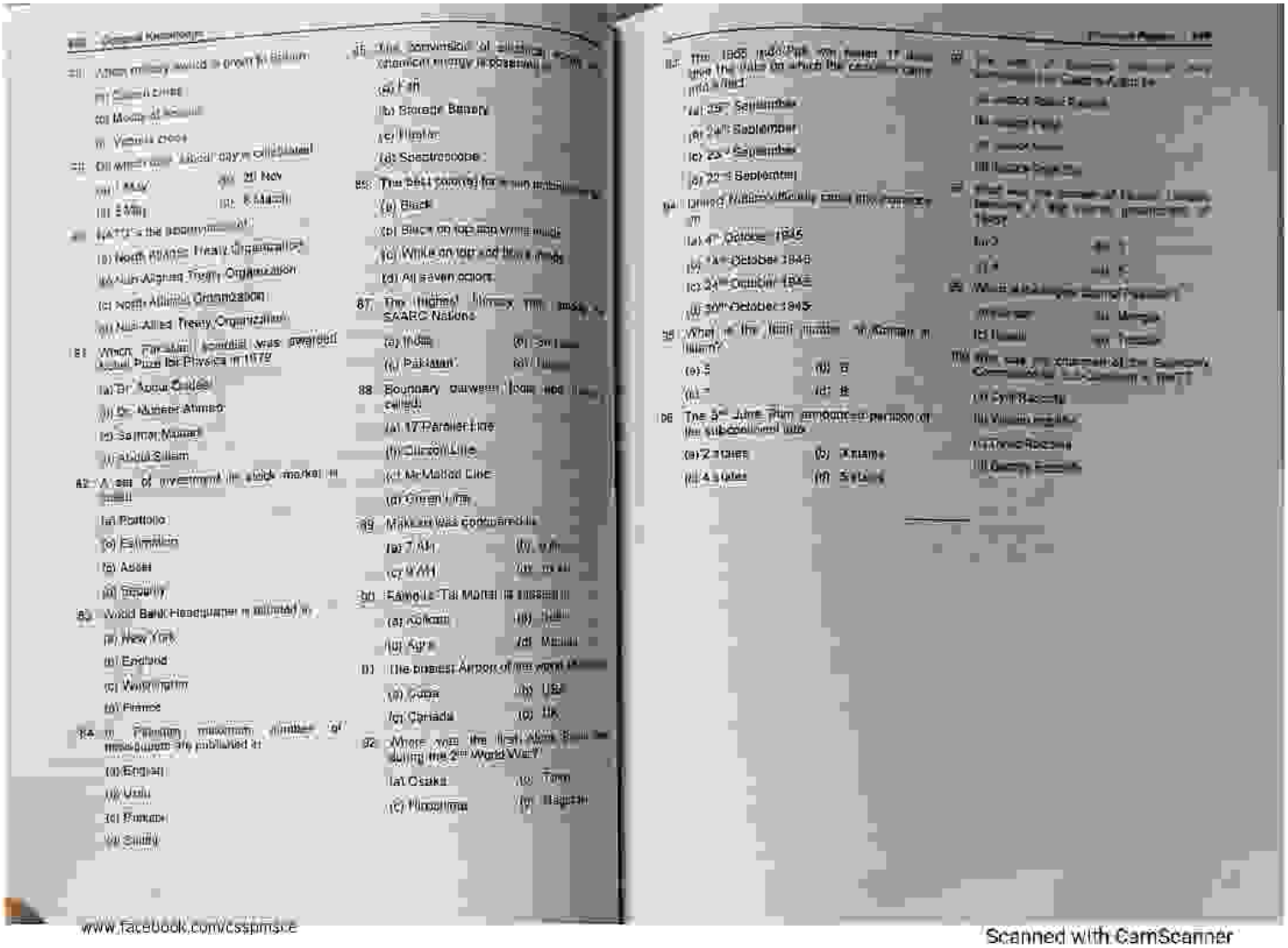

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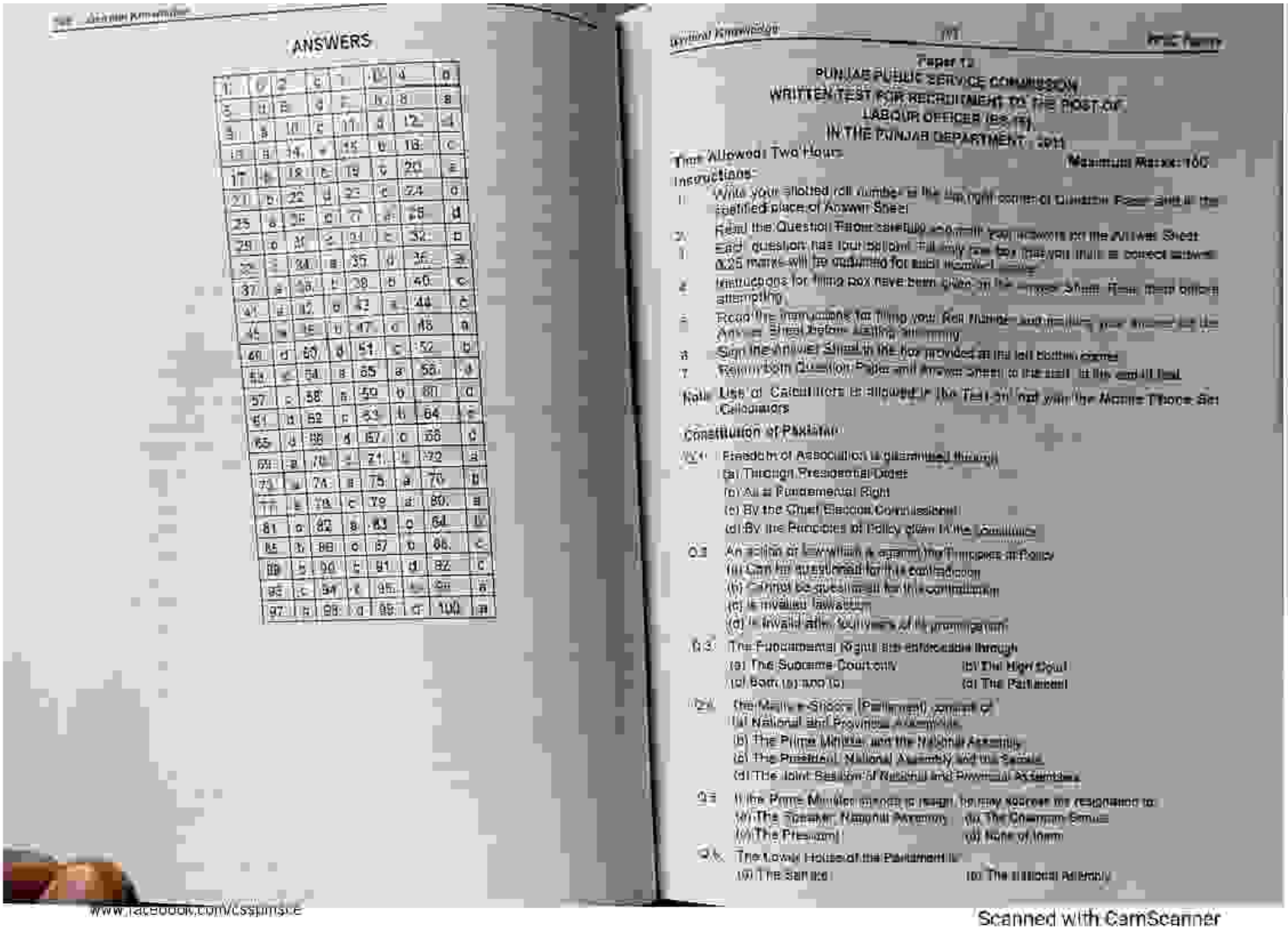

ANSWERS

1	c	2	c	3	b	4	b
5	d	6	d	7	b	8	a
9	a	10	c	11	d	12	d
13	a	14	a	15	b	16	c
17	b	18	c	19	b	20	a
21	b	22	d	23	c	24	d
25	a	26	d	27	a	28	d
29	a	30	c	31	c	32	b
33	c	34	a	35	d	36	a
37	a	38	b	39	b	40	c
41	a	42	a	43	a	44	c
45	a	46	b	47	d	48	a
49	d	50	d	51	c	52	b
53	c	54	a	55	a	56	d
57	c	58	a	59	b	60	d
61	b	62	c	63	b	64	c
65	d	66	a	67	d	68	d
69	a	70	c	71	b	72	a
73	a	74	a	75	a	76	b
77	b	78	c	79	a	80	a
81	a	82	a	83	a	84	b
85	b	86	a	87	b	88	c
89	b	90	c	91	d	92	c
93	c	94	c	95	b	96	a
97	b	98	d	99	d	100	a

General Knowledge (1)

Paper 12

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
LABOUR OFFICER (BS-17)
IN THE PUNJAB DEPARTMENT - 2011

Time Allowed: Two Hours | Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Write your allotted roll number in the top right corner of Question Paper and in the specified place of Answer Sheet.
2. Read the Question Paper carefully and mark the answers on the Answer Sheet. Each question has four options. Any one box that you think is correct answer. 0.25 marks will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
3. Instructions for filling box have been given in the Answer Sheet. Read them before attempting.
4. Read the instructions for filling your Roll Number and mention your Answer on the Answer Sheet before starting answering.
5. Sign the Answer Sheet in the box provided at the left bottom corner.
6. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of test.

Note: Use of Calculators is allowed in the Test. Do not use the Mobile Phone Set Calculators.

Constitution of Pakistan

Q.1 Freedom of Association is guaranteed through
(a) Through Presidential Order
(b) As a Fundamental Right
(c) By the Chief Election Commissioner
(d) By the Principles of Policy given in the Constitution

Q.2 An action or law which is against the Principles of Policy
(a) Can be questioned in the court
(b) Cannot be questioned in the court
(c) Is invalid law
(d) Is invalid ab initio, unless it is promulgated

Q.3 The Fundamental Rights are enforceable through
(a) The Supreme Court only (b) The High Court
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) The Parliament

Q.4 The Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consist of
(a) National and Provincial Assemblies
(b) The Prime Minister and the National Assembly
(c) The President, National Assembly and the Senate
(d) The Joint Session of National and Provincial Assemblies

Q.5 If the Prime Minister intends to resign, he may address his resignation to
(a) The Speaker, National Assembly (b) The Chairman Senate
(c) The President (d) None of them

Q.6 The Lower House of the Parliament is
(a) The Senate (b) The National Assembly

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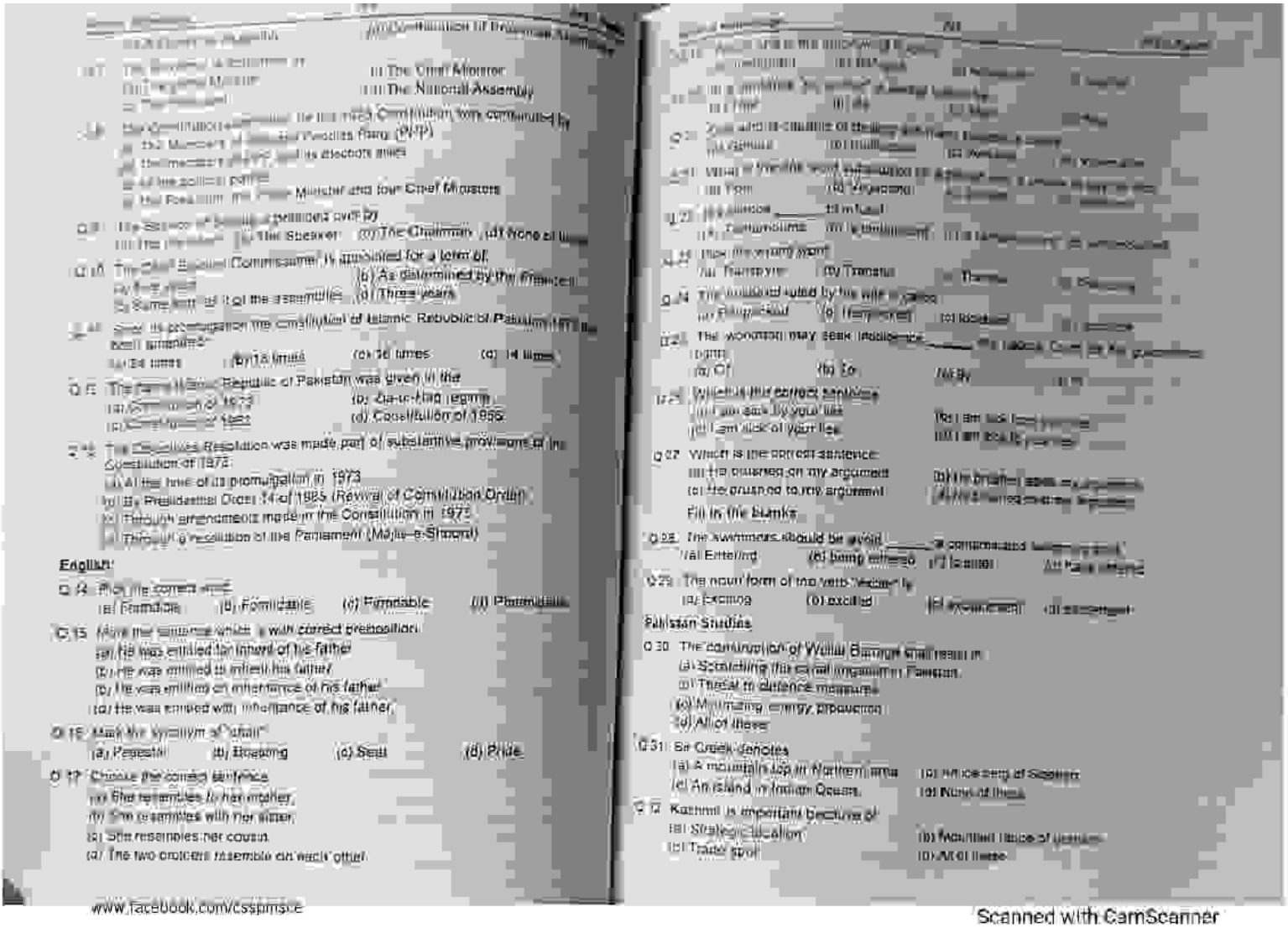

Q.10 The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed for a term of
(a) Five years (b) As determined by the President
(c) Same term as of the assemblies (d) Three years

Q.11 How is promulgation the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 is best amended?
(a) 24 times (b) 15 times (c) 30 times (d) 14 times

Q.12 The name of Islamic Republic of Pakistan was given in the
(a) Constitution of 1973 (b) Qarar-Dad Jagmg
(c) Constitution of 1962 (d) Constitution of 1956

Q.13 The Objectives Resolution was made part of substantive provisions of the Constitution of 1973
(a) At the time of its promulgation in 1973
(b) Presidential Order 14 of 1985 (Revival of Constitution Order)
(c) Through amendments made in the Constitution in 1975
(d) Through a resolution of the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora)

English

Q.14 Pick the correct word
(a) Formidible (b) Formicable (c) Formable (d) Pformidible

Q.15 Make the sentence which is with correct preposition
(a) He was entitled for inherit of his father
(b) He was entitled to inherit his father
(c) He was entitling on inheritance of his father
(d) He was entitled with inheritance of his father

Q.16 Mark the synonym of "chair"
(a) Peasetal (b) Sheating (c) Seat (d) Pride

Q.17 Choose the correct sentence
(a) She resembles to her mother
(b) She is semblies with her sister
(c) She resembles her cousin
(d) The two children resemble on each other

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Q.21 Zoos are a source of ____ for many families
(a) Famous (b) Income (c) Money (d) Knowledge

Q.22 The woodcock may seek residence ____ the Arctic Circle in the summer
(a) Of (b) To (c) By (d) In

Q.23 Which is the correct sentence
(a) I am sick by your lies (b) I am sick from your lies
(c) I am sick of your lies (d) I am sick to your lies

Q.27 Which is the correct sentence
(a) He counted on my argument (b) He brushed aside my argument
(c) He crush not to my argument (d) He smiled at my argument

Fill in the blanks

Q.28 The swimmers should be avoid ____ a contaminated beach area
(a) Entering (b) being entered (c) to enter (d) have entered

Q.29 The noun form of the verb "excel" is
(a) Exciting (b) excited (c) excitement (d) excellent

Pakistan Studies

Q.30 The continuation of Wullar Barrage shall result in
(a) Scratching the canal irrigation in Pakistan
(b) Threat to defence measures
(c) Minimizing energy production
(d) All of these

Q.31 Sir Creek denotes
(a) A mountain top in Northern area (b) An iceberg of Siachen
(c) An island in Indian Ocean (d) None of these

Q.32 Kashmir is important because of
(a) Strategic location (b) Abundant source of minerals
(c) Trade spot (d) All of these

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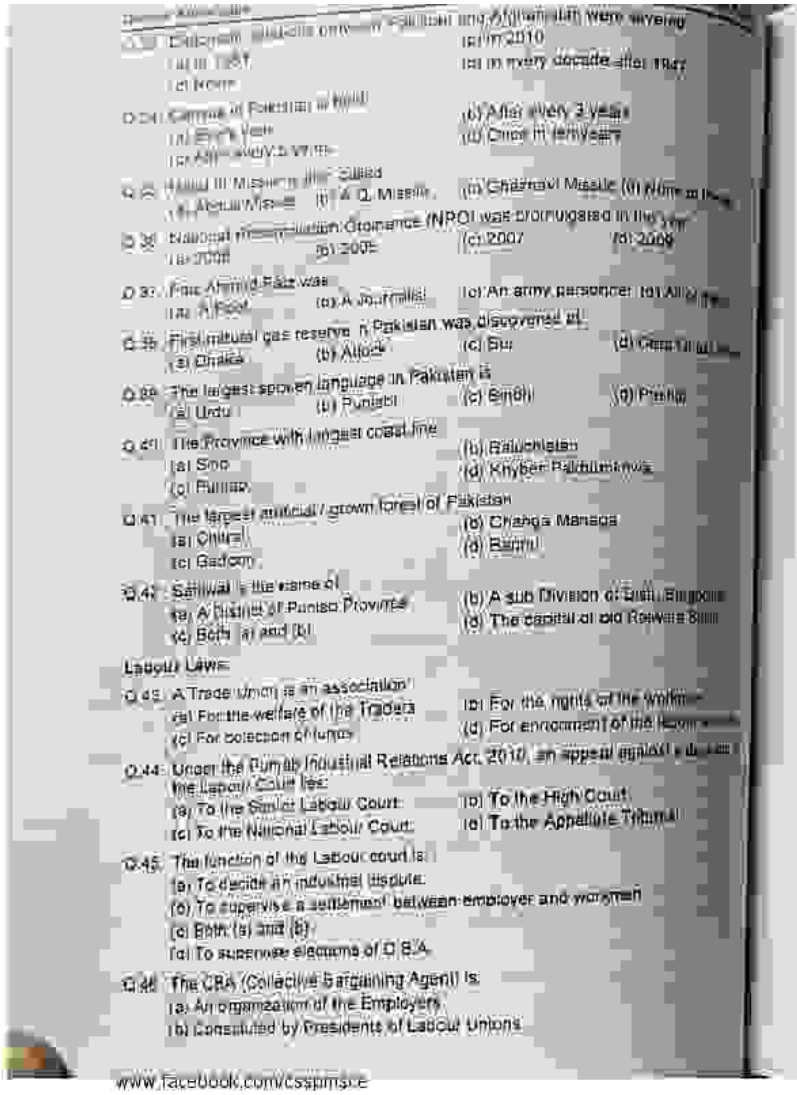

Q.33 Census in Pakistan is held
(a) In 1947 (b) In 2010
(c) None (d) In every decade after 1947

Q.34 Census in Pakistan is held
(a) Every Year (b) After every 3 years
(c) After every 5 years (d) Once in ten years

Q.35 Hatf III Missile is also called
(a) Abdali Missile (b) A.Q. Missile (c) Ghaznavi Missile (d) None of these

Q.36 National Population Ordinance (NPO) was promulgated in the year
(a) 2008 (b) 2005 (c) 2007 (d) 2009

Q.37 Faiz Ahmed Faiz was
(a) A Poet (b) A Journalist (c) An army personnel (d) All of the

Q.38 First natural gas reserve in Pakistan was discovered at
(a) Dhaka (b) Attock (c) Sui (d) Gas in all

Q.39 The largest spoken language in Pakistan is
(a) Urdu (b) Punjabi (c) Sindhi (d) Pashto

Q.40 The Province with largest coast line
(a) Sind (b) Baluchistan
(c) Punjab (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Q.41 The largest artificial / grown forest of Pakistan
(a) Chiltan (b) Changa Manga
(c) Sadpara (d) Ranni

Q.42 Sahiwal is the name of
(a) A District of Punjab Province (b) A sub Division of Distt. Bhagowal
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) The capital of old Rewaris State

Labour Laws:

Q.43 A Trade Union is an association
(a) For the welfare of the Traders (b) For the rights of the workmen
(c) For collection of funds (d) For enrichment of the leaders

Q.44 Under the Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010, an appeal against the decision of the Labour Court lies:
(a) To the Sindh Labour Court (b) To the High Court
(c) To the National Labour Court (d) To the Appellate Tribunal

Q.45 The function of the Labour court is:
(a) To decide an industrial dispute
(b) To supervise a settlement between employer and workmen
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) To supervise elections of C.B.A.

Q.46 The CBA (Collective Bargaining Agent) is:
(a) An organization of the Employers
(b) Constituted by Presidents of Labour Unions

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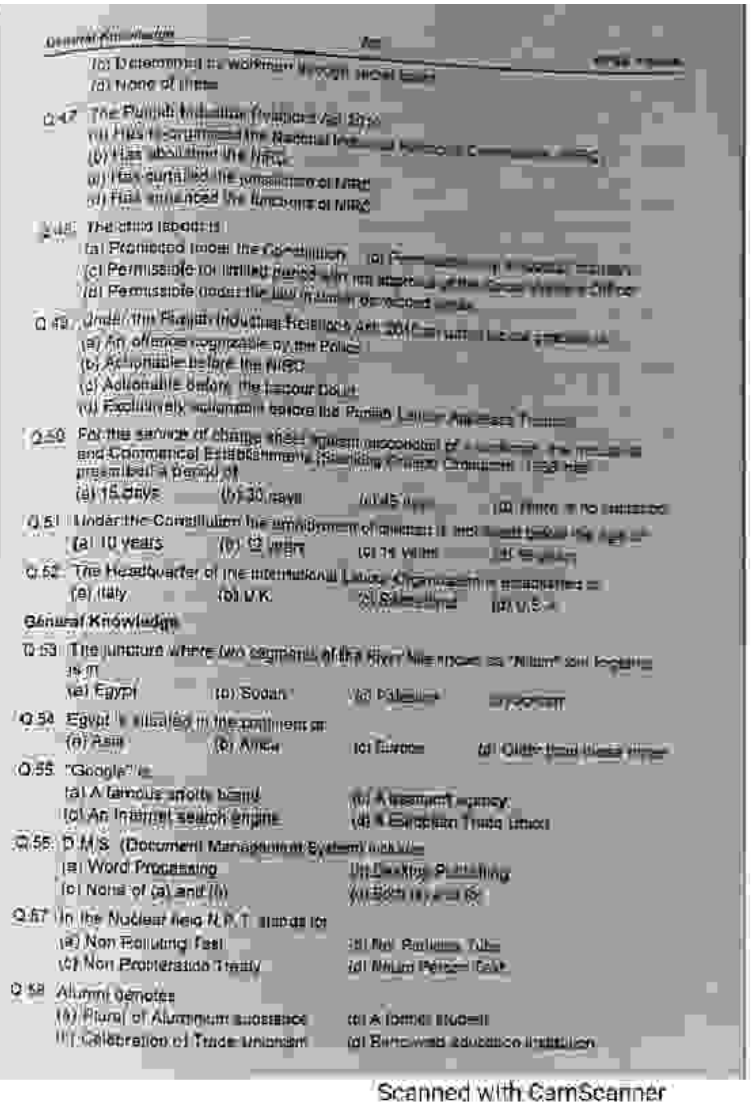

(c) Determined in workmen in each work place
(d) None of these

Q.47 The Punjab Industrial Relations Act 2010
(a) Has re-constituted the National Industrial Relations Commission
(b) Has abolished the NIRC
(c) Has curtailed the jurisdiction of NIRC
(d) Has enhanced the functions of NIRC

Q.48 The chief labour is
(a) Protected under the Constitution (b) Permissible for limited period with the approval of the Chief Minister's Office
(c) Permissible for limited period with the approval of the Chief Minister's Office
(d) Permissible under the law in force for limited period

Q.49 Under the Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010 an unfair labour practice is
(a) An offence cognizable by the Police
(b) Actionable before the NIRC
(c) Actionable before the Labour Court
(d) Exclusively cognizable before the Punjab Labour Appellate Tribunal

Q.50 For the service of charge sheet / show cause notice to an employee, the employer in Industrial and Commercial Establishments (Standing Orders) Ordinance 1968 has prescribed a period of
(a) 15 days (b) 30 days (c) 45 days (d) There is no prescribed period

Q.51 Under the Constitution the employment of children is not permissible below the age of
(a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 14 years (d) 16 years

Q.52 The Headquarter of the International Labour Organization is established in
(a) Italy (b) U.K. (c) Switzerland (d) U.S.A.

General Knowledge

Q.53 The juncture where two segments of the River Nile meet is called "Nilum" and it is in
(a) Egypt (b) Sudan (c) Pakistan (d) Jordan

Q.54 Egypt is situated in the continent of
(a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe (d) Other than these three

Q.55 "Google" is
(a) A famous sports team (b) A transport agency
(c) An Internet search engine (d) A European Trade Union

Q.56 D.M.S. (Document Management System) means
(a) Word Processing (b) Desktop Publishing
(c) None of (a) and (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.57 In the Nuclear field N.P.T. stands for
(a) Non Polluting Fuel (b) Nil Pollution Tube
(c) Non Proliferation Treaty (d) Nilum Petrol Tank

Q.58 Alumni denotes
(a) Plural of Aluminium substance (b) A former student
(c) Celebration of Trade Unionism (d) Renowned education institution

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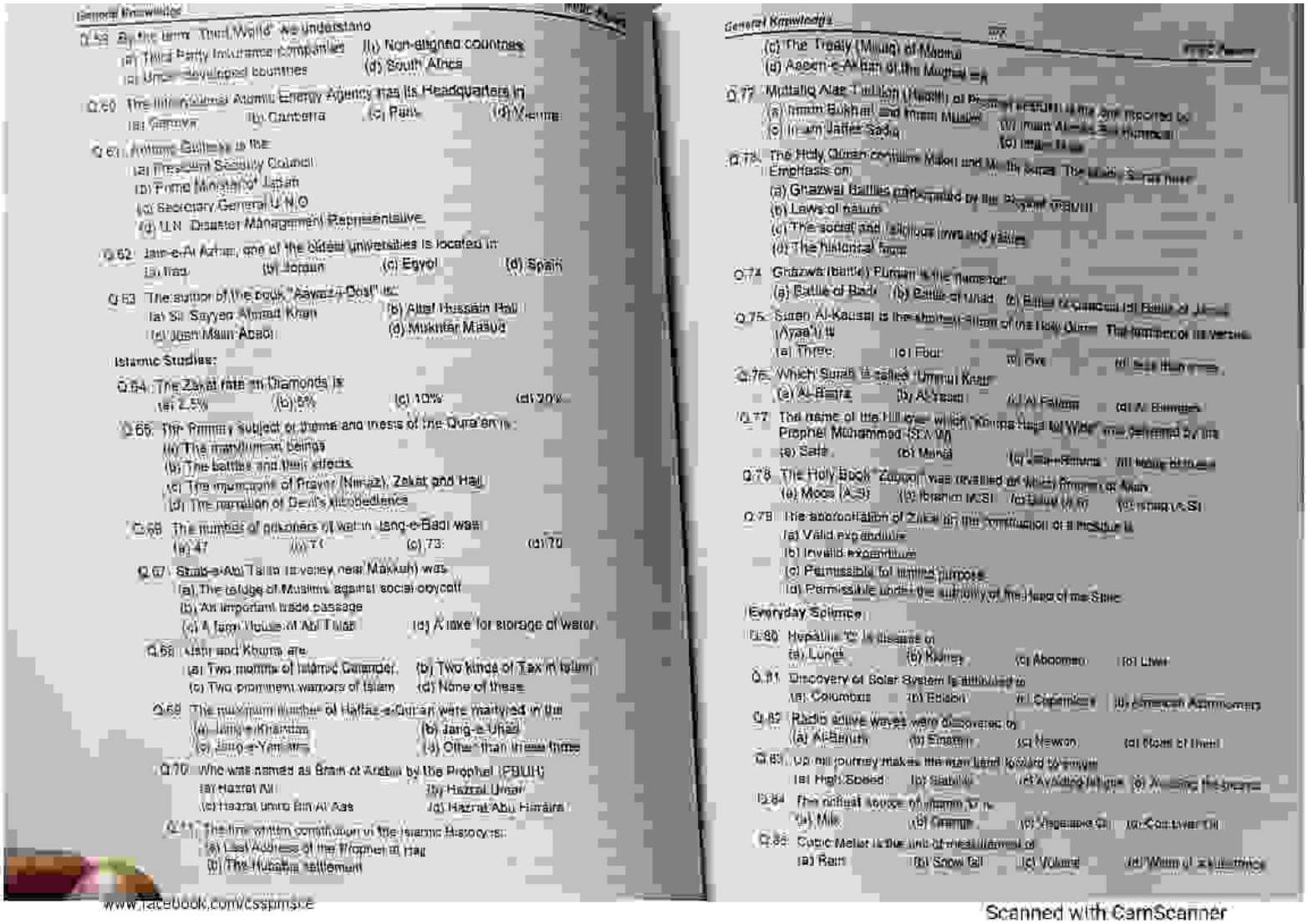

General Knowledge

Q.58 By the term "Third World" we understand
(a) Third Party Insurance Companies (b) Non-aligned countries
(c) Under-developed countries (d) South Africa

Q.60 The International Atomic Energy Agency has its Headquarters in
(a) Geneva (b) Canberra (c) Paris (d) Vienna

Q.61 Anthony Gallucci is the
(a) President Security Council
(b) Prime Minister of Japan
(c) Secretary General U.N.O
(d) U.N. Disaster Management Representative

Q.62 Jami-e-Al Azhar, one of the oldest universities is located in
(a) Iraq (b) Jordan (c) Egypt (d) Spain

Q.63 The author of the book "Aswaq-i-Dost" is:
(a) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan (b) Altaf Hussain Hali
(c) Josh Malih Abadi (d) Mukhtar Masud

Islamic Studies:

Q.64 The Zakat rate on Diamonds is
(a) 2.5% (b) 5% (c) 10% (d) 20%

Q.65 The Primary subject or theme and thesis of the Quran is :
(a) The manifestation of beings
(b) The battles and their effects
(c) The importance of Prayer (Namaz), Zakat and Hajj
(d) The narration of Devil's disobedience

Q.66 The number of prisoners of war in Jang-e-Badr was:
(a) 47 (b) 71 (c) 73 (d) 70

Q.67 Shab-e-Abu Talib (a valley near Makkah) was
(a) The refuge of Muslims against social boycott
(b) An important trade passage
(c) A farm House of Abu Talib (d) A lake for storage of water

Q.68 Hajj and Khums are
(a) Two months of Islamic Calender. (b) Two kinds of Tax in Islam
(c) Two prominent warriors of Islam (d) None of these

Q.69 The maximum number of Hafiz-e-Quran were martyred in the
(a) Jang-e-Khandaq (b) Jang-e-Uhad
(c) Jang-e-Yarmuk (d) Other than these three

Q.70 Who was named as Sham at Arabia by the Prophet (PBUH)
(a) Hazrat Ali (b) Hazrat Umar
(c) Hazrat Amro Bin Al Aas (d) Hazrat Abu Hurairra

Q.71 The first written constitution of the Islamic History is:
(a) Last Address of the Prophet in Hajj
(b) The Hudaibia settlement

(c) The Treaty (Misaq) of Madina
(d) Aseen-e-Akbari of the Mughal era

Q.77 Muttaliq Alaz Tahlian (Health) of Prophet (PBUH) is the one reported by
(a) Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim (b) Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal
(c) Imam Jaffar Sadiq (d) Imam Malik

Q.78 The Holy Quran contains Makki and Madni Surat. The Makki Surats have Emphasis on
(a) Ghazwat Battles participated by the Prophet (PBUH)
(b) Laws of nature
(c) The social and religious lives and values
(d) The historical facts

Q.74 Ghazwa (battle) Puram is the name of:
(a) Battle of Badr (b) Battle of Uhad (c) Battle of Qadsia (d) Battle of Jamal

Q.75 Surah Al-Kausar is the shortest Surah of the Holy Quran. The number of its verses (Ayaat) is
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Five (d) Six

Q.76 Which Surah is called 'Ummul Kuran'
(a) Al-Baqra (b) Al-Imran (c) Al Fatiha (d) Al Bakara

Q.77 The name of the Hill near which Quran was sent to Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was
(a) Safa (b) Marwa (c) Jabal-e-Rehma (d) Jabal-e-Noor

Q.78 The Holy Book Zaboor was revealed on which Prophet of Allah
(a) Moses (A.S) (b) Ibrahim (A.S) (c) Dawud (A.S) (d) Ishaq (A.S)

Q.79 The abbreviation of Zakat in the construction of a mosque is
(a) Valid expenditure
(b) Invalid expenditure
(c) Permissible for limited purpose
(d) Permissible under the authority of the head of the State

Everyday Science

Q.80 Hepatitis "C" is disease of
(a) Lungs (b) Kidney (c) Abdomen (d) Liver

Q.81 Discovery of Solar System is attributed to
(a) Columbus (b) Edison (c) Copernicus (d) Ameerah Ammomeri

Q.82 Radio active waves were discovered by
(a) Al-Beruni (b) Einstein (c) Newton (d) None of them

Q.83 Up hill journey makes the man tired because of
(a) High Speed (b) Inertia (c) Average fatigue (d) Working Pressure

Q.84 The richest source of vitamin 'D' is
(a) Milk (b) Cheese (c) Vegetable Oil (d) Cod liver Oil

Q.85 Cubic Meter is the unit of measurement of
(a) Rain (b) Snow fall (c) Volume (d) Mass of a substance

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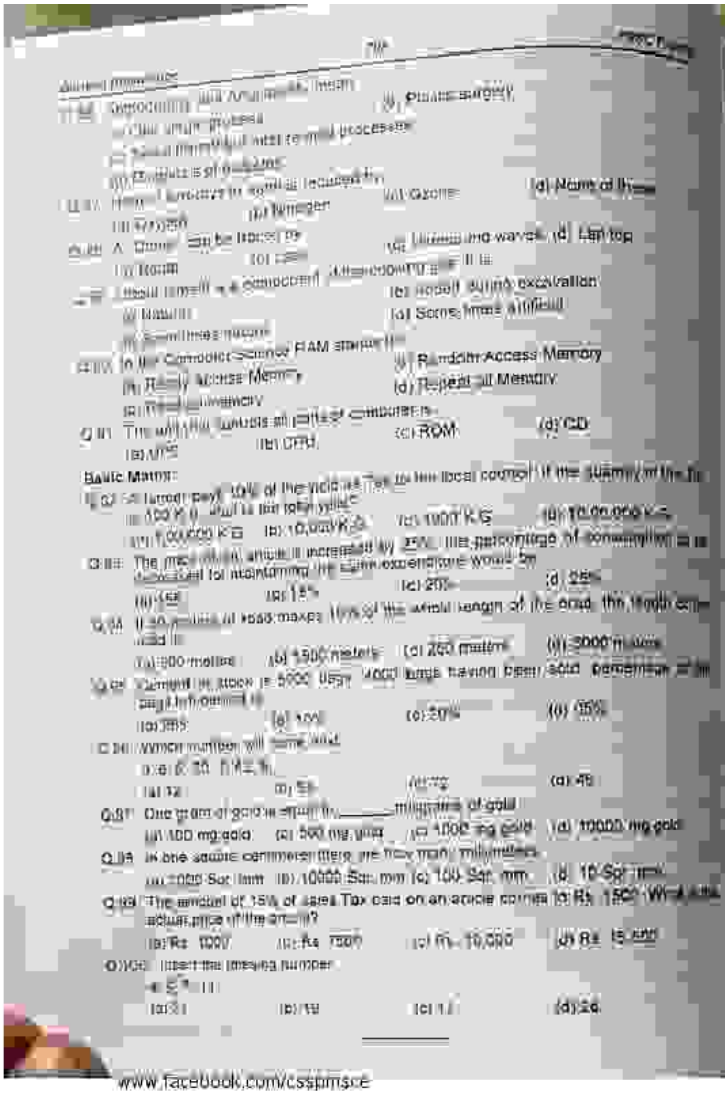

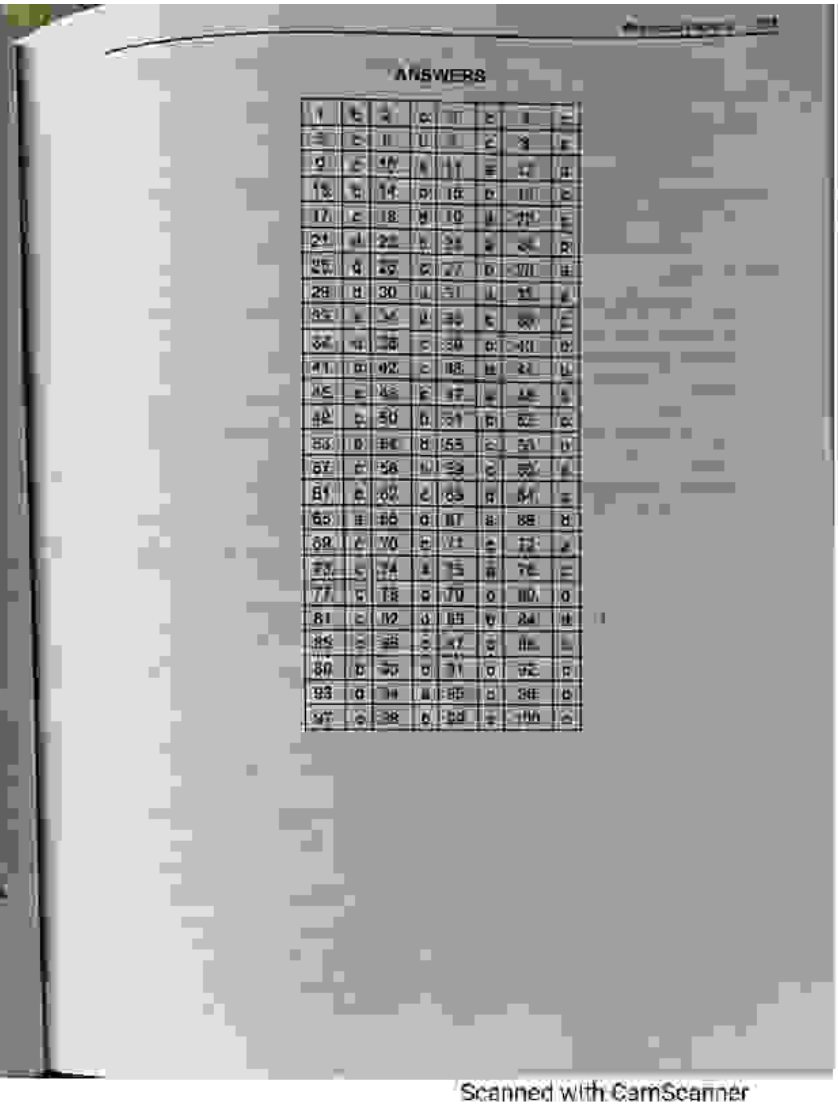

ANSWERS

1	b	2	c	3	c	4	a
5	c	6	d	7	c	8	a
9	c	10	a	11	a	12	d
13	b	14	d	15	b	16	c
17	c	18	d	19	d	20	a
21	d	22	b	23	a	24	b
25	d	26	c	27	b	28	a
29	d	30	d	31	d	32	a
33	a	34	d	35	c	36	c
37	d	38	c	39	b	40	d
41	d	42	c	43	a	44	d
45	c	46	c	47	a	48	a
49	b	50	b	51	b	52	c
53	b	54	d	55	c	56	b
57	c	58	d	59	c	60	a
61	b	62	c	63	a	64	c
65	a	66	d	67	a	68	a
69	c	70	b	71	a	72	a
73	c	74	a	75	a	76	c
77	c	78	a	79	b	80	d
81	c	82	d	83	b	84	a
85	c	86	c	87	c	88	c
89	b	90	b	91	b	92	b
93	d	94	a	95	c	96	b
97	c	98	b	99	a	100	b

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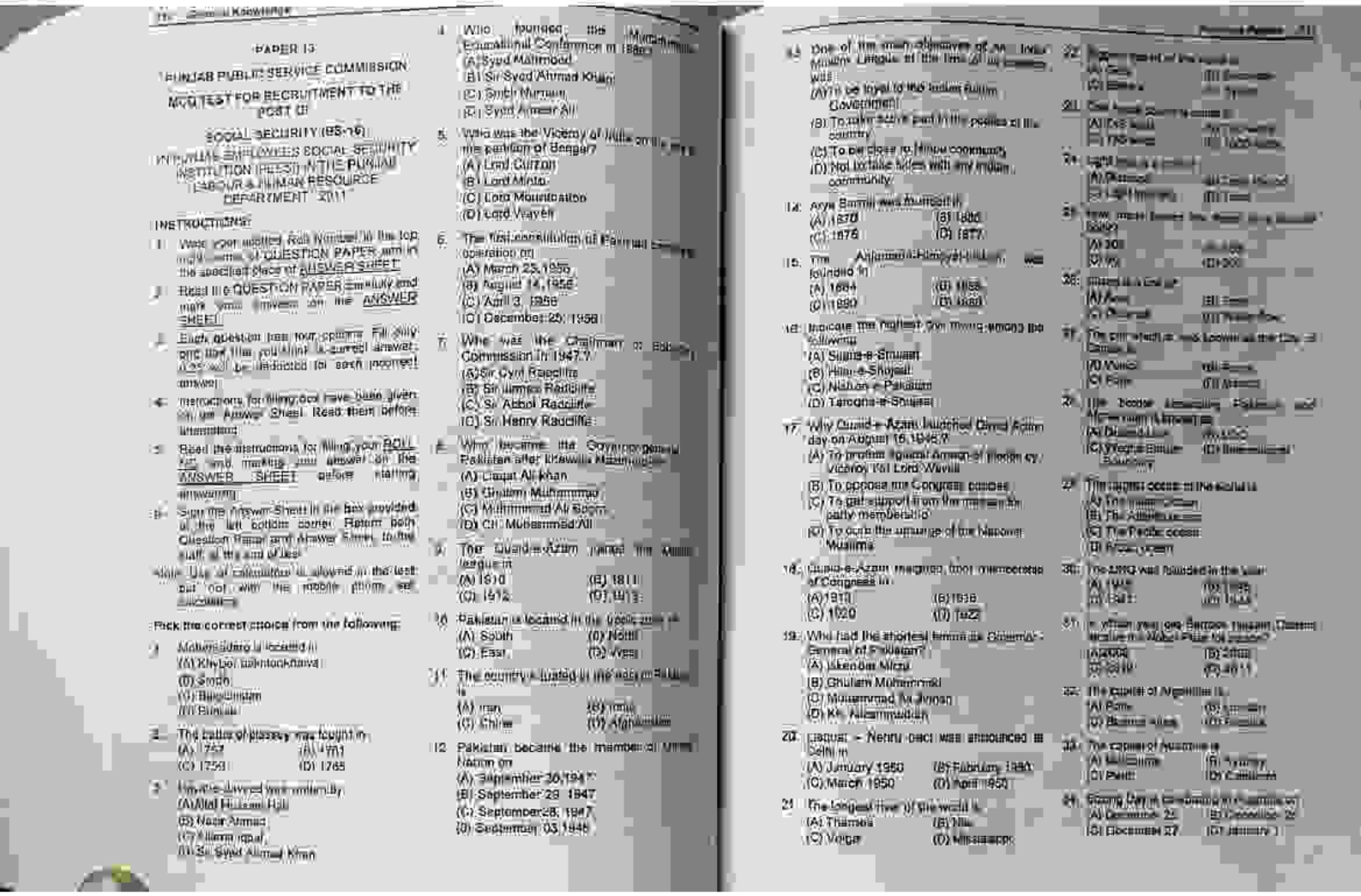

PAPER I3

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NTS TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF

SOCIAL SECURITY (BS-16)

IN PUNJAB EMPLOYEES SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION (PESSI) IN THE PUNJAB LABOUR & HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT 2011

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your allotted Roll Number in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specified place on ANSWER SHEET.
2. Read the QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.
3. Each question has four options. Fill only one dot, that you think is correct answer. Over writing will be treated as incorrect answer.
4. Instructions for filling dots have been given on the Answer Sheet. Read them before attempting.
5. Read the instructions for filling your ROLL NO. and marking your answer on the ANSWER SHEET before starting answering.
6. Sign the Answer Sheet in the box provided at the left bottom corner. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of test.

Note: Use of calculator is allowed in the test but not with the mobile phone set/ accessories.

Pick the correct choice from the following:

1. Mohenjodaro is located in
(A) Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa
(B) Sindh
(C) Baluchistan
(D) Punjab

2. The battle of plassey was fought in
(A) 1757 (B) 1761
(C) 1759 (D) 1765

3. Hayatabad was named by
(A) Altaf Hussain Hali
(B) Nasir Ahmad
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

4. Who formed the Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886?
(A) Syed Mahmood
(B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Sibte Hassan
(D) Syed Ameer Ali

5. Who was the Viceroy of India at the partition of Bengal?
(A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Minto
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Lord Wavell

6. The first constitution of Pakistan came in operation on
(A) March 23,1956
(B) August 14,1956
(C) April 3, 1956
(D) December 25, 1956

7. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission in 1947?
(A) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
(B) Sir James Radcliffe
(C) Sir Abbol Radcliffe
(D) Sir Henry Radcliffe

8. Who became the Governor-general Pakistan after Lordwills Mountbatten?
(A) Liaqat Ali khan
(B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(D) Ch. Muhammad Ali

9. The Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim league in
(A) 1910 (B) 1911
(C) 1912 (D) 1913

10. Pakistan is located in the _____ of India
(A) South (B) North
(C) East (D) West

11. The country's boating in the west of Pakistan is
(A) Iran (B) Iraq
(C) China (D) Afghanistan

12. Pakistan became the member of United Nation on
(A) September 30,1947
(B) September 29, 1947
(C) September 28, 1947
(D) September 03,1948

13. One of the main objectives of All India Muslim League at the time of its creation was
(A) To be loyal to the Indian Govermment
(B) To take active part in the politics of the country
(C) To be close to Hindu community
(D) Not to take sides with any Indian community

14. Aryo Samaj was founded in
(A) 1870 (B) 1880
(C) 1876 (D) 1877

15. The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in
(A) 1884 (B) 1888
(C) 1890 (D) 1891

16. Indicate the highest dam among the following
(A) Sukkur Barrage
(B) Tarbela Dam
(C) Mangla Dam
(D) Chashma Barrage

17. Why Quaid-e-Azam launched Direct Action day on August 16,1946?
(A) To protest against Arrival of Indian Viceroy Lord Wavell
(B) To oppose the Congress policies
(C) To get support from the members of party membership
(D) To curb the struggle of the Nationist Muslims

18. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress in
(A) 1919 (B) 1936
(C) 1920 (D) 1922

19. Who had the shortest tenure as Governor-General of Pakistan?
(A) Iskender Mirza
(B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(D) Kh. Nazimmuddin

20. Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced in Delhi in
(A) January 1950 (B) February 1950
(C) March 1950 (D) April 1950

21. The longest river of the world is
(A) Thames (B) Nile
(C) Volga (D) Mississippi

22. [illegible]
(A) Asia (B) Europe
(C) Africa (D) Australia

23. [illegible]
(A) [illegible] (B) [illegible]
(C) [illegible] (D) [illegible]

24. Light [illegible]
(A) Photon (B) [illegible]
(C) Light [illegible] (D) [illegible]

25. How many times the word 'Allah' is [illegible] Quran?
(A) 200 (B) 250
(C) 70 (D) 300

26. [illegible] is a [illegible]
(A) Acid (B) Base
(C) Chemical (D) Water Gas

27. The city which is known as the City of Canals is
(A) Venice (B) Rome
(C) Paris (D) Moscow

28. The Border Dispute between Pakistan and Afghanistan [illegible] is
(A) Durand Line (B) UNO
(C) Wagha Border (D) International Boundary

29. The largest ocean in the world is
(A) The Indian Ocean
(B) The Atlantic ocean
(C) The Pacific ocean
(D) Arctic ocean

30. The UNO was founded in the year
(A) 1945 (B) 1946
(C) 1947 (D) 1948

31. In which year did Barack Hussain Obama receive a Nobel Prize for peace?
(A) 2008 (B) 2009
(C) 2010 (D) 2011

32. The capital of Argentina is
(A) Rome (B) London
(C) Buenos Aires (D) Brasilia

33. The capital of Australia is
(A) Melbourne (B) Sydney
(C) Perth (D) Canberra

34. Boxing Day is celebrated on the [illegible] of
(A) December 25 (B) December 26
(C) December 27 (D) January 1

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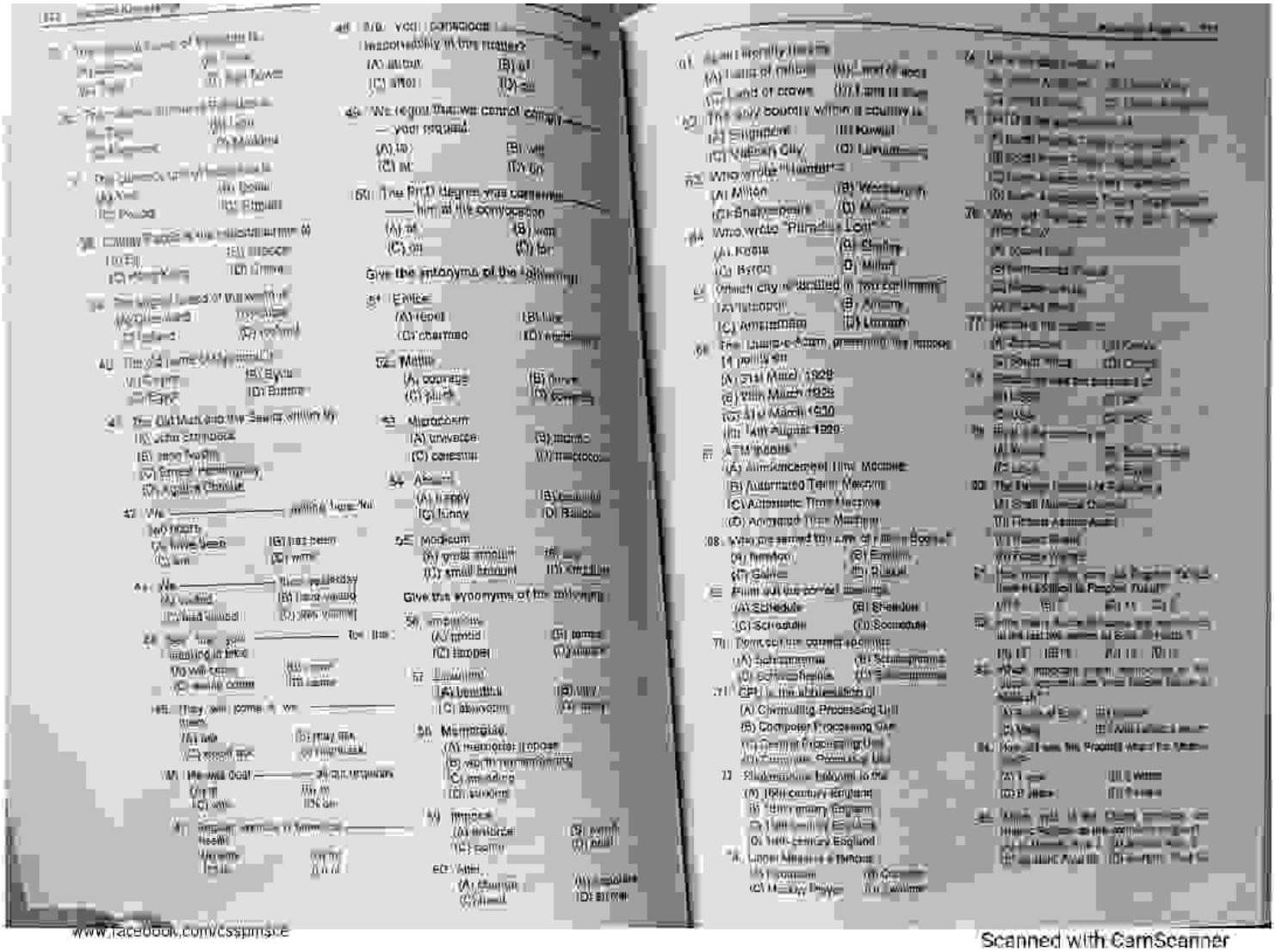

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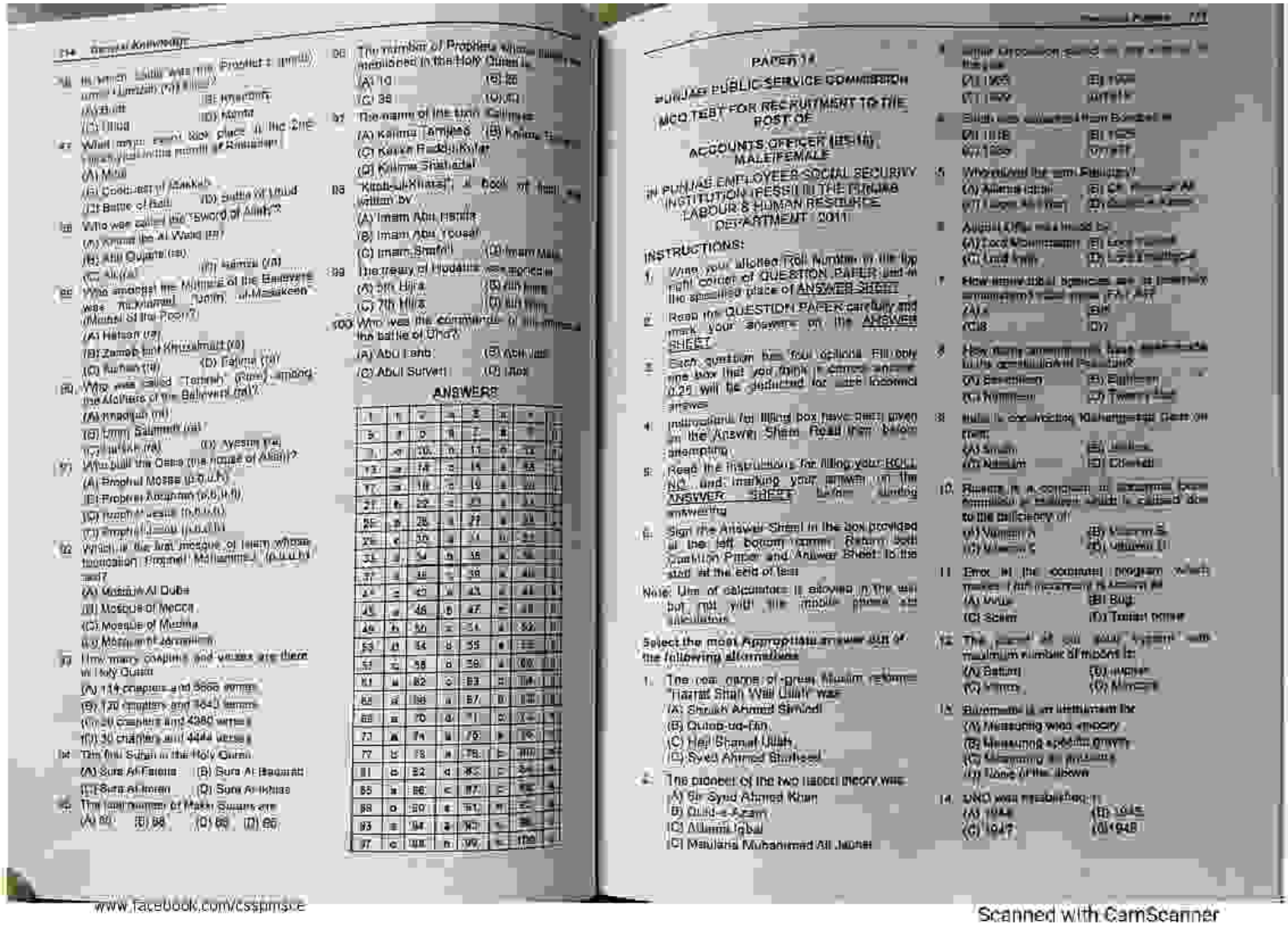

96. In which battle was the Prophet's (PBUH) uncle Hamzah (RA) killed?
(A) Badr (B) Khandaq
(C) Uhud (D) Hunain

97. What important event took place in the 2nd month of Ramadan?
(A) Uhud
(B) Conquest of Makkah
(C) Battle of Badr (D) Battle of Uhud

98. Who was called the "Sword of Allah"?
(A) Khalid bin Al Walid (RA)
(B) Abu Dujana (RA) (C) Ali (RA) (D) Hamza (RA)

99. Who amongst the Mothers of the Believers was Zainab bint Khuzaimah (RA) (Mother of the Poor)?
(A) Hafsah (RA)
(B) Zainab bint Khuzaimah (RA)
(C) Ayesha (RA) (D) Fatima (RA)

100. Who was called "Tarjuman" (Interpreter) among the Mothers of the Believers (RA)?
(A) Khadijah (RA)
(B) Umm Salamah (RA)
(C) Ayesha (RA) (D) Ayesha (RA)

97. Who built the Qaba (the house of Allah)?
(A) Prophet Moses (p.b.u.h)
(B) Prophet Abraham (p.b.u.h)
(C) Prophet Jesus (p.b.u.h)
(D) Prophet Adam (p.b.u.h)

98. Which is the first mosque of Islam whose foundation Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) laid?
(A) Masjid Al Quba
(B) Mosque of Mecca
(C) Mosque of Medina
(D) Mosque of Jerusalem

99. How many chapters and verses are there in Holy Quran
(A) 114 chapters and 3600 verses
(B) 120 chapters and 3640 verses
(C) 20 chapters and 4280 verses
(D) 30 chapters and 4444 verses

100. The first Surah in the Holy Quran
(A) Sura Al Fatiha (B) Sura Al Baqarah
(C) Sura al Imran (D) Sura An-Nisa

96. The total number of Makki Suras are
(A) 80 (B) 86 (C) 85 (D) 86

98. The number of Prophets whose names are mentioned in the Holy Quran is
(A) 10 (B) 25
(C) 36 (D) 40

97. The name of the twin Caliphs:
(A) Kalima Tamjeed (B) Kalima Tayyab
(C) Kalma Rad-dul-Kufar
(D) Kalima Shahadat

98. "Kitab-ul-Kharaj", a book of law, was written by
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa
(B) Imam Abu Yousaf
(C) Imam Shafi'i (D) Imam Malik

99. The treaty of Hudaibia was signed in
(A) 5th Hijra (B) 6th Hijra
(C) 7th Hijra (D) 8th Hijra

100. Who was the commander of the Muslim army in the battle of Uhud?
(A) Abu Lahb (B) Abu Jahl
(C) Abul Sufyan (D) Umar

ANSWERS

1	b	c	a	d	a	a	
5	d	b	b	c	b	b	
9	c	10	b	11	b	12	
13	a	14	c	15	a	16	
17	a	18	c	19	a	20	
21	b	22	c	23	a	24	
25	a	26	a	27	a	28	
29	c	30	a	31	b	32	
33	d	34	b	35	a	36	
37	a	38	c	39	a	40	
41	a	42	a	43	a	44	
45	a	46	b	47	c	48	
49	b	50	c	51	a	52	
53	d	54	a	55	a	56	
57	c	58	b	59	a	60	
61	a	62	c	63	c	64	
65	a	66	a	67	b	68	
69	a	70	d	71	c	72	
73	a	74	a	75	b	76	
77	c	78	a	79	b	80	
81	b	82	d	83	c	84	
85	a	86	c	87	c	88	
89	b	90	c	91	a	92	
93	a	94	a	95	c	96	
97	c	98	b	99	c	100	

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PAPER I*

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
MCQ TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
ACCOUNTS OFFICER (BS-16)
MALE/FEMALE
IN PUNJAB EMPLOYEES SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION (PESSI) THE PUNJAB LABOUR & HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT 2011

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your allotted Roll Number in the top right corner of QUESTION PAPER and in the specified place of ANSWER SHEET.
2. Read the QUESTION PAPER carefully and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.
3. Each question has four options. Fill only one box that you think is correct answer. 0.25 will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
4. Instructions for filling box have been given on the Answer Sheet. Read them before attempting.
5. Read the instructions for filling your Roll No. and marking your answer on the ANSWER SHEET before starting answering.
6. Sign the Answer Sheet in the box provided at the left bottom corner. Return both Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the staff at the end of test.

Note: Use of calculator is allowed in this test but not with the mobile phone set/ calculator.

Select the most Appropriate answer out of the following alternatives

1. The real name of great Muslim reformer "Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah" was
(A) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
(B) Qutab-ud-Din
(C) Haji Shamat Ullah
(D) Syed Ahmed Shaheed

2. The pioneer of the two nation theory was
(A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(B) Quaid-e-Azam
(C) Allama Iqbal
(D) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar

3. Which Occasion saved as the birthday of the city
(A) 1965 (B) 1956
(C) 1857 (D) 1911

4. Delhi was captured from Sindhis in
(A) 1018 (B) 1025
(C) 1206 (D) 1911

5. Who introduced the term Pakistan?
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Quaid-e-Azam
(C) Liaqat Ali Khan (D) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

6. Aligarh College was made by
(A) Lord Mountbatten (B) Lord Curzon
(C) Lord Irwin (D) Lord Hastings

7. How many tribal agencies are in Federally administered Tribal Areas (FATA)?
(A) 6 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 9

8. How many amendments have been made in the constitution of Pakistan?
(A) Seventeen (B) Eighteen
(C) Nineteen (D) Twenty One

9. Hafiz is conferred Khanepani Gaon on him.
(A) Shah (B) Jalim
(C) Nawab (D) Chohdri

10. Bharat is a concern of economic boom because a country which is called due to the efficiency of
(A) Vietnam (B) Myanmar
(C) Malaysia (D) Thailand

11. Error in the computer program which makes it not operating is known as
(A) Virus (B) Bug
(C) Scam (D) Trojan horse

12. The ____ of our body system with maximum number of motors is:
(A) Baton (B) Hand
(C) Wrist (D) Muscle

13. Bureaucratic is an instrument for
(A) Measuring wind velocity
(B) Measuring electric power
(C) Measuring air pressure
(D) None of the above

14. UNO was established in
(A) 1944 (B) 1945
(C) 1947 (D) 1948

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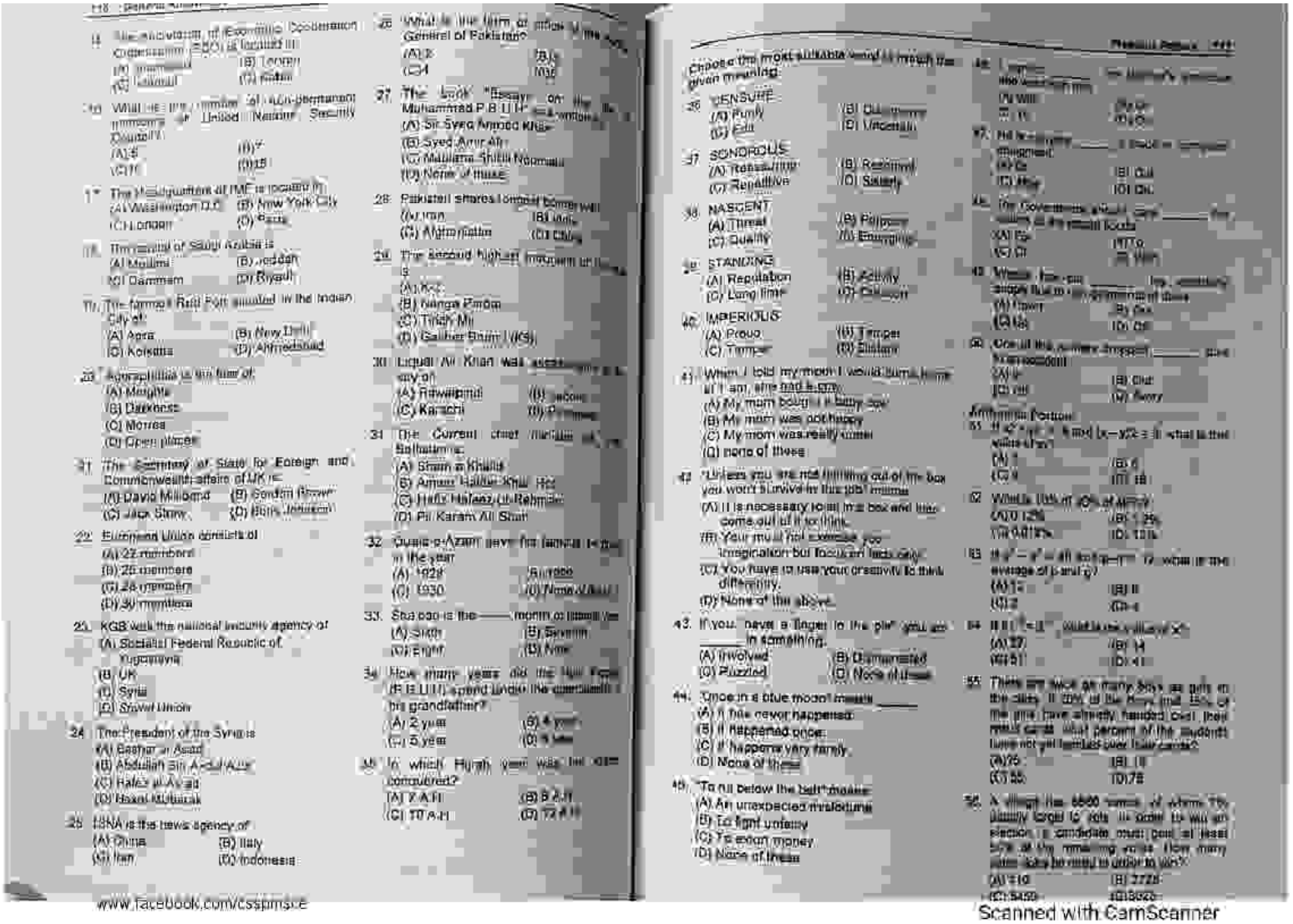

18. The headquarters of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is located in
(A) Islamabad (B) Tehran
(C) Kabul (D) Ankara

19. What is the number of non-permanent members of United Nations Security Council?
(A) 5 (B) 7
(C) 10 (D) 15

20. The Headquarters of IMF is located in
(A) Washington D.C (B) New York City
(C) London (D) Paris

21. The capital of Saudi Arabia is
(A) Madina (B) Jeddah
(C) Dammam (D) Riyadh

22. The famous Red Fort situated in the Indian City of:
(A) Agra (B) New Delhi
(C) Kolkata (D) Ahmedabad

23. Apocalyptic is an item of:
(A) Margins
(B) Darkness
(C) Worries
(D) Open places

24. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth affairs of UK is:
(A) David Miliband (B) Gordon Brown
(C) Jack Straw (D) Boris Johnson

25. European Union consists of
(A) 22 members
(B) 25 members
(C) 26 members
(D) 30 members

26. KGB was the national security agency of
(A) Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
(B) UK
(C) Syria
(D) Soviet Union

27. The President of the Syria is
(A) Bashar al Asad
(B) Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz
(C) Hafez al Assad
(D) Hosni Mubarak

28. ISNA is the news agency of
(A) China (B) Italy
(C) Iran (D) Indonesia

29. What is the term of office of the Governor General of Pakistan?
(A) 2 (B) 4
(C) 4 (D) 5

30. The book "Essays on the life of Muhammad P.B.U.H" is written by
(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(B) Syed Amir Ali
(C) Maulana Shibli Nomani
(D) None of these

31. Pakistan shares longest border with
(A) Iran (B) India
(C) Afghanistan (D) China

32. The second highest mountain in the world is
(A) K2
(B) Nanga Parbat
(C) Tirich Mir
(D) Gasher Brum I (K5)

33. Liquat Ali Khan was assassinated in the city of
(A) Rawalpindi (B) Lahore
(C) Karachi (D) Peshawar

34. The Current chief minister of Baluchistan is:
(A) Sham e Khalid
(B) Aman Ullah Khan Yasinzai
(C) Hafiz Hafeez ur Rehman
(D) Sardar Aslam Raisani

35. Quaid-e-Azam gave the famous 14 points in the year
(A) 1928 (B) 1929
(C) 1930 (D) None of these

36. Shalimar is the ——— month of Islamic calendar
(A) Sixth (B) Seventh
(C) Eighth (D) Ninth

37. How many years did the Ilyas Family (P.B.U.H) spend under the care of his grandfather?
(A) 2 years (B) 4 years
(C) 5 years (D) 8 years

38. In which Hijrah year was the Quran completed?
(A) 7 A.H (B) 8 A.H
(C) 10 A.H (D) 12 A.H

Choose the most suitable word to match the given meaning:

39. "CENSURE"
(A) Punish (B) Criticize
(C) Edit (D) Uncertain

40. "SONOROUS"
(A) Reassuring (B) Resonant
(C) Repetitive (D) Steady

41. "NASCENT"
(A) Threat (B) Purpose
(C) Quality (D) Emerging

42. "STANDING"
(A) Reputation (B) Activity
(C) Long time (D) Discussion

43. "IMPERIOUS"
(A) Proud (B) Temper
(C) Temper (D) Distant

44. When I told my mom I would turn in my art, she had a cow.
(A) My mom bought a baby cow
(B) My mom was not happy
(C) My mom was really ill
(D) none of these

45. "Unless you are not thinking out of the box you won't survive in this job" means
(A) It is necessary to sit in a box and then come out of it to think.
(B) You must not exercise you imagination but focus on facts only.
(C) You have to use your creativity to think differently.
(D) None of the above.

46. If you have a finger in the pie" you are ——— in something.
(A) Involved (B) Disinterested
(C) Puzzled (D) None of these

47. Once in a blue moon means ———
(A) It has never happened
(B) It happened once
(C) It happens very rarely
(D) None of these

48. To run below the belt" means
(A) An unexpected misfortune
(B) To fight unfairly
(C) To earn money
(D) None of these

49. I urge ——— the best of luck in his ———
(A) Will ——— (B) Of ———
(C) ——— (D) Of ———

50. He is highly ——— a mole in company management
(A) Ex (B) Out
(C) Hire (D) On

51. The government should ——— the ——— of the wealth of the wealth funds
(A) For ——— (B) To
(C) Of ——— (D) With

52. Water has an ——— by continuously wearing away the mountains of stone
(A) Power ——— (B) Ox
(C) Ice ——— (D) Of

53. One of the common symptoms of ——— is hallucination
(A) It ——— (B) Out
(C) Hit ——— (D) Awry

Arithmetic Portion

54. If $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $2x - y = 3$, what is the value of xy?
(A) 1 (B) 6
(C) 9 (D) 18

55. What is 15% of 40% of 60?
(A) 0.12% (B) 1.2%
(C) 3.6% (D) 12%

56. If $x^2 - y^2 = 48$ and $x - y = 12$, what is the average of x and y?
(A) 12 (B) 8
(C) 2 (D) 4

57. If $3(1 - x) = 9$, what is the value of x?
(A) 27 (B) 14
(C) 51 (D) 41

58. There are 900 students in the class. If 20% of the girls and 15% of the boys have already handed over their forms and what percent of the students have not yet handed over their forms?
(A) 25 (B) 18
(C) 35 (D) 75

59. A village has 8000 voters, of whom 75% qualify to vote. In order to win an election, a candidate must get at least 50% of the remaining votes. How many votes does he need in order to win?
(A) 3600 (B) 2725
(C) 5400 (D) 3825

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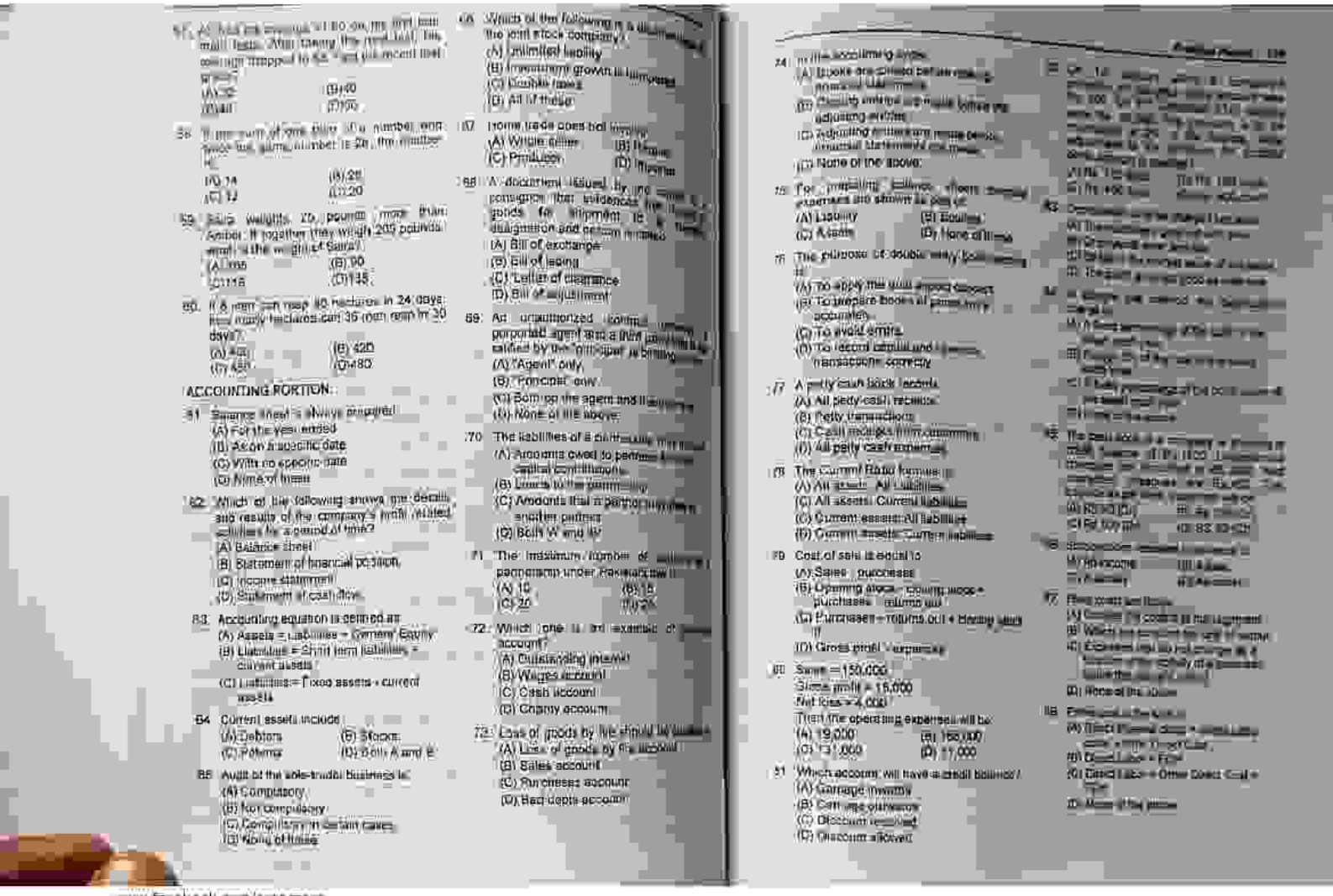

57. A [illegible] of 80 on its first [illegible] tests. After taking the [illegible] his average dropped to 78. [illegible] test?
(A) 72 (B) 60
(C) 68 (D) 70

58. If the sum of one digit [illegible] number and twice [illegible] number is 24, the number is
(A) 14 (B) 28
(C) 12 (D) 20

59. Sara weighs 10 pounds more than Amber. If together they weigh 200 pounds, what is the weight of Sara?
(A) 105 (B) 90
(C) 115 (D) 145

60. If a man can reap 40 hectares in 24 days, how many hectares can 36 men reap in 30 days?
(A) 400 (B) 420
(C) 450 (D) 480

ACCOUNTING PORTION:

61. Balance sheet is always prepared
(A) For the year ended
(B) As on a specific date
(C) With no specific date
(D) None of these

62. Which of the following shows the details and results of the company's profit / loss activities for a period of time?
(A) Balance sheet
(B) Statement of financial position
(C) Income statement
(D) Statement of cash flow

63. Accounting equation is defined as
(A) Assets = Liabilities + Owners' Equity
(B) Liabilities + Short term liabilities = current assets
(C) Liabilities = Fixed assets + current assets

64. Current assets include
(A) Debtors (B) Stocks
(C) Prepayments (D) Both A and B

65. Audit of the sole-trader business is:
(A) Compulsory
(B) Not compulsory
(C) Compulsory in certain cases
(D) None of these

66. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the joint stock company?
(A) Unlimited liability
(B) Investment growth is hampered
(C) Double taxes
(D) All of these

67. Home trade does not include
(A) Whole seller (B) Import
(C) Producer (D) Importer

68. A document issued by one person to a consignee that evidences the receipt of goods for shipment is a [illegible] document and serves as a [illegible]
(A) Bill of exchange
(B) Bill of lading
(C) Letter of clearance
(D) Bill of adjustment

69. An unauthorized contract entered into by a purported agent and a third party may be ratified by the "principal" by [illegible]
(A) "Agent" only
(B) "Principal" only
(C) Both by the agent and the principal
(D) None of the above

70. The liabilities of a partnership firm [illegible]
(A) Amounts owed to partners in capital contributions
(B) Loans to the partnership
(C) Amounts that a partner owes to another partner
(D) Both 'A' and 'B'

71. The maximum number of [illegible] partnership under Partnership [illegible]
(A) 10 (B) 15
(C) 20 (D) 25

72. Which one is an example of [illegible] account?
(A) Outstanding interest
(B) Wages account
(C) Cash account
(D) Drawing account

73. Loss of goods by fire should be written off to
(A) Loss of goods by fire account
(B) Sales account
(C) Purchases account
(D) Bad debts account

74. In the accounting cycle
(A) Books are closed before making [illegible]
(B) Closing entries are made before the adjusting entries
(C) Adjusting entries are made before financial statements are made
(D) None of the above

75. For preparing balance sheet, [illegible] expenses are shown as part of
(A) Liability (B) Equities
(C) Assets (D) None of these

76. The purpose of double entry book keeping is
(A) To apply the [illegible] concept
(B) To prepare books of [illegible] accounts
(C) To avoid errors
(D) To record [illegible] transactions correctly

77. A petty cash book records
(A) All petty cash receipts
(B) Petty transactions
(C) Cash receipts from customers
(D) All petty cash expenses

78. The Current Ratio formula is
(A) All assets / All liabilities
(B) All assets / Current liabilities
(C) Current assets / All liabilities
(D) Current assets / Current liabilities

79. Cost of sale is equal to
(A) Sales - purchases
(B) Opening stock - closing stock + purchases - returns out
(C) Purchases - returns out + closing stock - [illegible]
(D) Gross profit - expenses

80. Sales = 150,000
Gross profit = 15,000
Net loss = 4,000
Then the operating expenses will be
(A) 19,000 (B) 150,000
(C) 131,000 (D) 11,000

81. Which account will have a credit balance?
(A) Garbage inwards
(B) Carriage outwards
(C) Discount received
(D) Discount allowed

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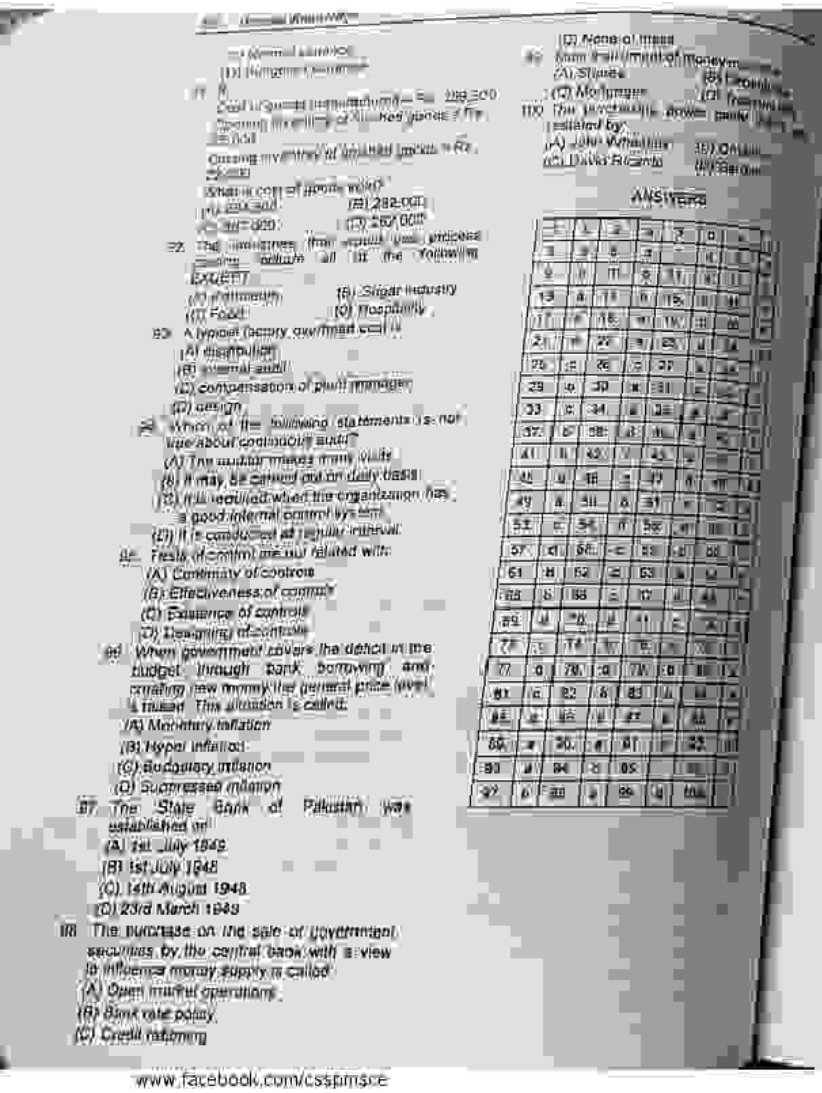

(C) None of these

96. Term 'Bill market' of money market is used for:
(A) Shares (B) Bonds
(C) Mortgages (D) Treasury bills

97. The purchase of government securities by the central bank with a view to influence money supply is called:
(A) Open market operations
(B) Bank rate policy
(C) Credit rationing

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	

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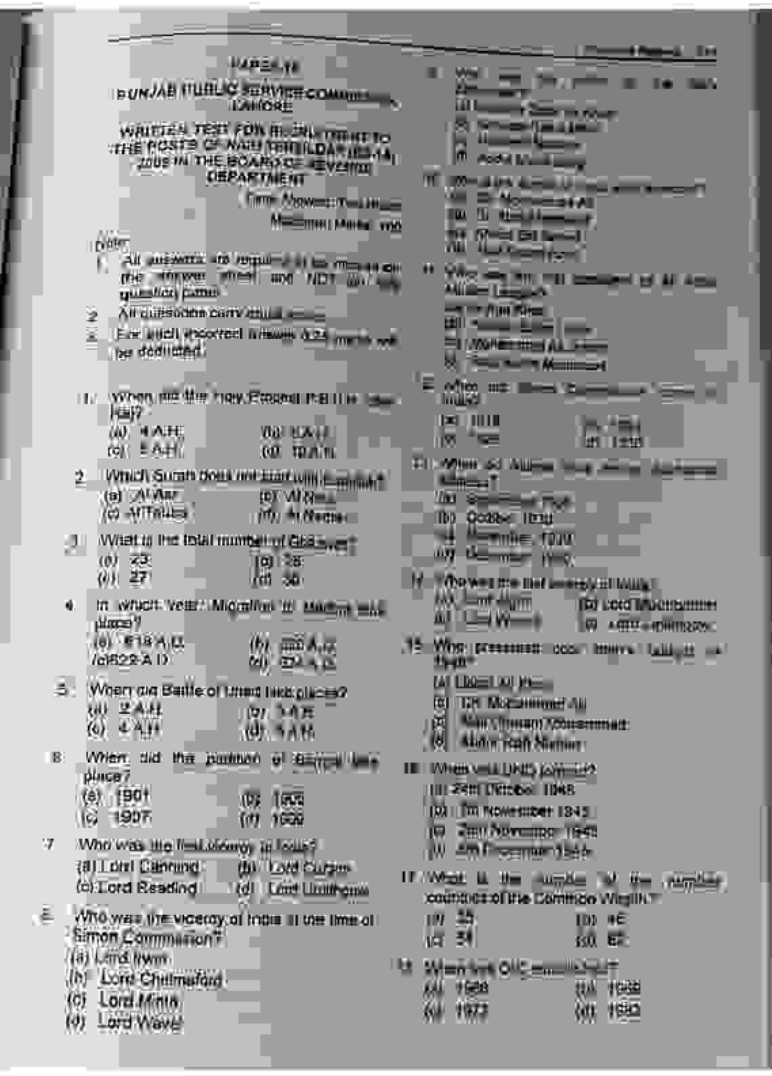

PAPER-II

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF NAIB TEHSILDAR (BS-14) 2008 IN THE BOARD OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Time Allowed: Two Hours
Maximum Marks: 100

Note:
1. All answers are required to be marked on the answer sheet and NOT on the question paper.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. For each incorrect answer 1/4 mark will be deducted.

1. When did the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) left Mecca?
(a) 4 A.H. (b) 5 A.H.
(c) 6 A.H. (d) 10 A.H.

2. Which Surah does not start with Bismillah?
(a) Al-Asr (b) Al-Nas
(c) Al-Falaq (d) Al-Nasr

3. What is the total number of Ghazwat?
(a) 23 (b) 25
(c) 27 (d) 30

4. In which Year Migration to Madina was taken place?
(a) 618 A.D. (b) 620 A.D.
(c) 622 A.D. (d) 624 A.D.

5. When did Battle of Uhad took place?
(a) 2 A.H. (b) 3 A.H.
(c) 4 A.H. (d) 5 A.H.

6. When did the position of Sahifa law place?
(a) 1901 (b) 1905
(c) 1907 (d) 1909

7. Who was the first viceroy of India?
(a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Reading (d) Lord Linlithgow

8. Who was the viceroy of India at the time of Simon Commission?
(a) Lord Irwin
(b) Lord Chelmsford
(c) Lord Minto
(d) Lord Wavel

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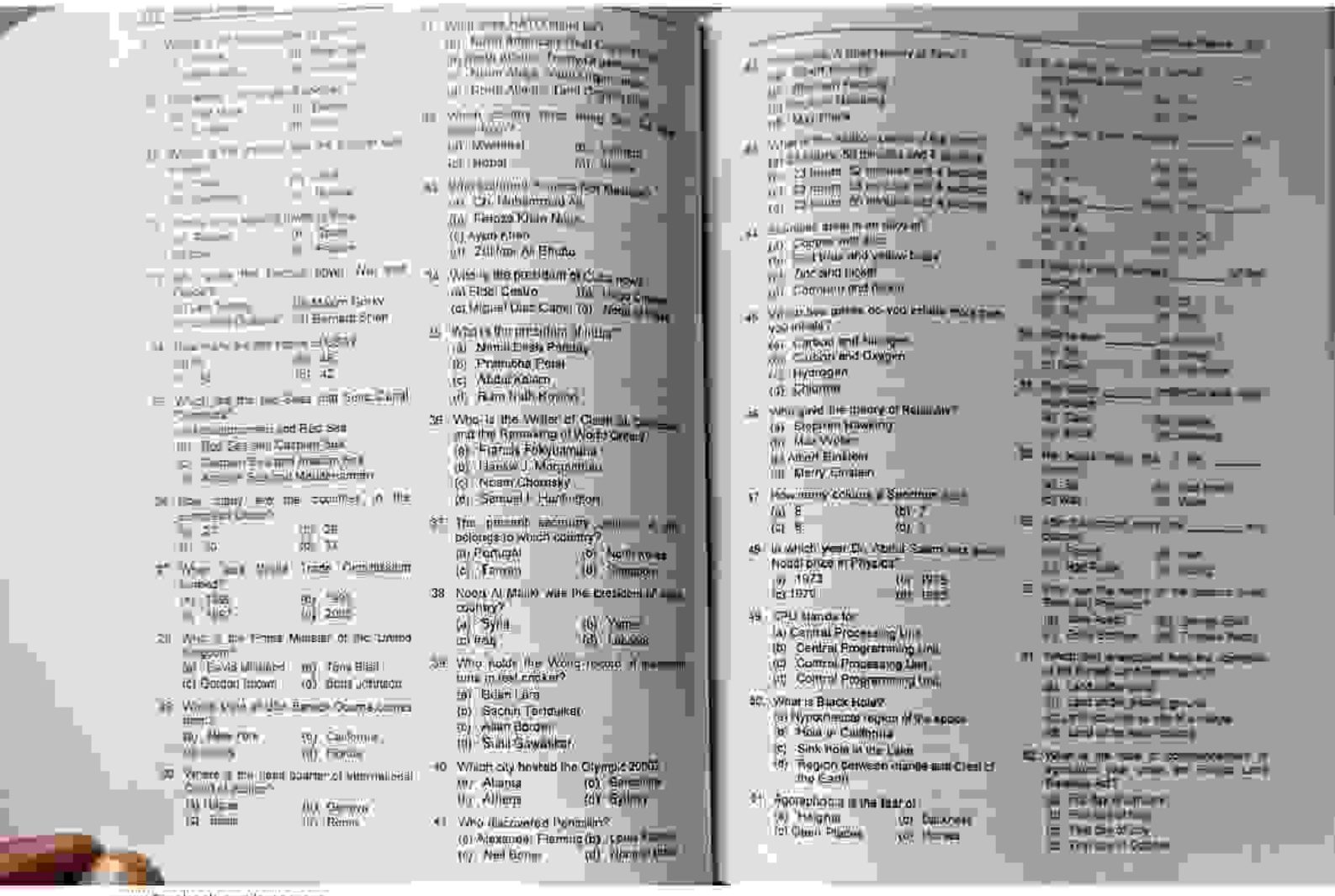

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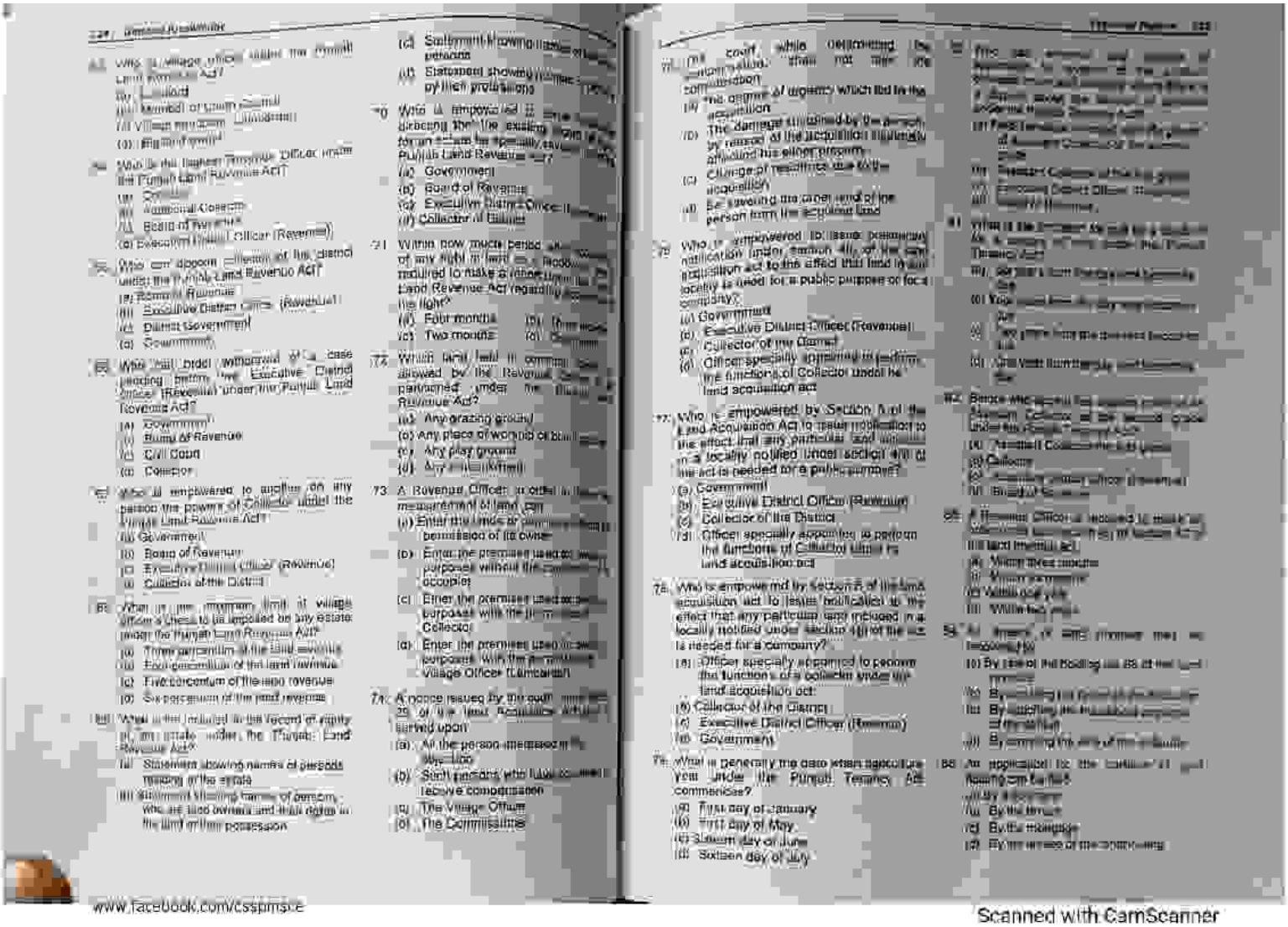

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PAPER I-A

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
LAHORE

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF INSPECTOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (BS-11), 2012

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your allotted roll number at the top left corner of QUESTIONS PAPER and in the specified places of ANSWER SHEET.
2. Read the QUESTIONS PAPER carefully and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.
3. Each question has four options. Fill only one box that you think is correct answer. Each question carry 02-marks. 0.50 marks will be deducted for each incorrect answer.
4. Instructions for filling box have been given in the ANSWERS SHEET. Read them before attempting.
5. Read the instruction for filling your ROLL NUMBER and making your answer on the ANSWER SHEET before starting answering.
6. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the left bottom corner.
7. Return both QUESTION PAPER and ANSWER SHEET to the staff, at the end of test.
8. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. The Muslim League was founded 1906 at
   (a) Lahore (b) Delhi
   (c) Dhaka (d) Karachi
2. Pakistan is located in
   (a) East Asia (b) South Asia
   (c) South East Asia (d) North East Asia
3. The present Hijri year is
   (a) 1425 (b) 1426
   (c) 1427 (d) 1441
4. The major export of Pakistan is
   (a) Rice (b) Sugarcane
   (c) Wheat (d) Cotton
5. The first round Table Conference was held in 1930 at
   (a) Karachi (b) Simla
   (c) London (d) Delhi
6. The famous Muslim Saint Baba Farid Ganj Shakr is buried at
   (a) Dharng (b) Multan
   (c) Pakpattan (d) Kot Mithan
7. The biggest barrage in Pakistan is
   (a) Taunsa Barrage (b) Kotri Barrage
   (c) Guddu Barrage (d) Sukkur Barrage
8. [illegible]
   (a) [illegible]
   (b) Mashriq
   (c) Mian Amir Hasan
   (d) Maulana Tariq Jamil
9. [illegible]
   (a) Qaid (b) Khaqan
   (c) Sardar (d) Sipahsalar
10. Qutub-ud-Din Muhammad [illegible] Mughal Emperor Nasir-ud-Din Humayun?
    (a) 1526 (b) 1530
    (c) 1540 (d) 1556
11. The famous Resolution Qarardad-i-Lahore was moved by
    (a) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
    (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
    (c) Dr. Rashid Ali
    (d) Allama Iqbal
12. Who was the [illegible] Minister of Punjab at the time of
    (a) Sikh (b) All three
    (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither
13. Khan Abdul Wali Khan was elected during the regime of
    (a) Ayub Khan
    (b) Z.A. Bhutto
    (c) General Zia-ul-Haq
    (d) Pervez Musharraf
14. Which country is located in the north of Pakistan?
    (a) Afghanistan (b) Iran
    (c) China (d) Iraq
15. Kala Bagh is in
    (a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
    (b) Punjab
    (c) Sindh (d) Balochistan
16. The objectives Resolution was passed in
    (a) 1947 (b) 1948
    (c) 1949 (d) 1950
17. Pakistan joined the United Nations in
    (a) 1947 (b) 1950
    (c) 1951 (d) 1955
18. The famous Khyber Pass links Peshawar with
    (a) Quetta (b) Chaman
    (c) Kabul (d) Kandahar
19. Which city is famous for handicrafts and glazed pottery?
    (a) Sialkot (b) Faisalabad
    (c) Multan (d) Gujranwala

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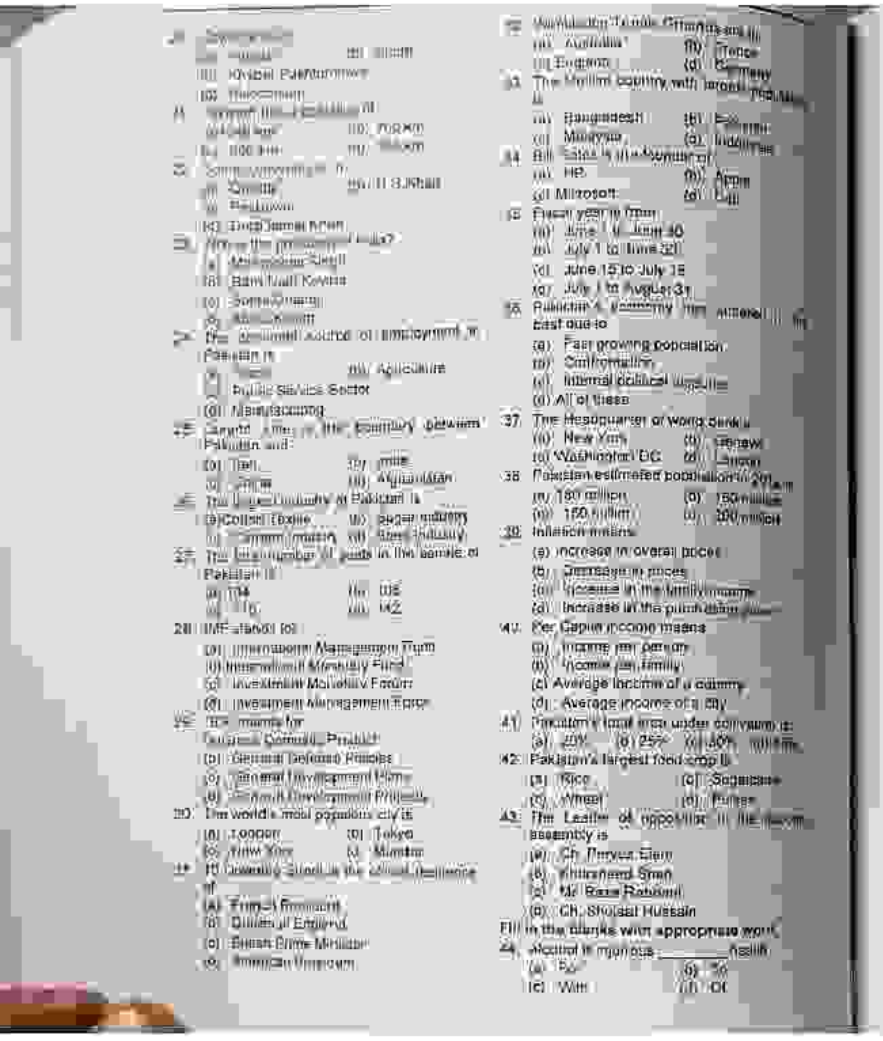

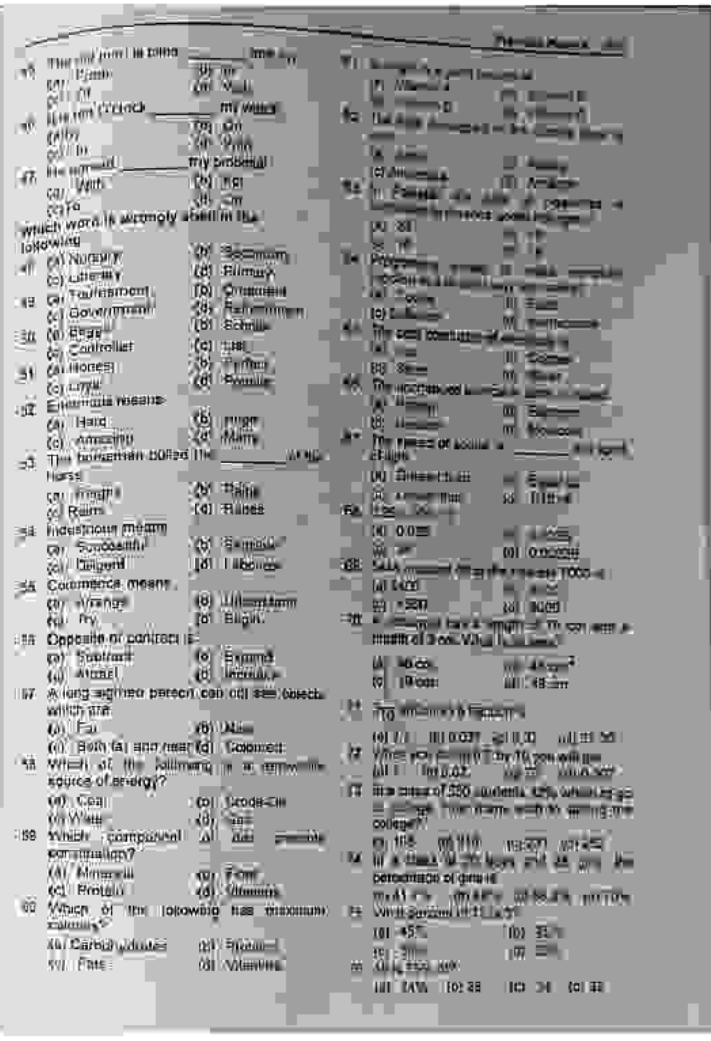

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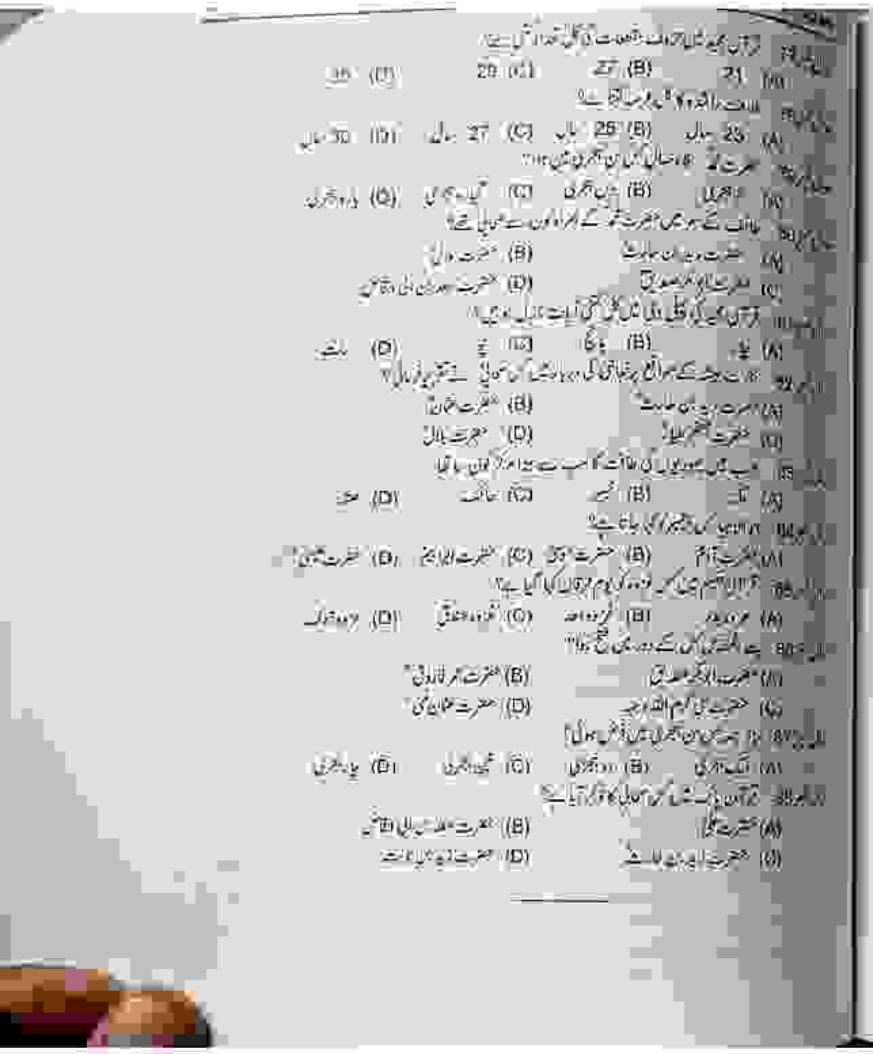

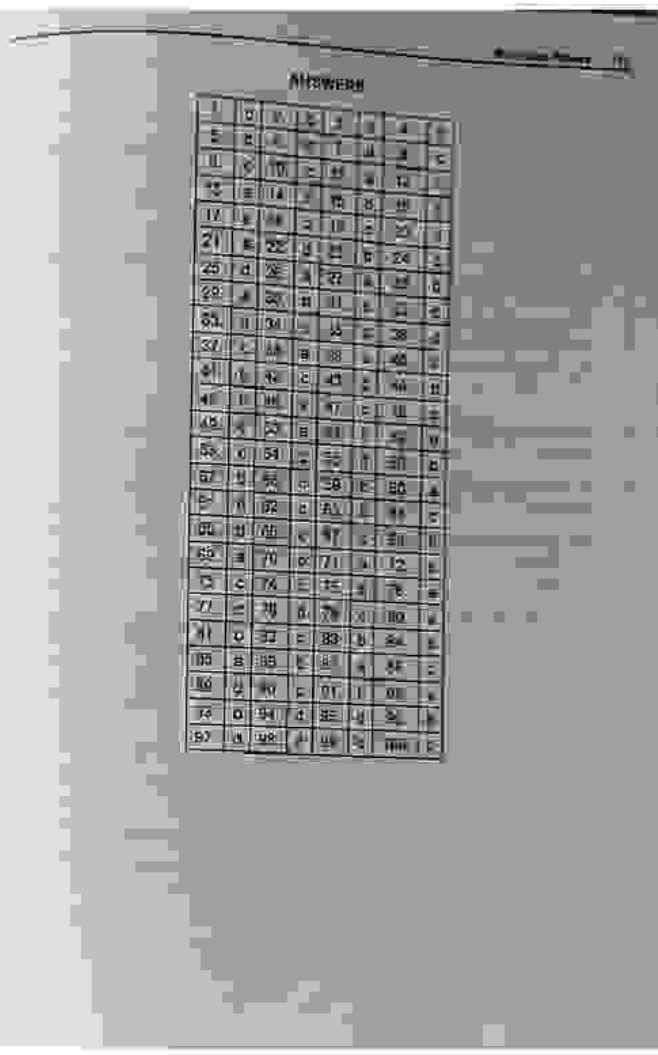

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PAPER-II

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTOR POLICE (BS-09) FROM AMONGST GRADUATE CONSTABLES / HEAD CONSTABLES IN THE PUNJAB POLICE DEPARTMENT, 2009

Time Allowed: Two Hours — Maximum Marks: 100

Notes:

1. All answers are required to be marked on the answer sheet and not on this question paper.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. For each incorrect answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
4. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. The first Round Table Conference (1930) was held at:
(a) Delhi (b) London (c) Simla (d) Bombay

2. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims a new religion Din Ilahi was introduced by:
(a) Babar (b) Humayon (c) Jehangir (d) Akbar

3. Who was the leader of the "Quit India Movement"?
(a) Gandhi (b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Nehru (d) Syed Ahmad Khan

4. Objectives Resolution was presented by:
(a) Ch. Rehmat Ali (b) Quaid I Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

5. What was the cause of Quaid I Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death?
(a) Heart attack (b) Cancer (c) Tuberculosis (d) Diabetes

6. Pakistan's first Constitution was adopted in:
(a) 1952 (b) 1956 (c) 1963 (d) 1973

7. Who became the president of Pakistan after Gen. Yahya Khan?
(a) Ayub Khan (b) Z.A. Bhutto
(c) Zia-ul Haq (d) Muhammad Khan Junejo

8. After the elections of 1988 who became the prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (b) Nawaz Sharif
(c) Benazir Bhutto (d) Farooq Leghari

9. The Lahore Resolution was passed in:
(a) 1935 (b) 1938 (c) 1940 (d) 1945

10. How many days the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Indian National Congress in 1930 lasted?
(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 14

11. Kargil is in:
(a) Held Kashmir (b) Azad Kashmir (c) Gilgit (d) Northern Areas

12. In which district is the highest salt mine located in Pakistan?
(a) Mianwali (b) Sargodha (c) Khushab (d) Jhelum

13. What percentage of arable land is irrigated in Pakistan?
(a) 2% (b) 9% (c) 18% (d) 25%

14. Pakistan has a coastline of:
(a) 500 KM (b) 600 KM (c) 700 KM (d) 800 KM

15. To the South of Pakistan is:
(a) Iran (b) China (c) Myanmar (d) Arabian Sea

16. The Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan was signed in:
(a) 1960 (b) 1965 (c) 1968 (d) 1970

17. Dr. Abdus Salam the Nobel Prize winner of Pakistan is from:
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) Balochistan (d) NWFP

18. Who is the Chairman of Senate in Pakistan?
(a) Fahmida Mirza (b) Farooq H. Naik (c) Wasim Sajjad (d) Mukhtiar Bhatti

19. Gomal University is in:
(a) Quetta (b) Peshawar (c) D.I. Khan (d) Dera Ismail Khan

20. The largest Barrage in Pakistan is:
(a) Sukkur Barrage (b) Kotri Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d) Rasul Barrage

21. Who is the President of India?
(a) Manmohan Singh (b) Sonia Gandi
(c) Ram Nath Kovind (d) Atal Bihari

22. Fawad Massom is the president of:
(a) Turkey (b) Iraq (c) Iran (d) Lebanon

23. K2 the second highest peak of the world is located in:
(a) Hindukush (b) Himalaya (c) Karakoram (d) Koh Sulaiman

24. Which of the following is not a Kharif crop?
(a) Rice (b) Cotton (c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat

25. How many Nuclear Power Plants are there in Pakistan?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

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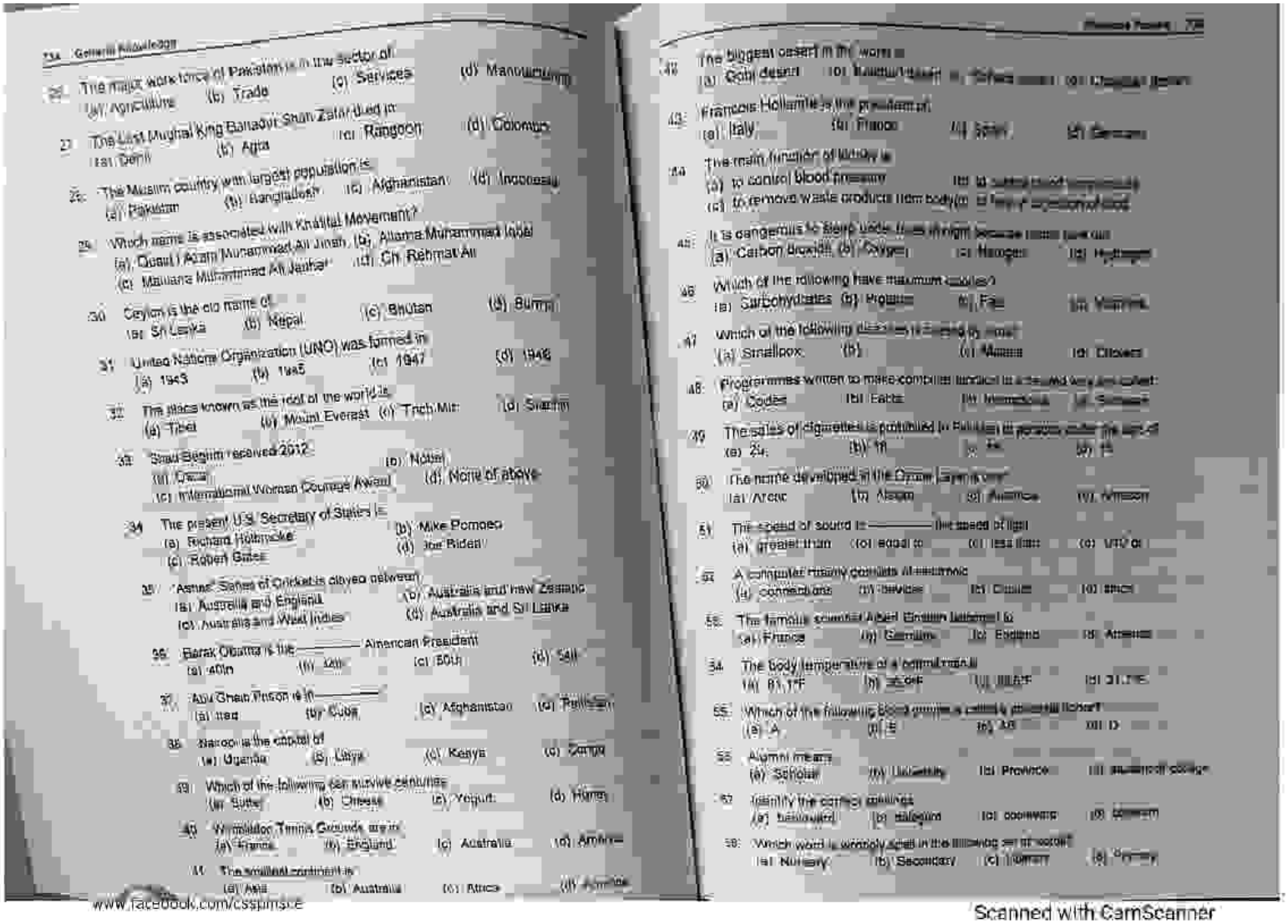

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57. The horseman pulled the _____ of the horse.
(a) reigns (b) reins (c) rains (d) raises

58. Identify the correct spellings:
(a) occurred (b) ocurred (c) occured (d) ocurred

59. Which of the following has incorrect spellings?
(a) Enquiry (b) Questionnaire (c) Probation (d) Election

62. What is the meaning of the underlined phrase in the following sentence?
He turned a deaf ear to my advice.
(a) did not accept (b) did not like (c) did not listen (d) did not act

63. Industrious means
(a) Sensible (b) Successful (c) Diligent (d) Funny

64. 28 ÷ 100 = ?
(a) 0.0028 (b) 2.028 (c) 0.28 (d) 0.00028

65. 3 + 4 − 5 + 6 ÷ 7 = ?
(a) 60 (b) 13 (c) 102 (d) 304

66. 30 + 39.98 = ?
(a) 69.98 (b) 40.28 (c) 42.98 (d) 41.28

67. 5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is _____
(a) 6000 (b) 5400 (c) 5000 (d) 4500

68. A rectangle has a length of 10 cm and a breadth of 3 cm. What is its area?
(a) 46 m (b) 46 cm (c) 46 cm^2 (d) 19 cm^2

69. 30% of 100 is equal to 3% of _____
(a) 3000 (b) 2000 (c) 1000 (d) 750

70. Aslam ran around a $\frac{1}{4}$ kilometer track 17 times. How many kilometers did he run?
(a) $4\frac{1}{4}$ Km (b) 4 Km (c) $4\frac{1}{2}$ Km (d) $4\frac{3}{4}$ Km

71. The degrees in a complete circle are:
(a) 180° (b) 260° (c) 360° (d) 270°

72. Which shape has equal sides and rightangles?
(a) Rectangle (b) Rhombus (c) Square (d) Parallelogram

73. Find the square of 15
(a) 125 (b) 1125 (c) 1225 (d) 1215

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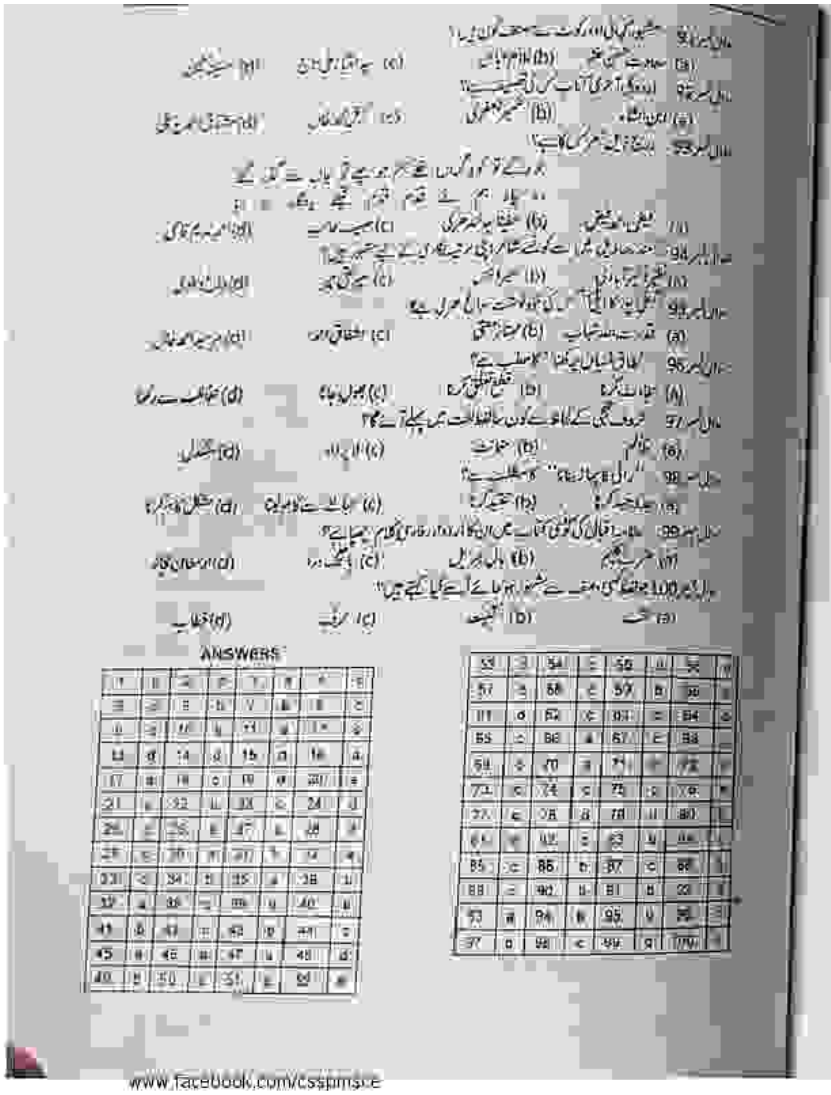

ANSWERS

1	b	2	c	3	a	4	c
5	a	6	b	7	d	8	b
9	c	10	d	11	a	12	c
13	d	14	d	15	a	16	a
17	a	18	c	19	d	20	a
21	a	22	b	23	c	24	d
25	c	26	b	27	b	28	a
29	c	30	a	31	b	32	a
33	d	34	b	35	a	36	b
37	a	38	c	39	b	40	a
41	b	42	c	43	b	44	c
45	a	46	a	47	b	48	d
49	b	50	c	51	b	52	a

53	a	54	c	55	d	56	d
57	a	58	c	59	b	60	a
61	d	62	c	63	c	64	c
65	c	66	a	67	c	68	c
69	a	70	a	71	a	72	a
73	c	74	c	75	c	76	a
77	c	78	a	79	d	80	b
81	a	82	c	83	d	84	b
85	c	86	b	87	c	88	b
88	c	90	d	91	b	92	a
93	a	94	b	95	d	96	a
97	a	98	c	99	a	100	b

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PAPER-II

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF ASSISTANT SUB INSPECTOR (BS-9) —2011 IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Instructions

i. The candidates must read and follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet before attempting the Question Paper.
2. Answers of questions must be written on the Answer Sheet and not on the Question Paper.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. For each incorrect answer 0.25 marks will be deducted.
5. Use of calculator is allowed.

1. Attaase means
(a) with a bias (b) basic (c) prejudice (d) brief

2. Calaclysm means
(a) upheaval (b) calamity (c) incidence (d) benefit

3. Valour is the opposite of
(a) admonition (b) injustice (c) cowardice (d) remorselessness

4. Expedite means
(a) expedition (b) hasten (c) expedient (d) practical

5. Resilive is the opposite of
(a) buoyant (b) elastic (c) resilient (d) stunning

6. Magisterial means
(a) authoritative (b) royal (c) majestic (d) regal

7. Exonerate is the opposite of
(a) forge (b) acquit (c) expel (d) remorse

8. Zealot means
(a) beginner (b) patron (c) fanatic (d) mumbler

9. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words?
(a) speach (b) speak (c) [illegible] (d) dried

10. Which word is correctly spelt in the following set of words?
(a) obscurre (b) obsolete (c) abedient (d) absolute

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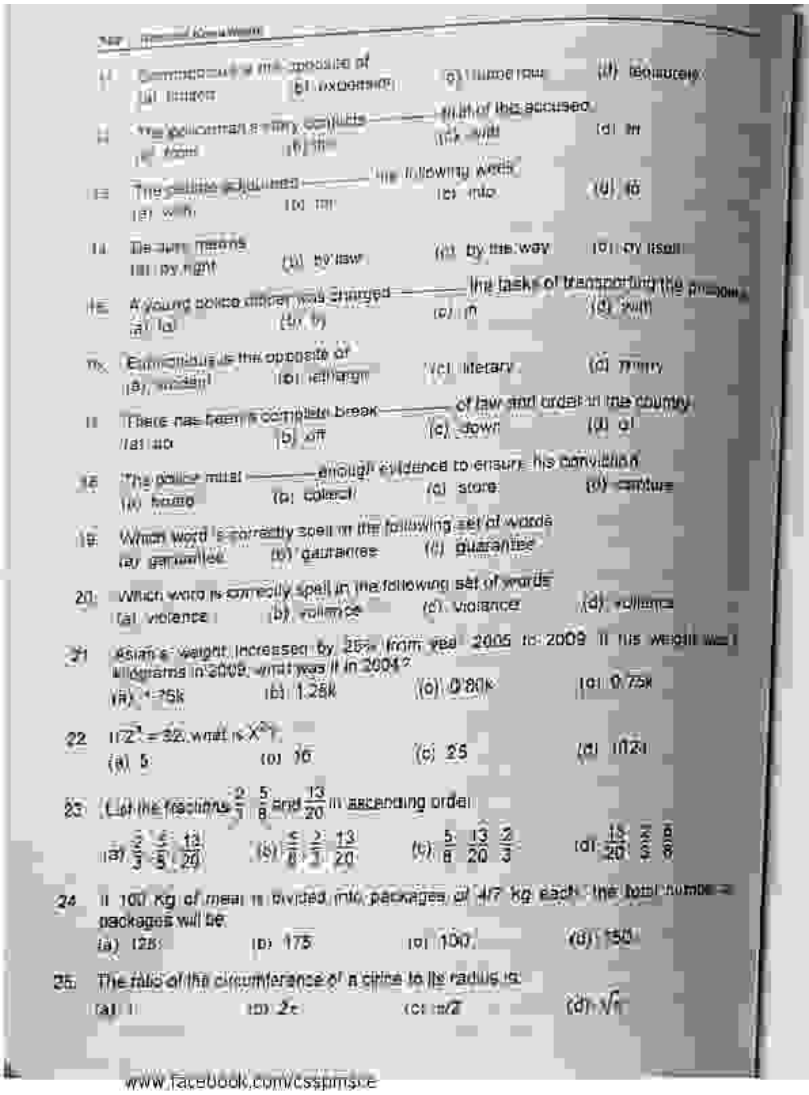

Page [illegible] General Knowledge

11. Commissure is the opposite of
(a) broken (b) exposition (c) loose row (d) dishonesty

12. The policeman's many contacts ——— all of the accused.
(a) from (b) to (c) with (d) in

13. The police pounced ——— the following week.
(a) with (b) on (c) into (d) to

14. Be-win means
(a) by right (b) by law (c) by the way (d) by itself

15. A young police officer was charged ——— the tasks of transporting the prisoners.
(a) to (b) by (c) in (d) with

16. Commissure is the opposite of
(a) wisdom (b) exchange (c) literary (d) misery

17. There has been a complete break ——— of law and order in the country.
(a) up (b) off (c) down (d) of

18. The police must ——— enough evidence to ensure his conviction.
(a) house (b) collect (c) store (d) capture

19. Which word is correctly spelt in the following set of words
(a) garuantee (b) gaurantee (c) guarantee

20. Which word is correctly spell in the following set of words
(a) violance (b) volimce (c) violance (d) volimce

21. Asim's weight increased by 25% from year 2005 to 2009. If his weight was 1 kilograms in 2009, what was it in 2004?
(a) 1.75k (b) 1.25k (c) 0.80k (d) 0.75k

22. If $2^x = 32$, what is X^{2x}?
(a) 5 (b) 16 (c) 25 (d) 1024

23. List the fractions $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{13}{20}$ in ascending order.
(a) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{13}{20}$ (b) $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{13}{20}$ (c) $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{13}{20}, \frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{13}{20}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{8}$

24. If 100 kg of meal is divided into packages of 4/7 kg each, the total number of packages will be:
(a) 125 (b) 175 (c) 100 (d) 150

25. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its radius is:
(a) 1 (b) 2π (c) $\pi/2$ (d) $\sqrt{\pi}$

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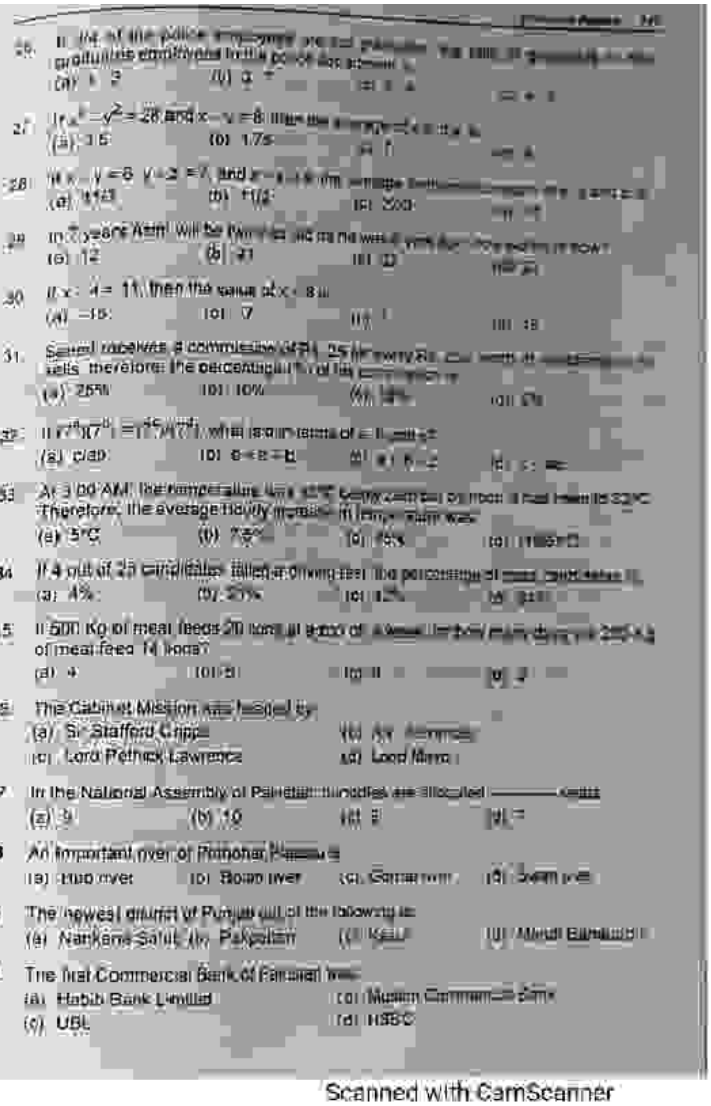

[illegible] Page 3/5

26. If 1/4 of the police [illegible] graduates continues [illegible] police service, [illegible]
(a) 1/2 (b) 3/4 (c) 1/4 (d) 1/3

27. If $x^2 - y^2 = 28$ and $x - y = 8$, then the [illegible]
(a) 3.5 (b) 1.75 (c) 7 (d) 4

28. If $x - y = 6$, $y - z = 7$, and $z - x = k$, the [illegible]
(a) 1/13 (b) 1/3 (c) 3/13 (d) [illegible]

29. In 7 years Asim will be [illegible] he was [illegible] how old is he now?
(a) 12 (b) 21 (c) 13 (d) [illegible]

30. If $x - 4 = 11$, then the value of $x - 8$ is
(a) −15 (b) 7 (c) 1 (d) 15

31. Sajjad receives a commission of 2½% [illegible] sells, therefore the percentage [illegible]
(a) 25% (b) 10% (c) [illegible] (d) 5%

32. If $7^a(7^b) = (7^{ab})(7^c)$, what is in terms of c, if a ≠ 0?
(a) c/ab (b) a + b = c (c) a + b = 2c (d) [illegible]

33. At 3:00 AM, the temperature was 42°F. By noon it had risen by 18°C. Therefore, the average hourly increase in temperature was:
(a) 5°C (b) 7.5°C (c) 15°C (d) [illegible]

34. If 4 out of 25 candidates failed in a [illegible] the percentage of pass candidates is:
(a) 4% (b) 21% (c) 12% (d) [illegible]

35. If 500 Kg of meal feeds 20 cows at a cost of [illegible] of meal feed 14 cows?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 11 (d) 2

36. The Cabinet Mission was headed by:
(a) Sir Stafford Cripps (b) Sir [illegible]
(c) Lord Pethick Lawrence (d) Lord Mina

37. In the National Assembly of Pakistan, [illegible] are allocated ——— seats.
(a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 8 (d) [illegible]

38. An important river of Pothohar Plateau is
(a) Indus river (b) Soan river (c) Ganga river (d) Swat river

39. The newest district of Punjab out of the following is:
(a) Nankana Sahib (b) Pakpattan (c) Kasur (d) Mandi Bahauddin

40. The first Commercial Bank of Pakistan was:
(a) Habib Bank Limited (b) Muslim Commercial Bank
(c) UBL (d) HSBC

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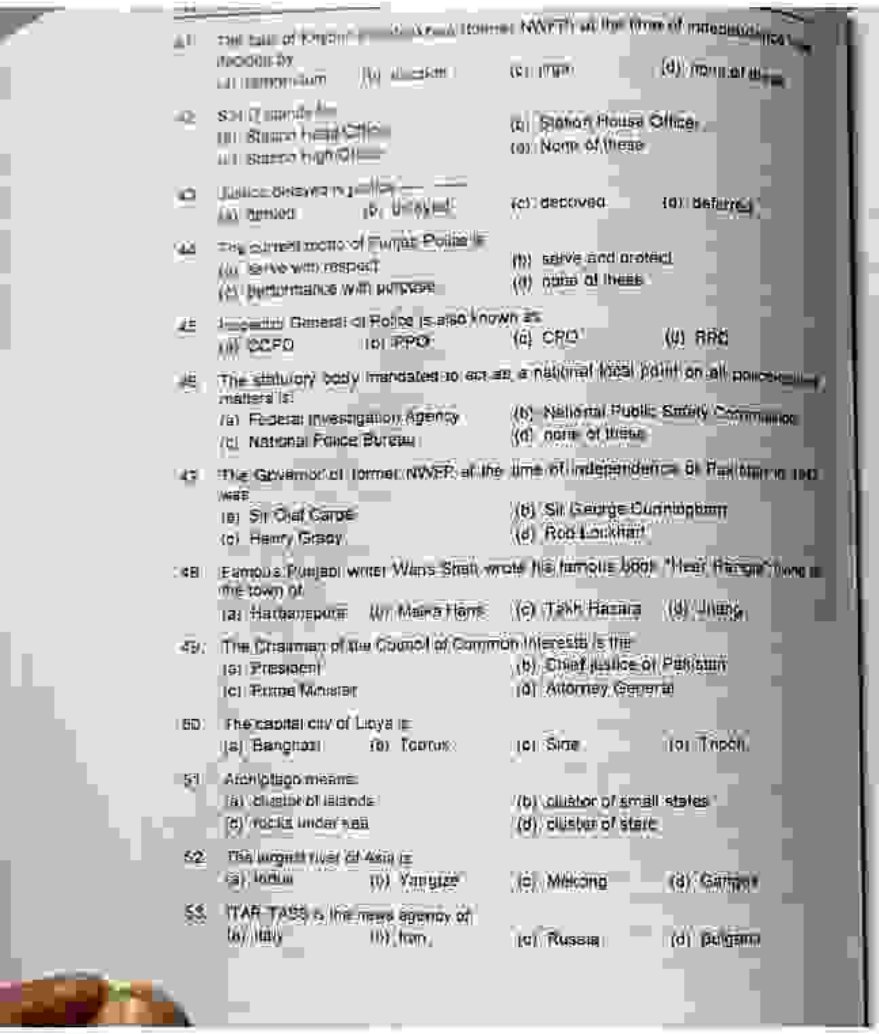


41 The last of English governors of former NWFP at the time of independence was
(a) Sir Olaf Caroe (b) Sir George Cunningham
(c) Henry Gracy (d) None of these

42 SSP (Senior Superintendent of Police) stands for
(a) Station House Officer (b) Station head Officer
(c) Station high Officer (d) None of these

43 Justice Shaheed is called ____
(a) famous (b) unjust (c) deceived (d) defamed

44 The current motto of Punjab Police is
(a) serve with respect (b) serve and protect
(c) performance with purpose (d) none of these

45 Inspector General of Police is also known as
(a) CCPO (b) PPO (c) CPO (d) RPO

46 The statutory body mandated to act as a national focal point on all police-related matters is
(a) Federal Investigation Agency (b) National Public Safety Commission
(c) National Police Bureau (d) none of these

47 The Governor of former NWFP at the time of independence of Pakistan in 1947 was
(a) Sir Olaf Caroe (b) Sir George Cunningham
(c) Henry Gracy (d) Rob Lockhart

48 Famous Punjabi writer Waris Shah wrote his famous book "Heer Ranjha" living in the town of
(a) Hardaspore (b) Meera Hans (c) Takht Hazara (d) Jhang

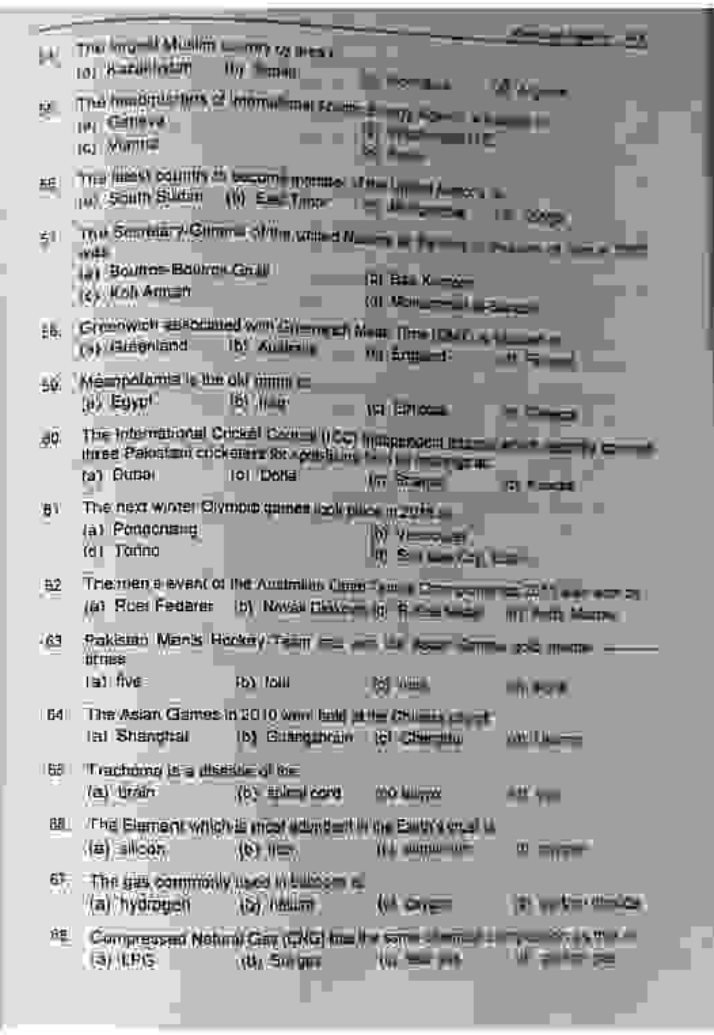
49 The Chairman of the Council of Common Interests is the
(a) President (b) Chief Justice of Pakistan
(c) Prime Minister (d) Attorney General

50 The capital city of Libya is
(a) Benghazi (b) Tobruk (c) Sirte (d) Tripoli

51 Archipelago means
(a) cluster of islands (b) cluster of small states
(c) rocks under sea (d) cluster of stars

52 The largest river of Asia is
(a) Indus (b) Yangtze (c) Mekong (d) Ganges

53 ITAR-TASS is the news agency of
(a) Italy (b) Iran (c) Russia (d) Bulgaria



54 The largest Muslim country in area
(a) Kazakhstan (b) Sudan (c) Indonesia (d) Algeria

55 The headquarters of International Committee of Red Cross is in
(a) Geneva (b) Paris (c) Vienna (d) Rome

56 The latest country to become member of the United Nations is
(a) South Sudan (b) East Timor (c) Bosnia (d) Congo

57 The Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time of Soviet Union was
(a) Boutros-Boutros Ghali (b) Kofi Annan
(c) Kofi Annan (d) Mohammad Bashir

58 Greenwich associated with (Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is located in
(a) Greenland (b) Australia (c) England (d) Canada

59 Mesopotamia is the old name of
(a) Egypt (b) Iraq (c) Ethiopia (d) Greece

60 The International Cricket Council (ICC) suspended three Pakistan cricketers for spot-fixing in the match of
(a) Dubai (b) Doha (c) Sharjah (d) Kuwait

61 The next winter Olympic games took place in 2018 at
(a) Pongchang (b) Vancouver
(c) Torino (d) Sochi (Russia)

62 The men's event of the Australian Open Tennis Championship 2017 was won by
(a) Roel Federer (b) Novak Djokovic (c) Rafael Nadal (d) Andy Murray

63 Pakistan Men's Hockey Team has won the Asian Games gold medal ____ times
(a) five (b) four (c) two (d) one

64 The Asian Games in 2010 were held in the China city of
(a) Shanghai (b) Guangzhou (c) Chengdu (d) Beijing

65 Trachoma is a disease of the
(a) brain (b) spinal cord (c) lungs (d) eye

66 The Element which is most abundant in the Earth's crust is
(a) silicon (b) iron (c) aluminium (d) oxygen

67 The gas commonly used in balloons is
(a) hydrogen (b) helium (c) oxygen (d) carbon dioxide

68 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) has the same chemical composition as that of
(a) LPG (b) Sui gas (c) sea gas (d) petrol gas

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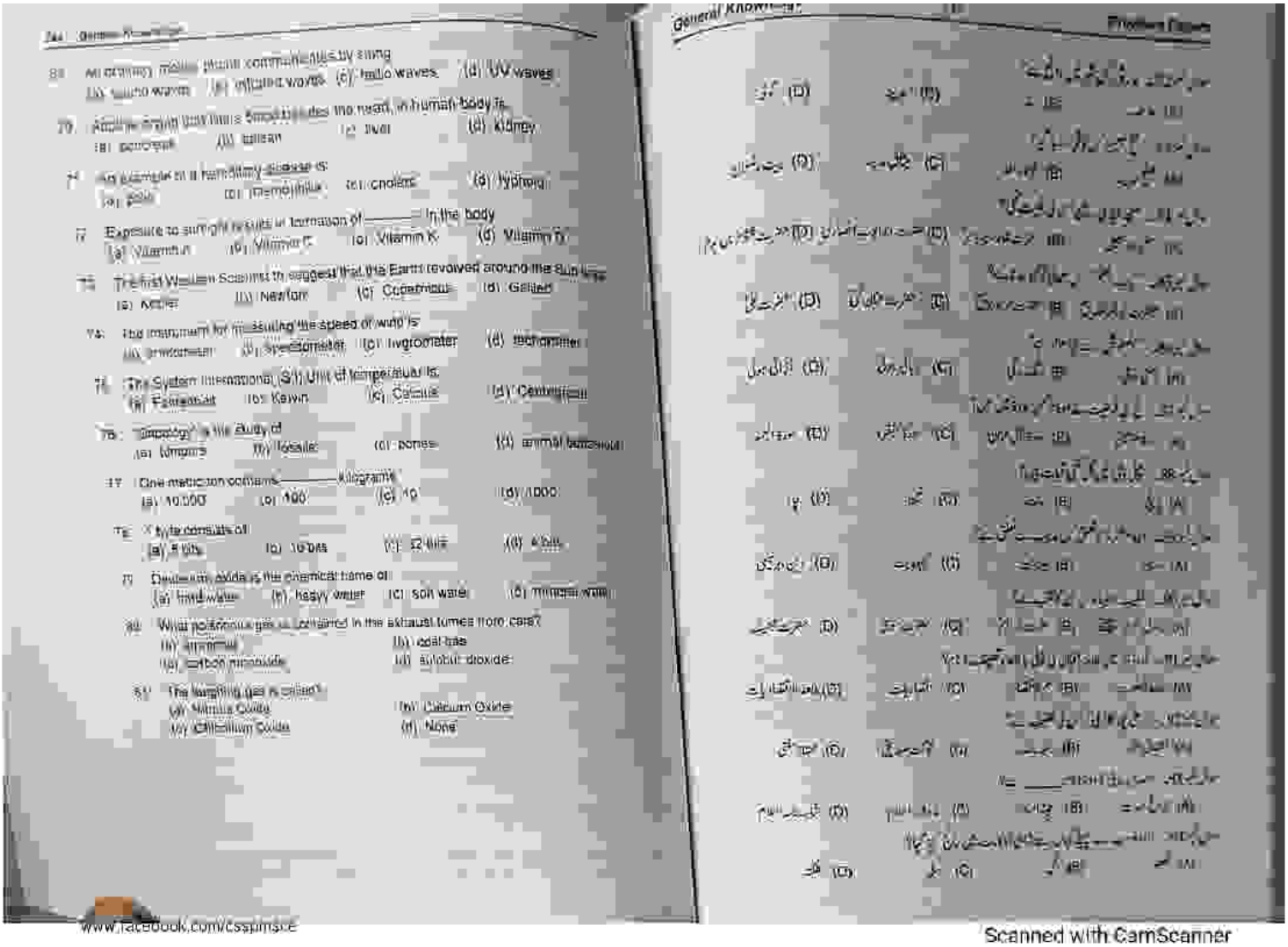

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PAPER 17

1	c	2	a	3	c	4	b	51	c	52	a	53	c	54	a
5	a	6	a	7	c	8	c	55	c	56	a	57	a	58	a
9	b	10	b	11	a	12	c	59	d	60	b	61	a	62	a
13	a	14	a	15	b	16	a	63	c	64	a	65	d	66	a
17	c	18	b	19	a	20	a	67	c	68	c	69	c	70	c
21	c	22	a	23	c	24	a	71	c	72	a	73	c	74	a
25	a	26	a	27	b	28	a	75	a	76	a	77	d	78	a
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33	a	34	a	35	a	36	a	83	a	84	a	85	a	86	b
37	a	38	a	39	a	40	a	87	c	88	a	89	c	90	a
41	a	42	a	43	a	44	a	91	a	92	a	93	a	94	a
45	a	46	a	47	b	48	b	95	a	96	a	97	d	98	b
49	a	50	a	51	a	52	a	99	c	100	a				

PAPER 19

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
LAHORE

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (LAND RECORDS (BS-17) 2015 IN THE BOARD OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Time Allowed: Two Hours
Maximum Marks: 200

Note:

1. Write your allotted roll number in the space provided on QUESTIONS PAPER and in the specified places of ANSWER SHEET.
2. Read the QUESTIONS PAPER carefully and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.
3. Each question has four options. Tick only one box that you think is correct answer. Each question carry 02-marks. 0.50 mark will be deduced for each incorrect answer.
4. Instructions for filling box (like this) given on the ANSWERS SHEET must be read before attempting.
5. Read the instruction for filling your ROLL NUMBER and marking your answers on the ANSWER SHEET before you start answering.
6. Sign the ANSWER SHEET in the box provided at the left bottom corner.
7. Return both QUESTION PAPER and ANSWER SHEET to the staff at the end of test.

1. Who may pass orders for promotion of Register Haqdaran Zamean if the post does not exist earlier?
   (a) Assistant Commissioner
   (b) Deputy Collector
   (c) Commissioner
   (d) Board of Revenue
2. In which court the appeal against mutation may be filed?
   (a) Assistant Commissioner
   (b) Deputy Commissioner
   (c) Commissioner
   (d) Board of Revenue
3. By whom "Roznamcha Tehsildar" of Register Haqdaran Zamean is carried out?
   (a) Patwari (b) Qanungo
   (c) Naib Tehsildar (d) Tehsildar

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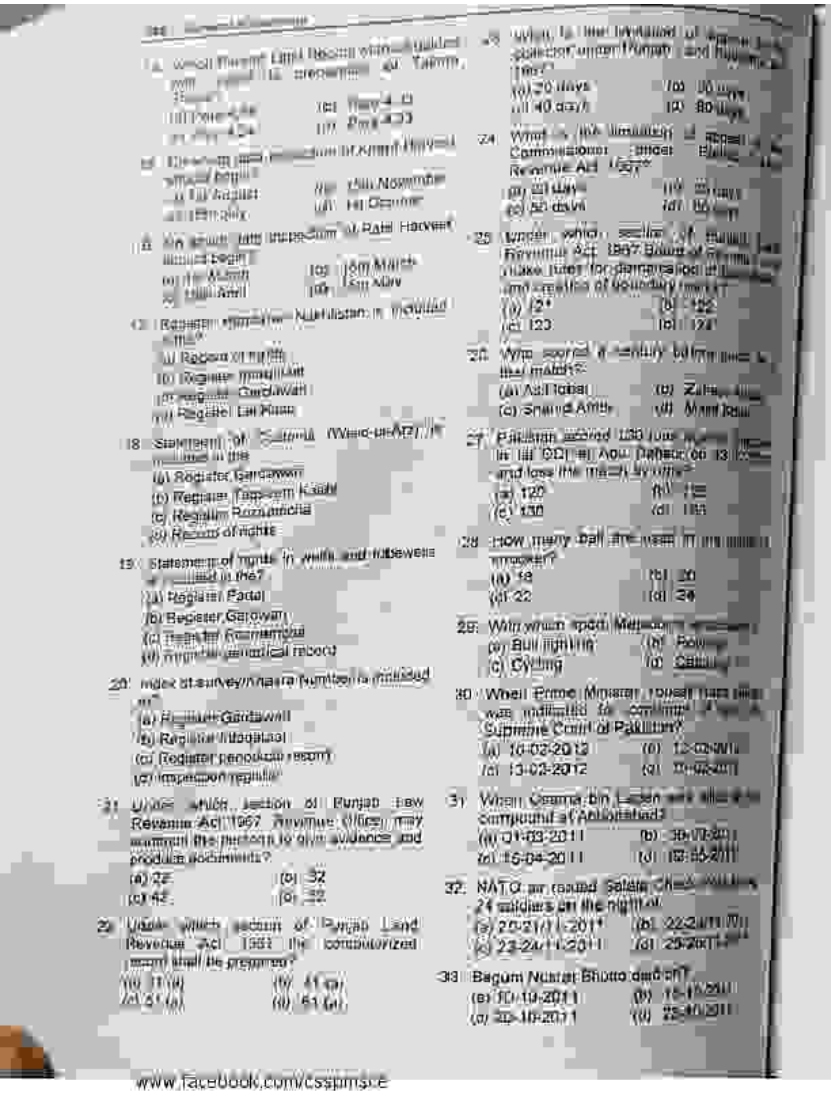

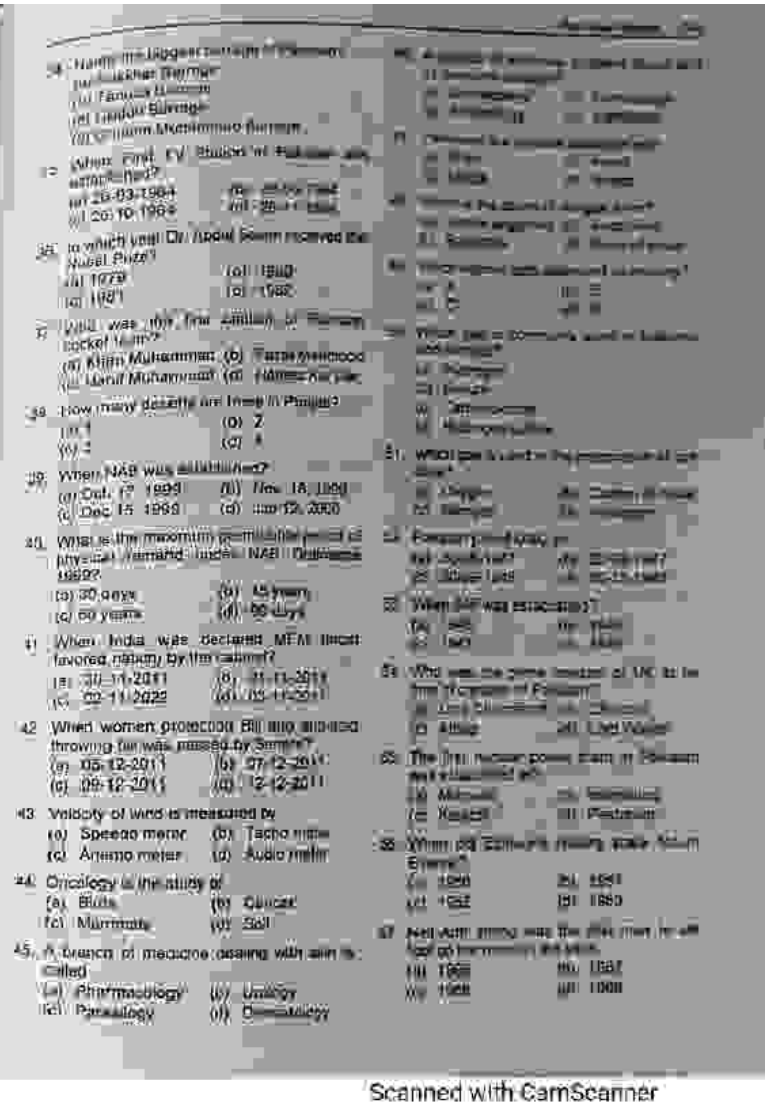

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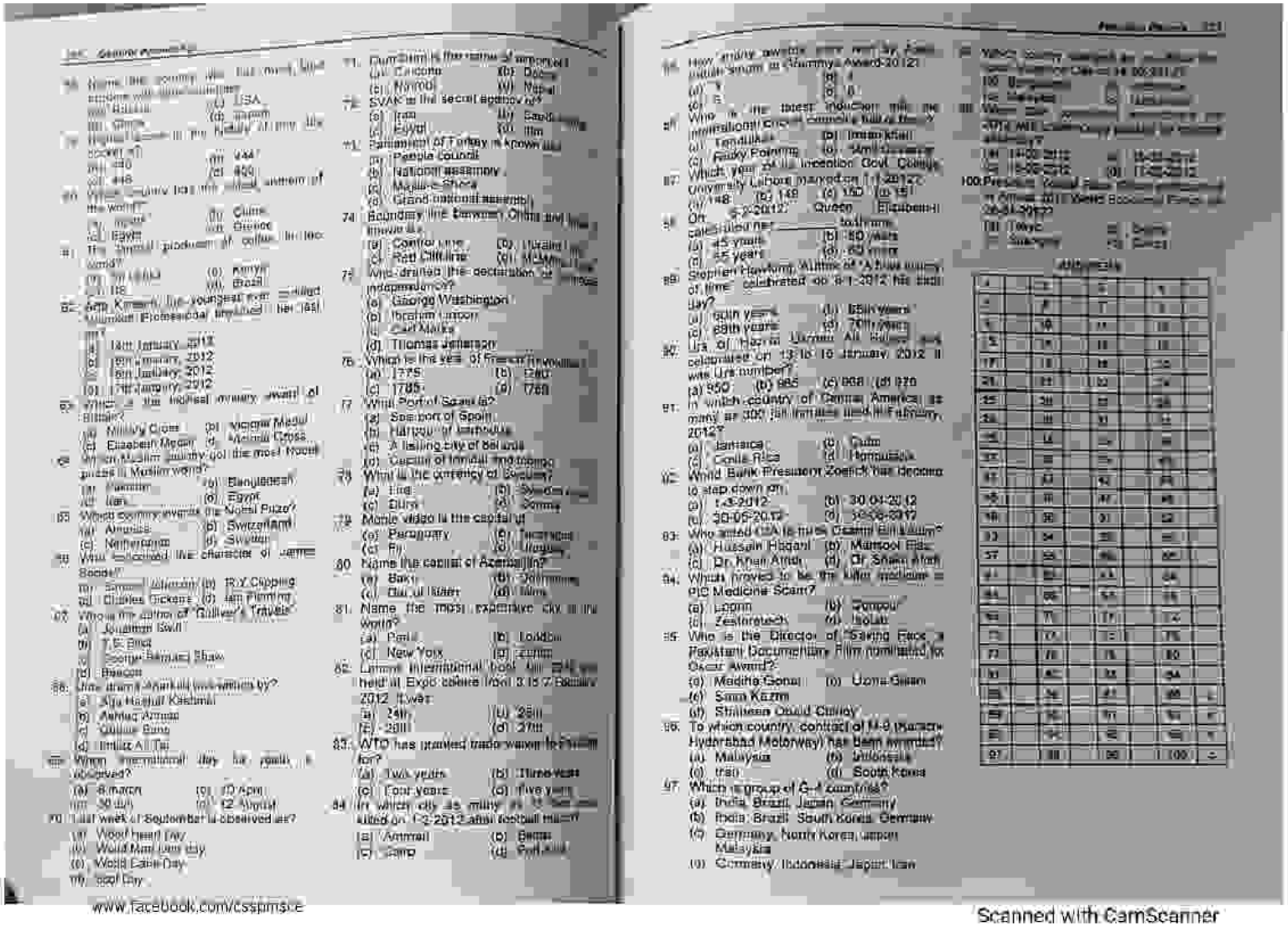

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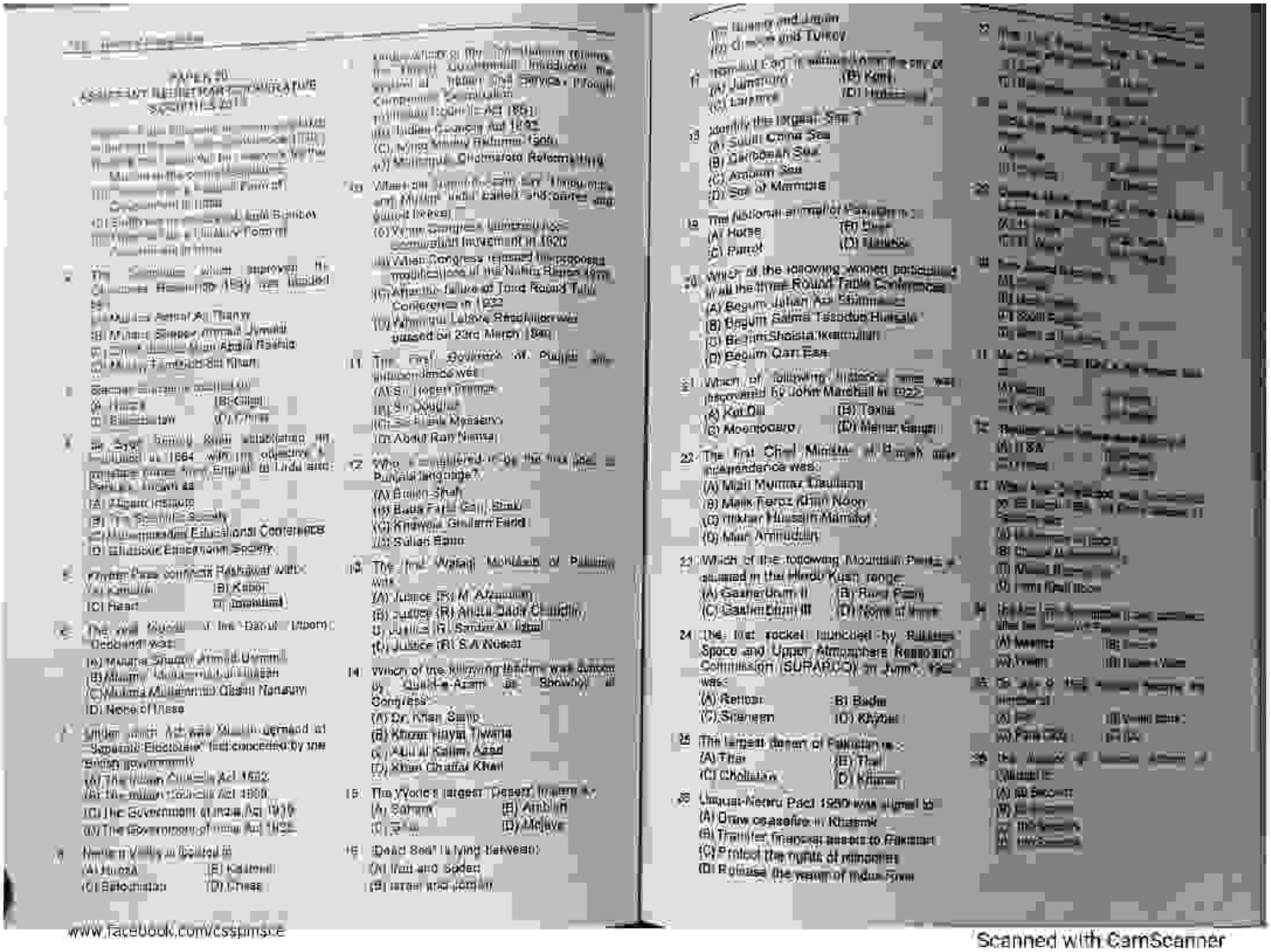

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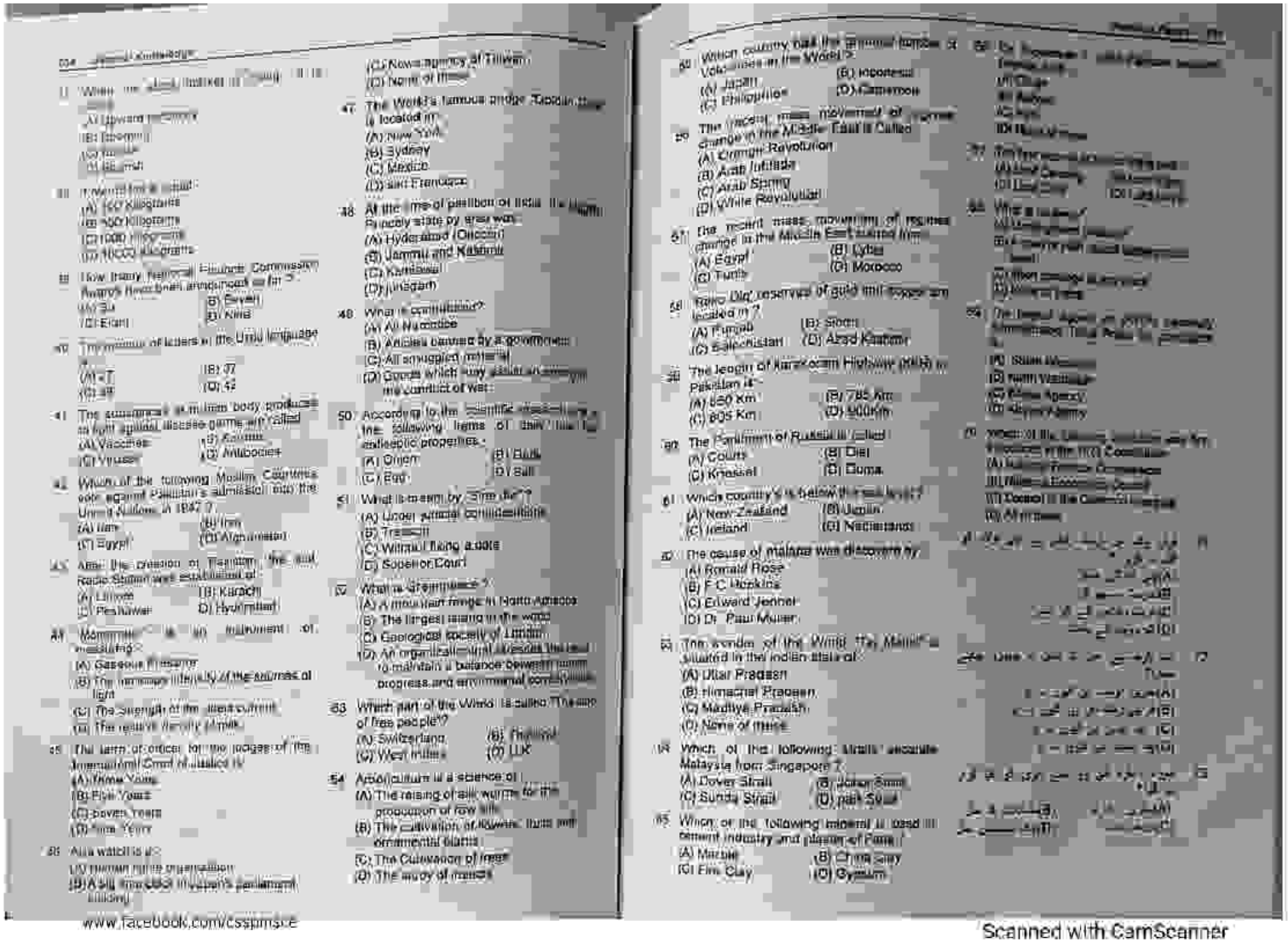

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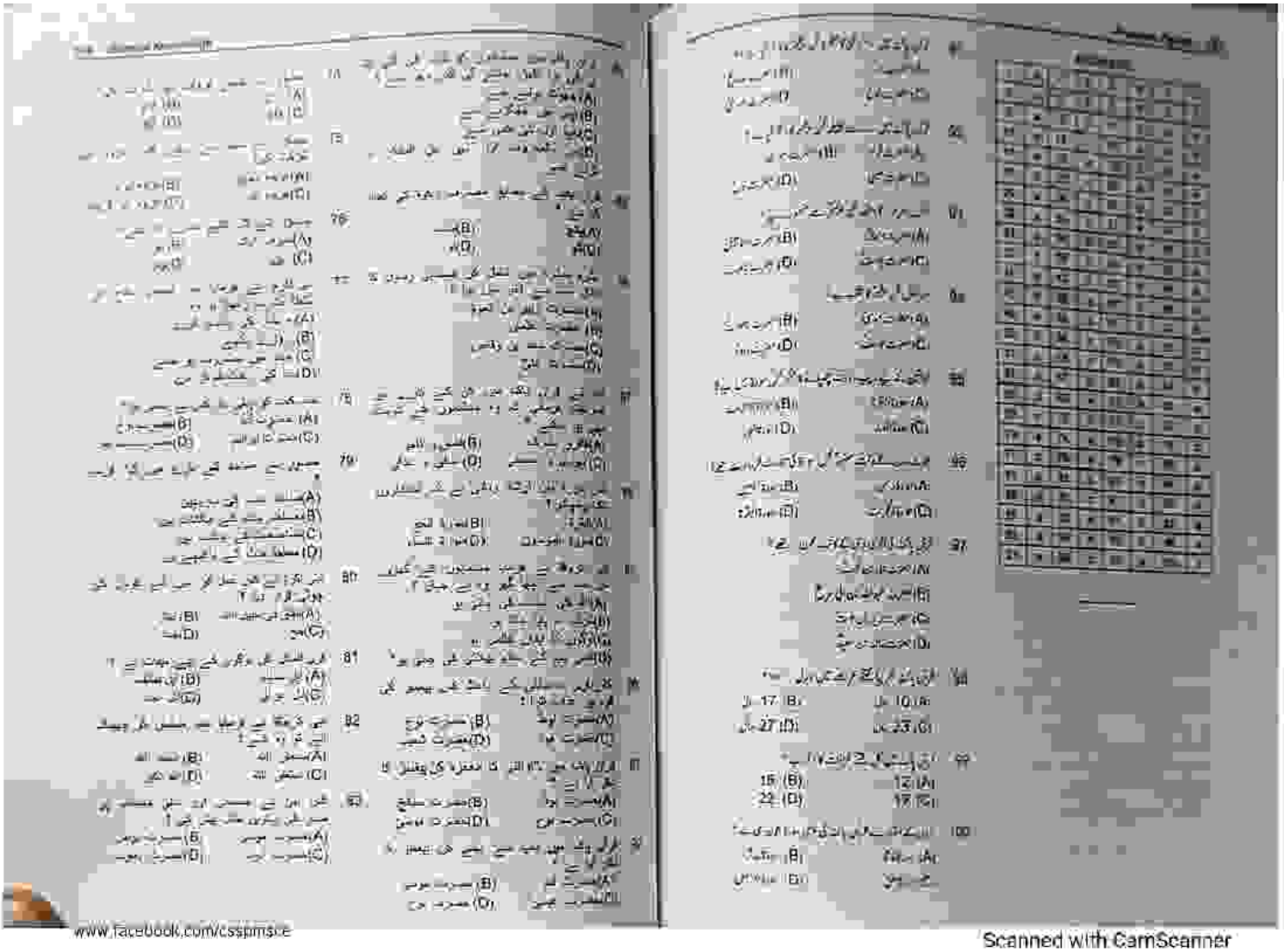

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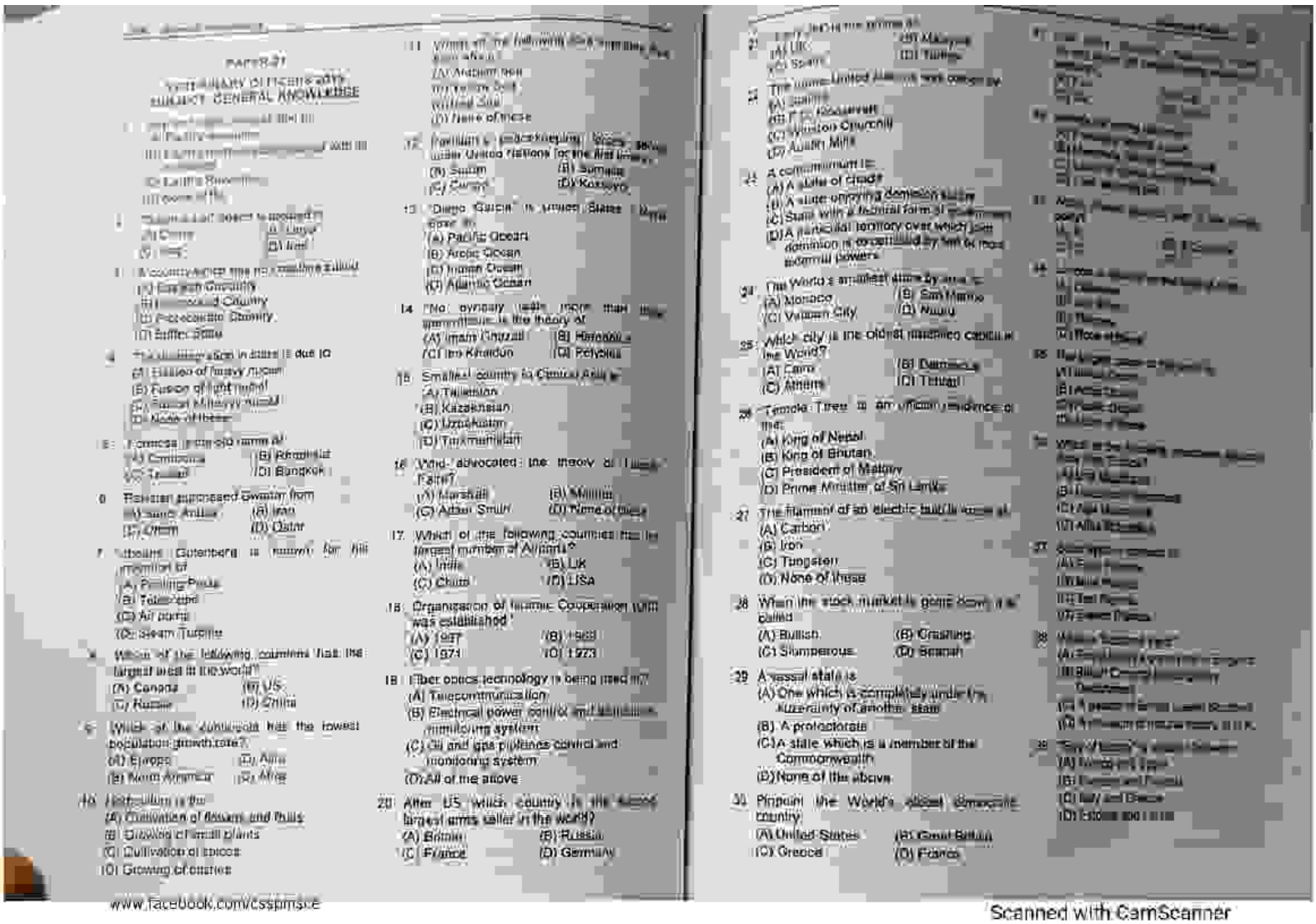

PAPER-II

SECRETARY OFFICER (BPS-17)

SUBJECT: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

4. (B) Fusion of light nuclei

5. (B) Rhomboid

6. (D) Bangkok

7. (B) Printing Press

8. (D) Qatar

9. (B) USA

10. (C) Cultivation of spices

11. (A) Andorra

12. (B) Somalia

13. (A) Pacific Ocean

14. (B) Ibn Khaldun

15. (B) Kazakhstan

16. (B) Malthus

17. (B) UK

18. (C) 1971

19. (A) Telecommunication

20. (B) Russia

21. (D) Turkey

22. (B) F. D. Roosevelt

23. (B) A state enjoying dominion status

24. (B) San Marino

25. (B) Damascus

26. (B) King of Bhutan

27. (C) Tungsten

28. (B) Crashing

29. (A) One which is completely under the sovereignty of another state

30. (B) Russia

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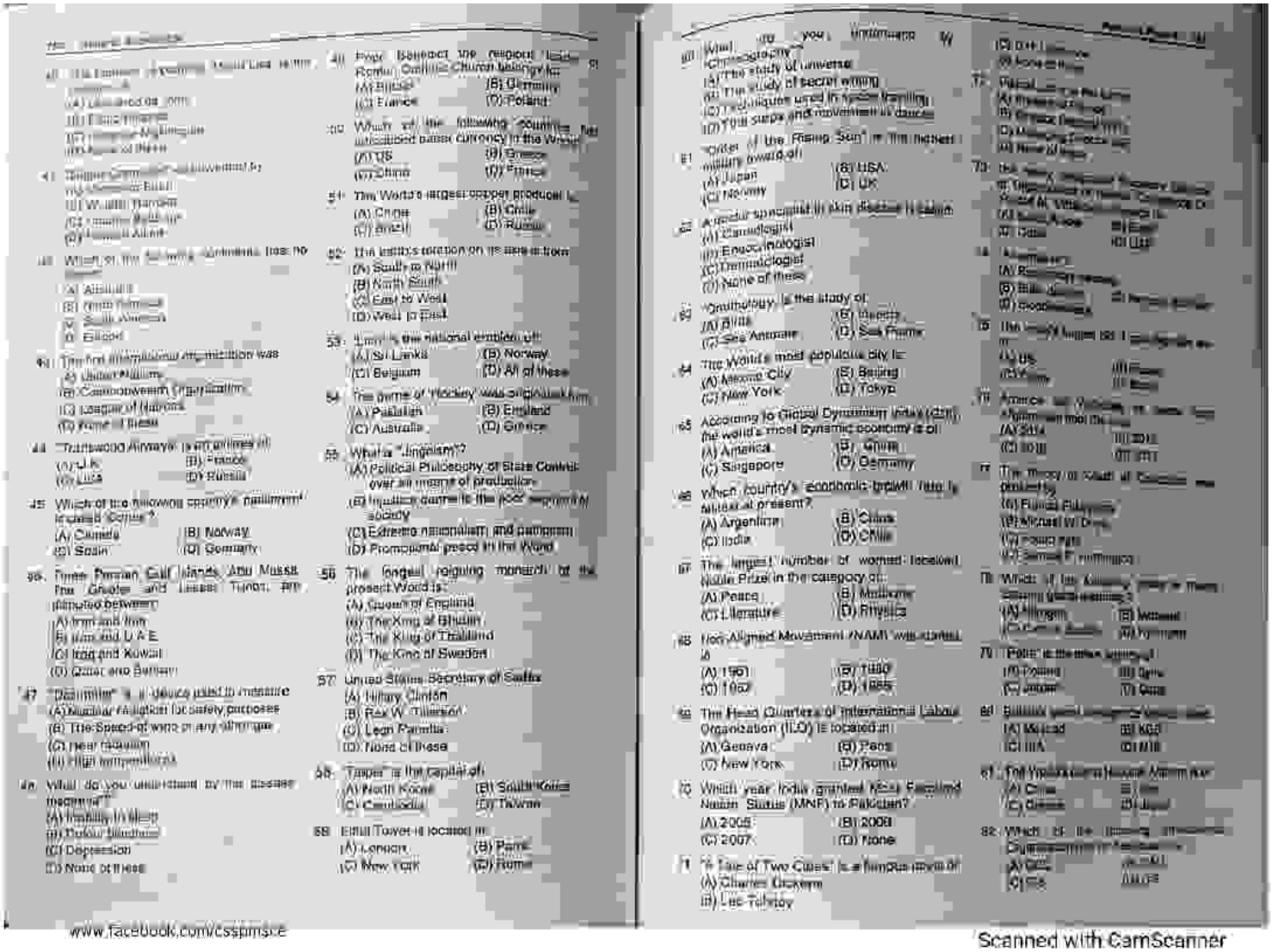

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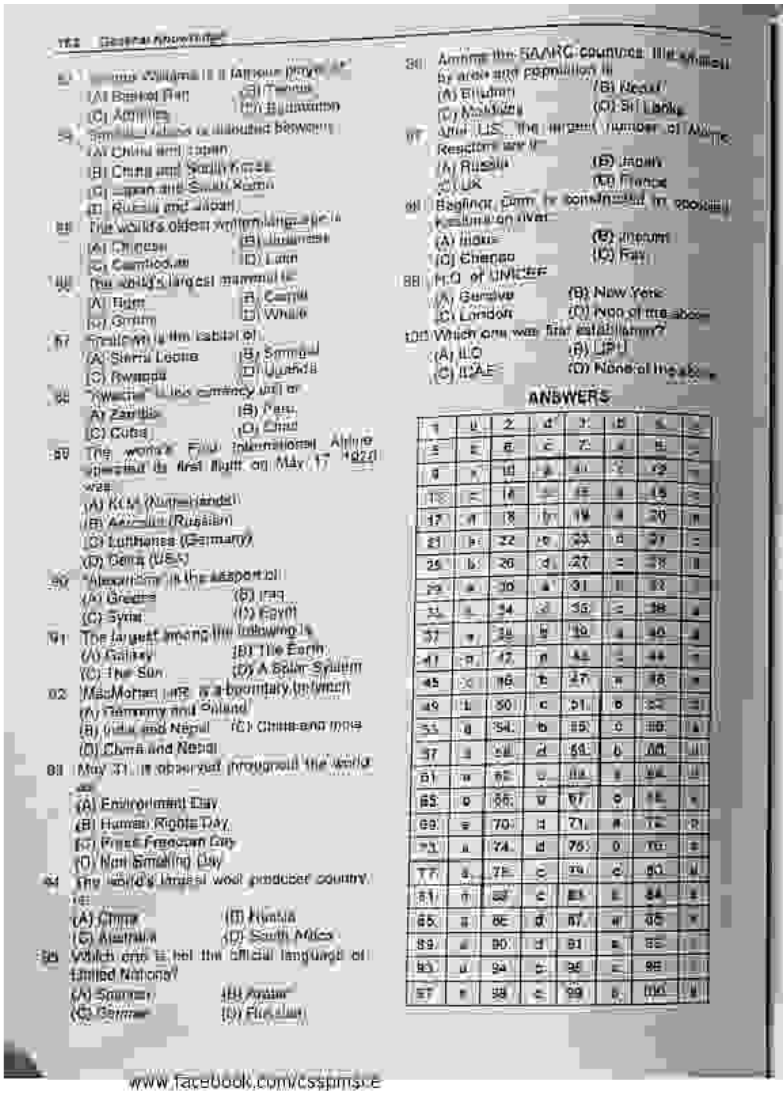

YES General Knowledge

(A) Basket Ball (B) Tennis
(C) Athletics (D) Badminton

59 Which of these is situated between?
(A) China and Japan
(B) China and South Korea
(C) Japan and South Korea
(D) Russia and Japan

60 The world's oldest written language is
(A) Chinese (B) Japanese
(C) Cambodian (D) Latin

61 The world's largest mammal is
(A) Bear (B) Camel
(C) Goat (D) Whale

62 Freetown is the capital of
(A) Sierra Leone (B) Somalia
(C) Rwanda (D) Uganda

63 "Peseta" is the currency unit of
(A) Zambia (B) Peru
(C) Cuba (D) Chad

64 The world's First International Airline started its first flight on May 17 1920 was
(A) KLM (Netherlands)
(B) Aeroflot (Russian)
(C) Lufthansa (Germany)
(D) Qatar (USA)

65 "Alexandria" is the seaport of
(A) Greece (B) Iraq
(C) Syria (D) Egypt

66 The largest among the following is
(A) Galaxy (B) The Earth
(C) The Sun (D) A Solar System

67 MacMorton line is a boundary between
(A) Germany and Poland
(B) India and Nepal (C) China and India
(D) China and Nepal

68 May 31 is observed throughout the world as
(A) Environment Day
(B) Human Rights Day
(C) Press Freedom Day
(D) Non Smoking Day

69 The world's largest wool producer country is
(A) China (B) Russia
(C) Australia (D) South Africa

70 Which one is not the official language of United Nations?
(A) Spanish (B) Arabic
(C) German (D) Russian

71 Among the SAARC countries Bhutan is known by area and population is
(A) Bhutan (B) Nepal
(C) Maldives (D) Sri Lanka

72 After U.S., the largest number of Atomic Reactors are in
(A) Russia (B) Japan
(C) UK (D) France

73 Baghdad, cum is connected to stretch Kashmir on river
(A) Indus (B) Jhelum
(C) Chenab (D) Ravi

74 H.Q of UNICEF
(A) Geneva (B) New York
(C) London (D) None of the above

75 Which one was first established?
(A) ILO (B) UPU
(C) IAEA (D) None of the above

ANSWERS

1	b	2	d	3	b	4	c
5	c	6	c	7	a	8	c
9	a	10	a	11	c	12	a
13	c	14	c	15	a	16	c
17	d	18	b	19	a	20	a
21	b	22	d	23	b	24	c
25	b	26	d	27	c	28	b
29	a	30	a	31	b	32	a
33	c	34	d	35	c	36	a
37	a	38	b	39	a	40	a
41	b	42	b	43	c	44	c
45	c	46	b	47	a	48	a
49	b	50	c	51	b	52	b
53	a	54	b	55	c	56	a
57	a	58	d	59	b	60	b
61	a	62	c	63	a	64	c
65	c	66	a	67	c	68	a
69	a	70	a	71	a	72	c
73	a	74	d	75	b	76	a
77	a	78	c	79	c	80	a
81	b	82	c	83	c	84	c
85	a	86	d	87	a	88	c
89	c	90	d	91	a	92	c
93	a	94	c	95	c	96	c
97	c	98	c	99	b	100	a

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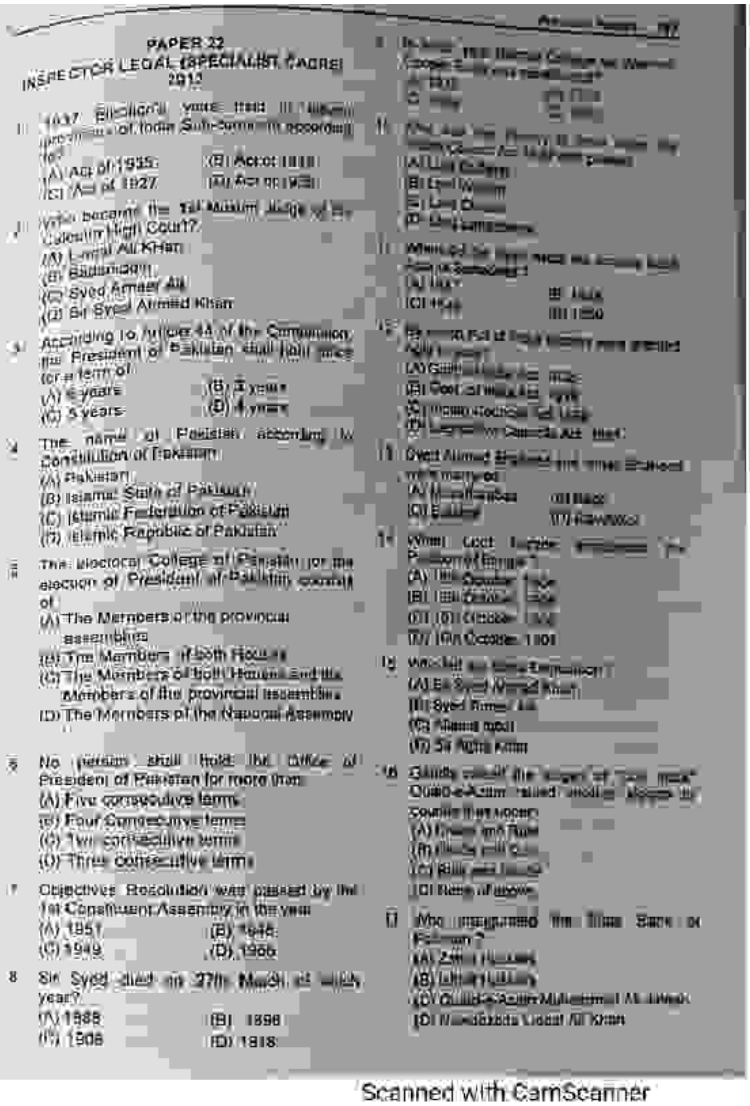

PAPER 22
INSPECTOR LEGAL (SPECIALIST CADRE) 2013

1 1937 Election's were held in which of India Sub-Continent according to?
(A) Act of 1935 (B) Act of 1919
(C) Act of 1927 (D) Act of 1935

2 Who became the 1st Muslim Judge of the Calcutta High Court?
(A) Liaqat Ali Khan
(B) Badaruddin
(C) Syed Ameer Ali
(D) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

3 According to Article 44 of the Constitution President of Pakistan shall hold office for a term of
(A) 5 years (B) 3 years
(C) 5 years (D) 4 years

4 The name of Pakistan according to Constitution of Pakistan
(A) Pakistan
(B) Islamic State of Pakistan
(C) Islamic Federation of Pakistan
(D) Islamic Republic of Pakistan

5 The electoral College of Pakistan for the election of President of Pakistan consist of
(A) The Members of the provincial assemblies
(B) The Members of both Houses
(C) The Members of both Houses and the Members of the provincial assemblies
(D) The Members of the National Assembly

6 No person shall hold the office of President of Pakistan for more than
(A) Five consecutive terms
(B) Four consecutive terms
(C) Two consecutive terms
(D) Three consecutive terms

7 Objectives Resolution was passed by the 1st Constituent Assembly in the year
(A) 1951 (B) 1948
(C) 1949 (D) 1956

8 Sir Syed died on 27th March of which year?
(A) 1888 (B) 1898
(C) 1908 (D) 1918

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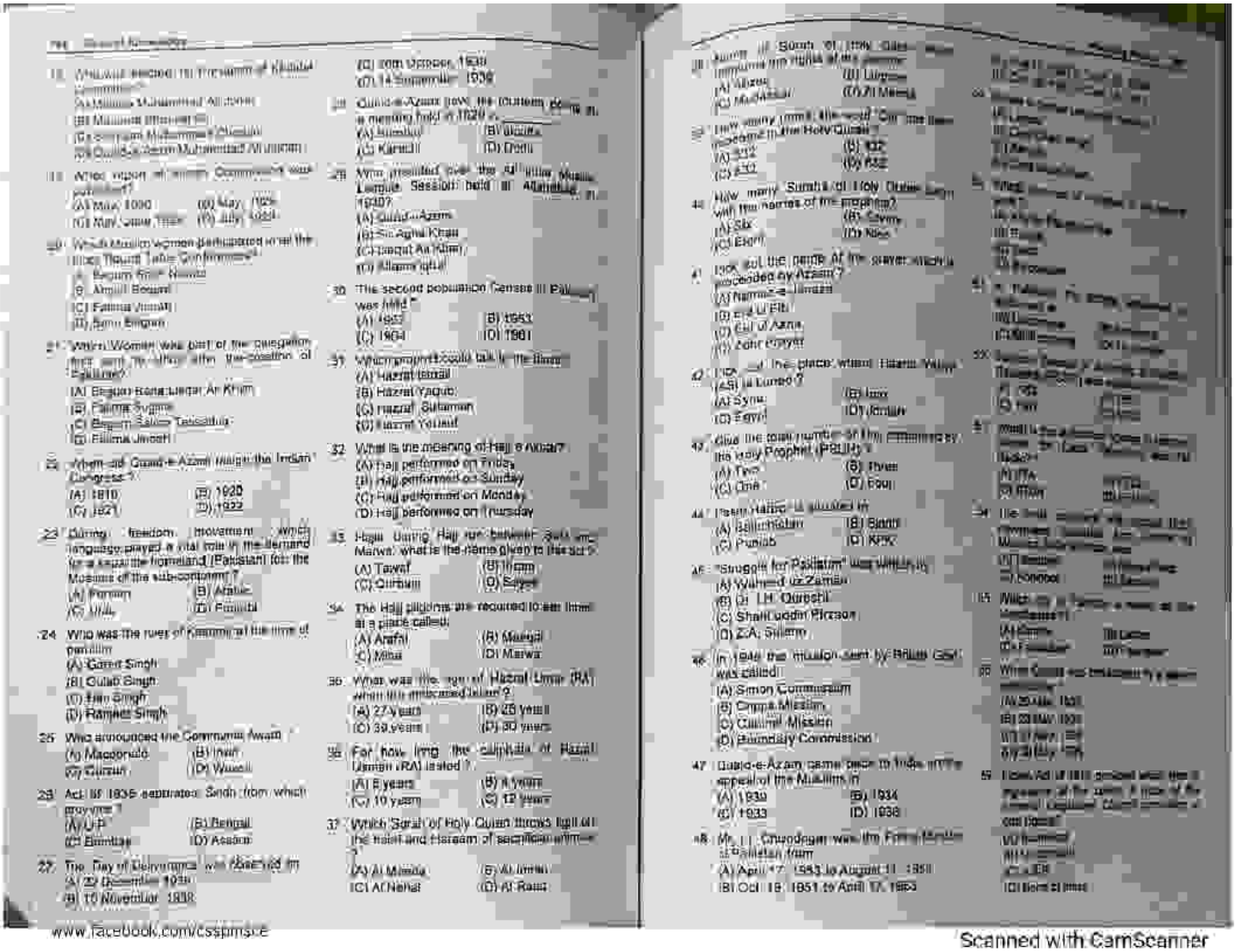

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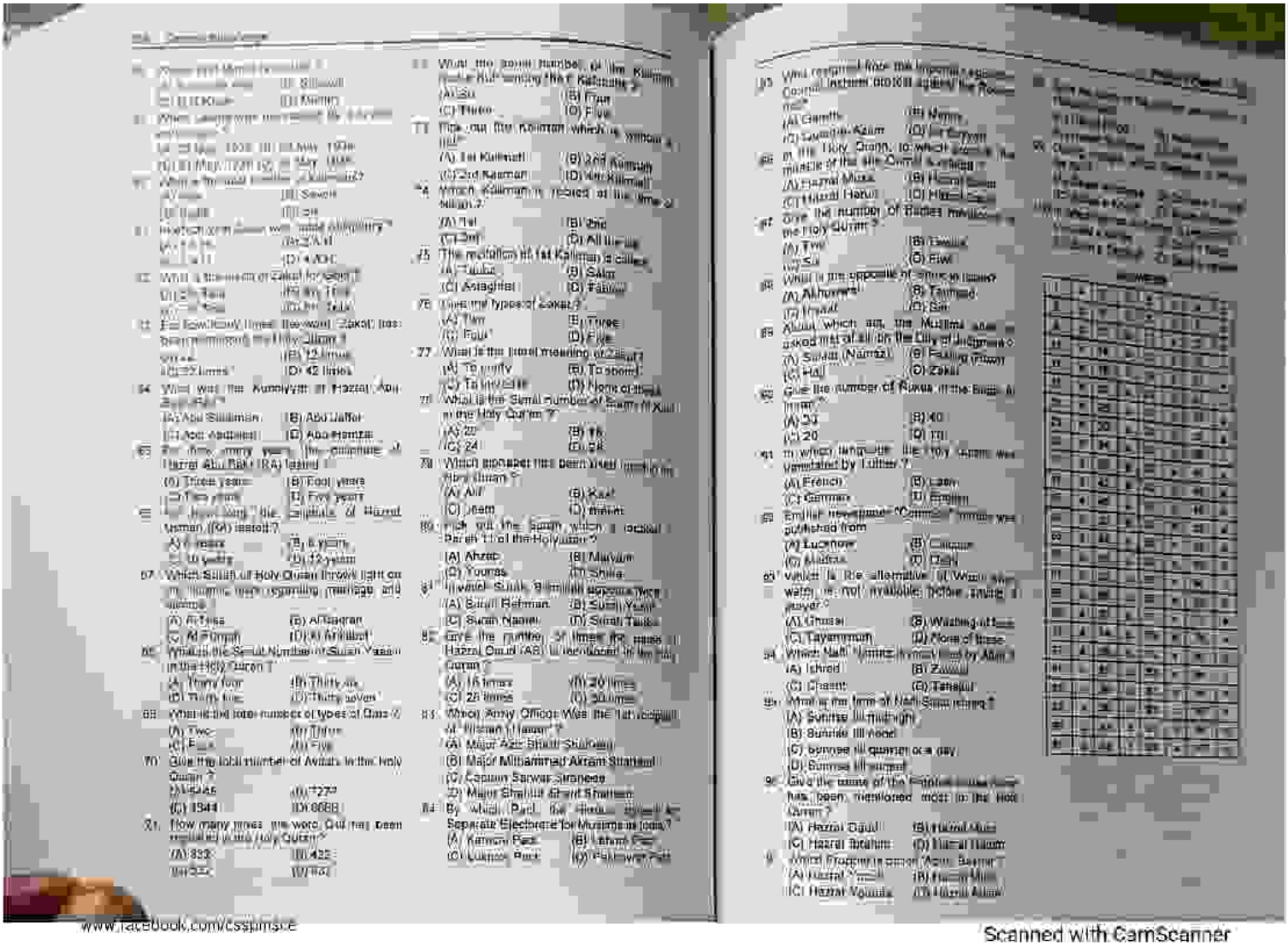

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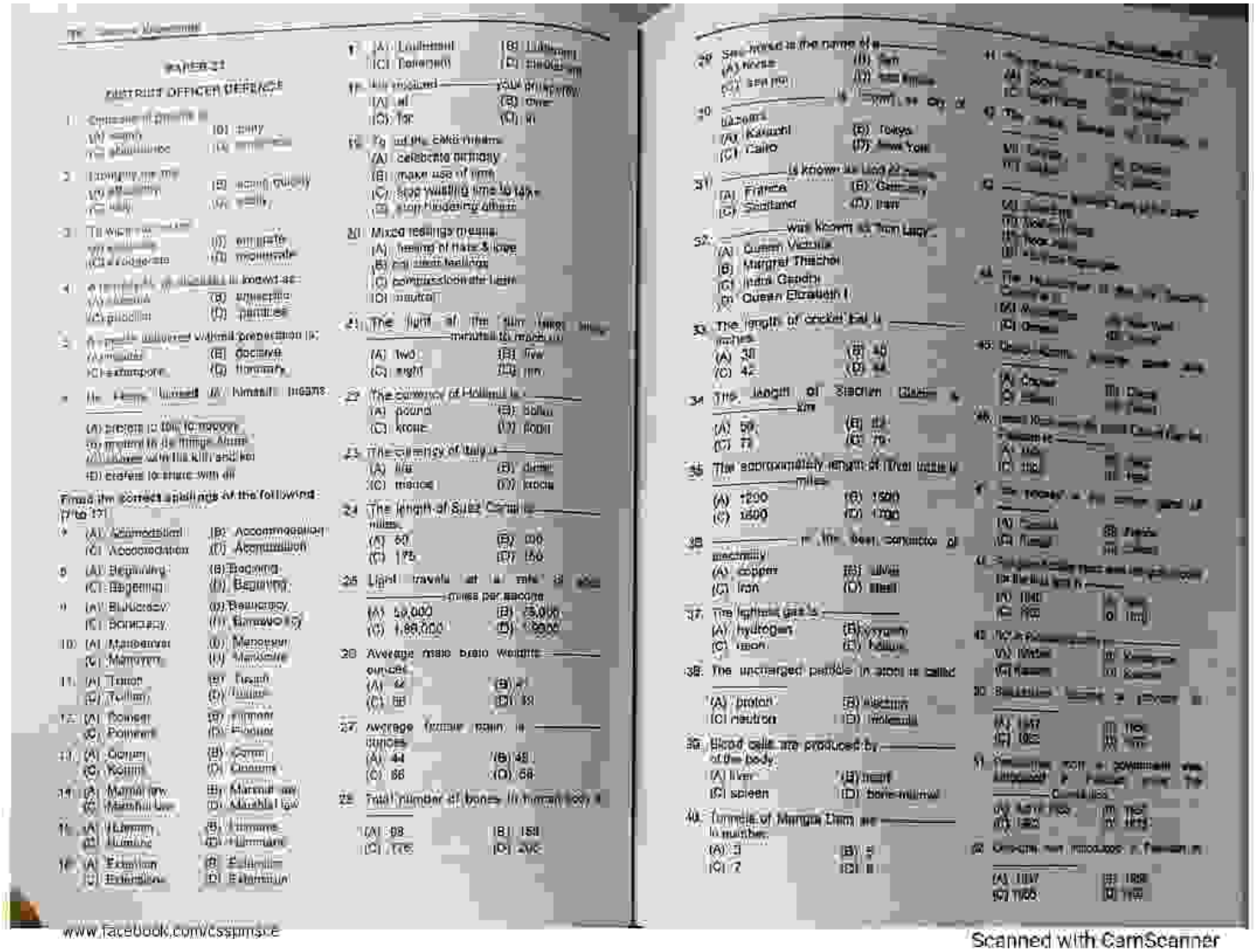

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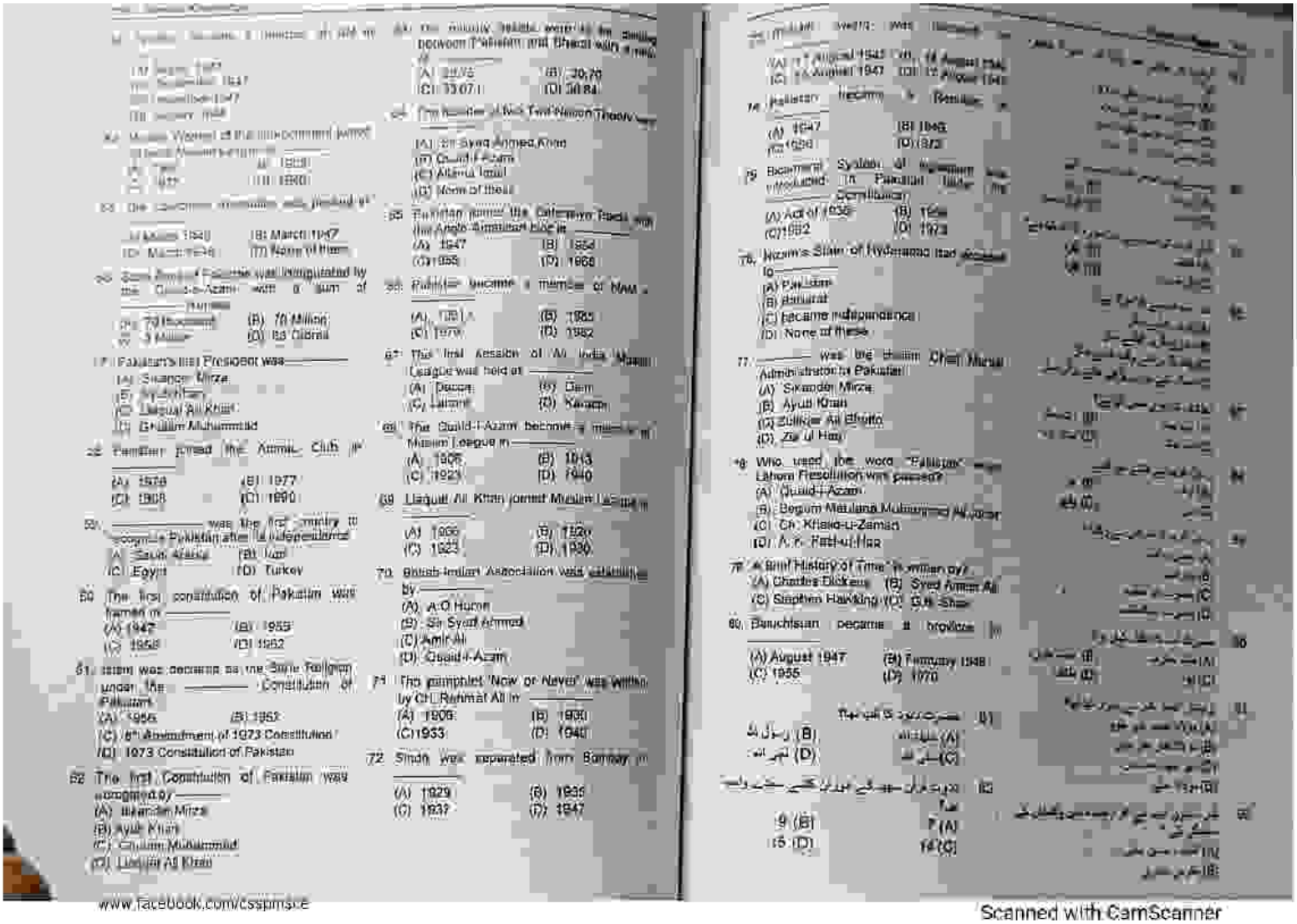

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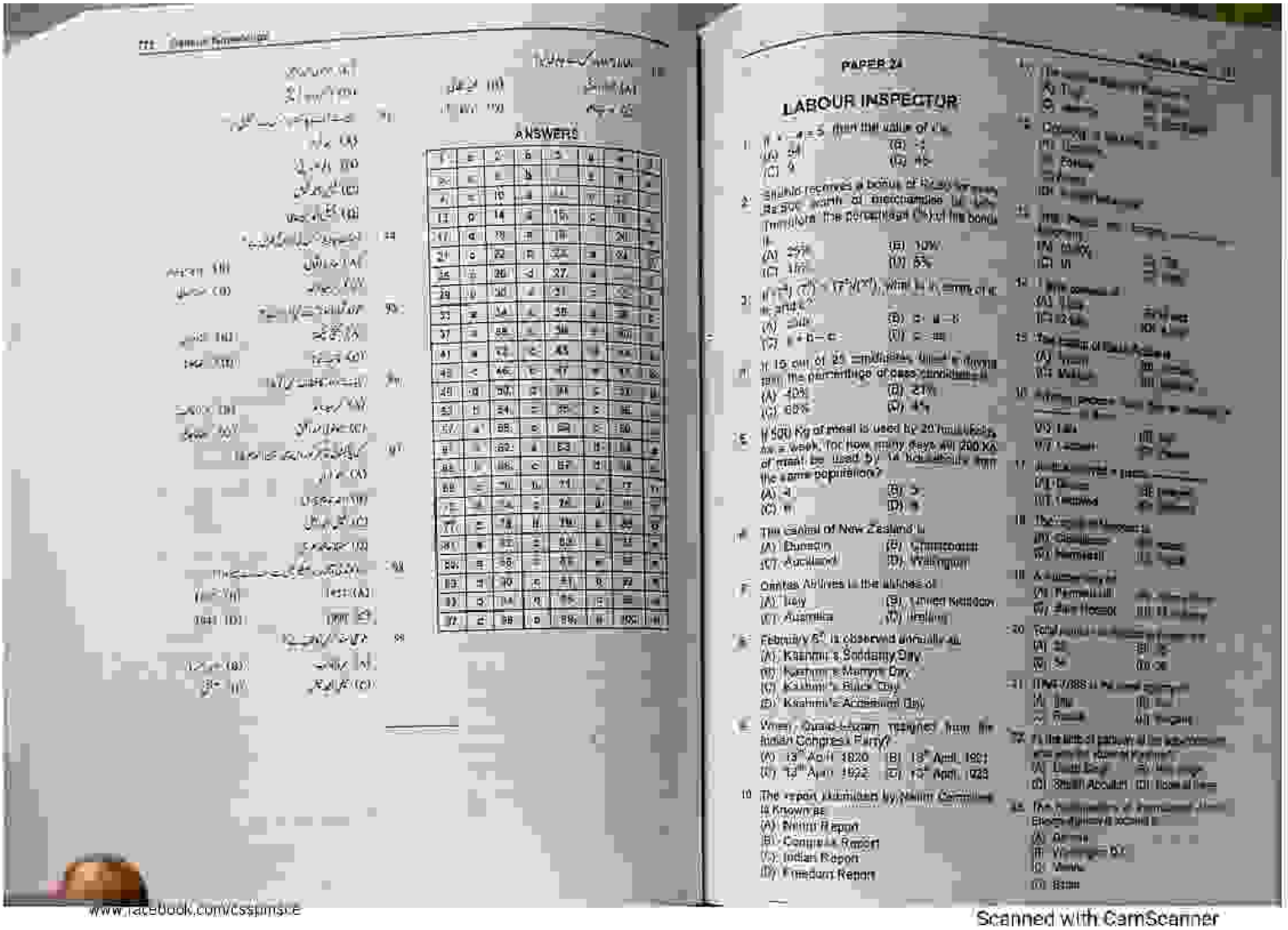

ANSWERS

1	c	2	b	3	d	4	
5	c	6	b	7	b	8	a
9	c	10	a	11	b	12	a
13	d	14	a	15	c	16	a
17	d	18	a	19	c	20	d
21	c	22	b	23	a	24	d
25	a	26	d	27	a	28	
29	b	30	d	31	c	32	
33	a	34	d	35	a	36	
37	a	38	d	39	b	40	
41	a	42	c	43	b	44	
45	d	46	b	47	a	48	
49	d	50	a	51	c	52	
53	b	54	c	55	b	56	
57	d	58	b	59	c	60	
61	a	62	d	63	b	64	
65	b	66	c	67	d	68	
69	c	70	b	71	d	72	
73	b	74	a	75	d	76	
77	c	78	b	79	a	80	
81	a	82	d	83	b	84	
85	b	86	c	87	a	88	
89	a	90	c	91	b	92	
93	b	94	d	95	c	96	
97	c	98	b	99	d	100	

PAPER 24

LABOUR INSPECTOR

1. If $x - \frac{1}{x} = 5$ then the value of $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ is
(A) 24 (B) 5
(C) 9 (D) 45

2. Shahid receives a bonus of Rs.250 for every Rs.500 worth of merchandise he sells. Find the percentage (%) of his bonus.
(A) 25% (B) 10%
(C) 15% (D) 5%

3. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = \frac{(a^2+c^2+e^2)}{(b^2+d^2+f^2)}$, what is the value of $\frac{ace}{bdf}$ and $\frac{a}{b}$?
(A) $\frac{a}{b}$ (B) $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$
(C) $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$ (D) $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$

4. If 15 out of 25 candidates passed a certain test, the percentage of pass candidates is
(A) 40% (B) 21%
(C) 60% (D) 45%

5. If 500 Kg of meal is used by 20 individuals in a week, for how many days will 200 Kg of meal be used by 14 individuals from the same population?
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 8

6. The Capital of New Zealand is
(A) Dunedin (B) Christchurch
(C) Auckland (D) Wellington

7. Qantas Airlines is the airlines of
(A) Italy (B) United Kingdom
(C) Australia (D) Ireland

8. February 5th is observed annually as
(A) Kashmir's Solidarity Day
(B) Kashmir's Martyrs Day
(C) Kashmir's Black Day
(D) Kashmir's Accession Day

9. When Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Indian Congress Party?
(A) 13th April 1920 (B) 18th April 1921
(C) 13th April 1922 (D) 12th April 1923

10. The report submitted by Nehru Committee is known as
(A) Nehru Report
(B) Congress Report
(C) Indian Report
(D) Freedom Report

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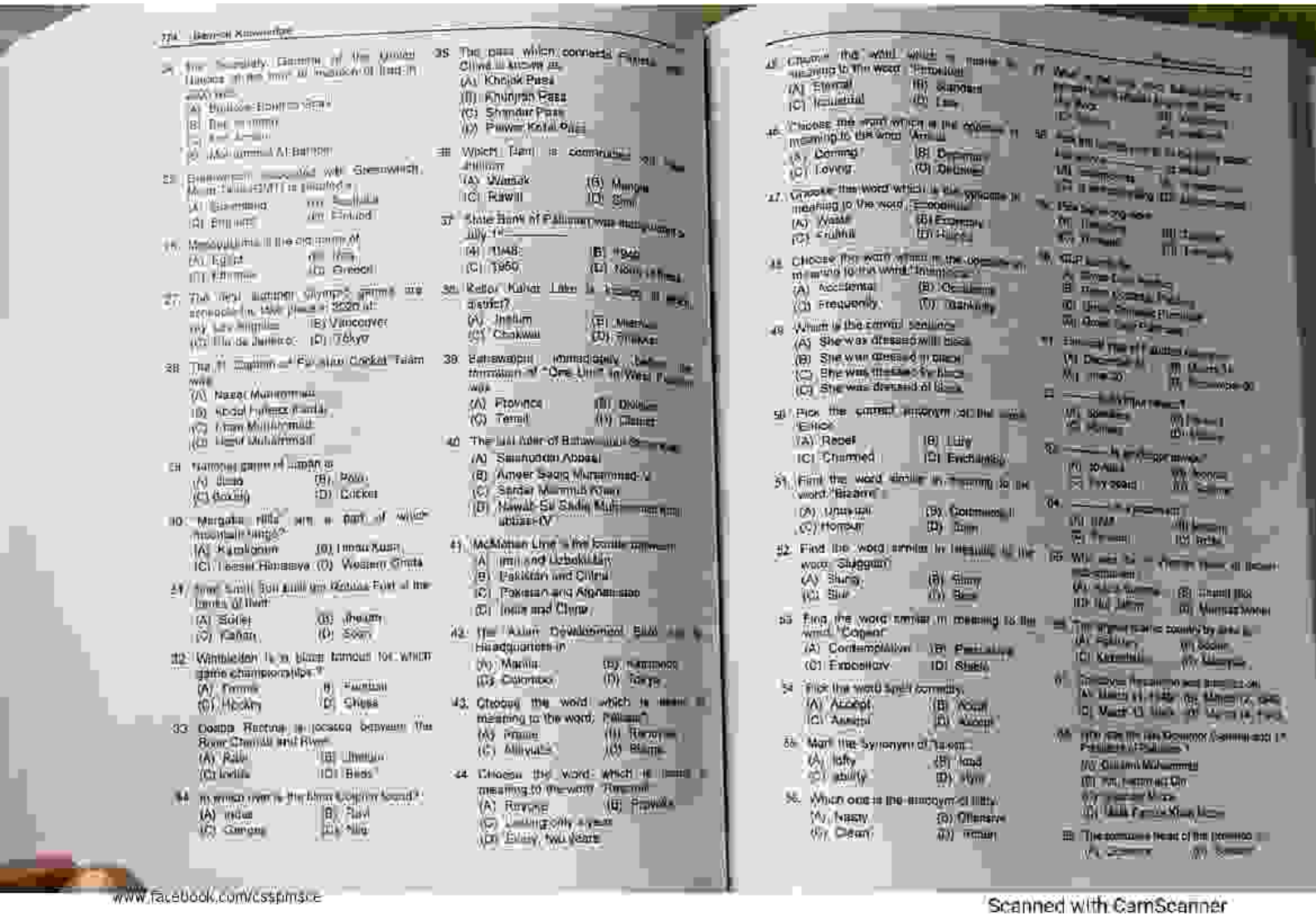

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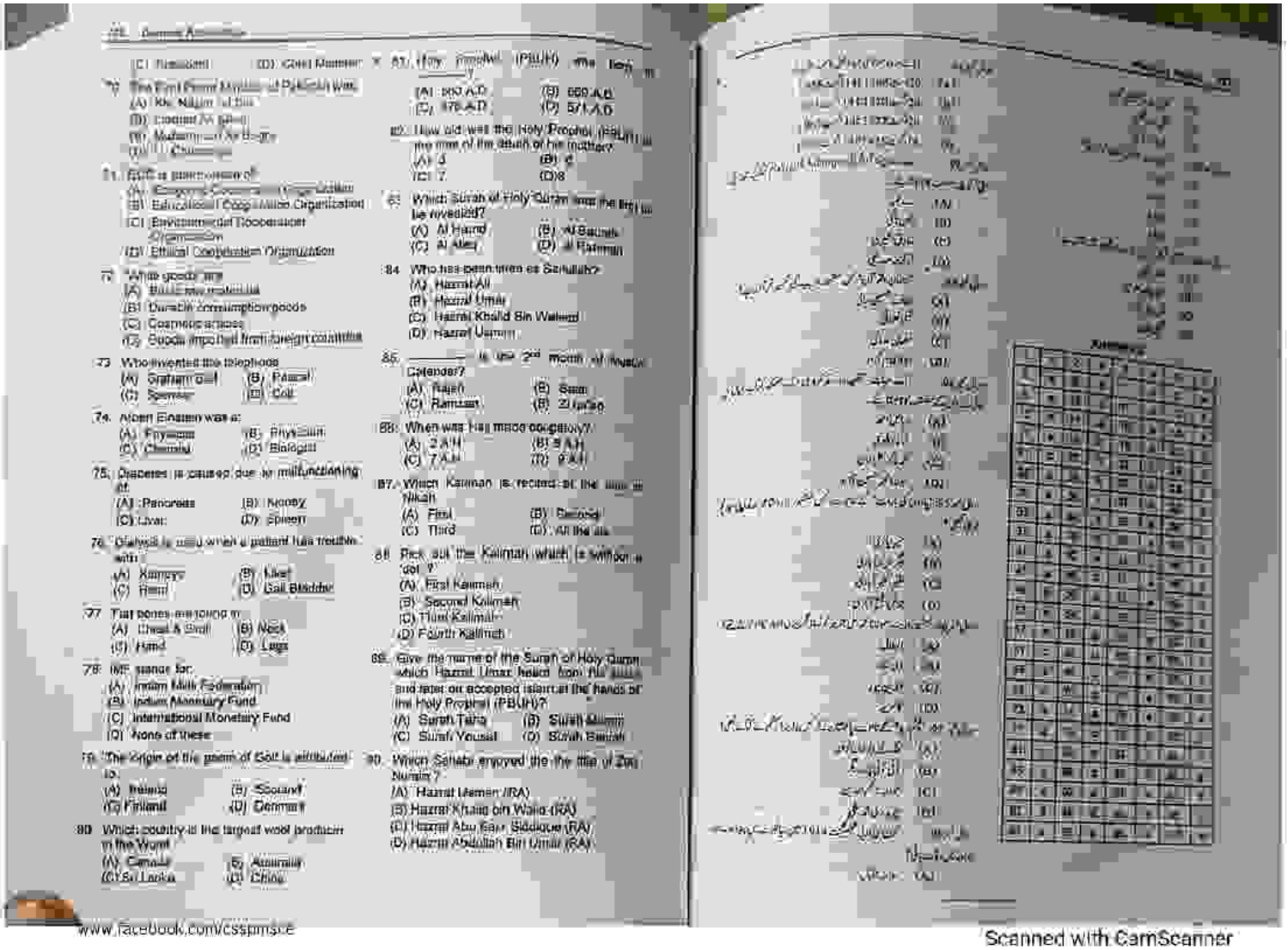

(C) Rawalpindi (D) Gilgit Baltistan

71. The First Prime Minister of Pakistan was
(A) Mr. Nazim ul Din
(B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(D) Chaudhry

72. FAO is abbreviation of
(A) Economic Cooperation Organization
(B) Educational Cooperation Organization
(C) Environmental Cooperation Organization
(D) Ethical Cooperation Organization

73. "White goods" are
(A) Building materials
(B) Durable consumption goods
(C) Cosmetic articles
(D) Goods imported from foreign countries

74. Who invented the telephone
(A) Graham Bell (B) Pascal
(C) Spencer (D) Colt

75. Albert Einstein was a:
(A) Physicist (B) Physician
(C) Chemist (D) Biologist

76. Diabetes is caused due to malfunctioning of:
(A) Pancreas (B) Kidney
(C) Liver (D) Spleen

77. Dialysis is used when a patient has trouble with:
(A) Kidneys (B) Liver
(C) Heart (D) Gall Bladder

78. Flat bones are found in
(A) Chest & Skull (B) Neck
(C) Hand (D) Legs

79. IMF stands for:
(A) Islam Milk Federation
(B) Islam Monetary Fund
(C) International Monetary Fund
(D) None of these

80. The origin of the poem of Golf is attributed to:
(A) Ireland (B) Scotland
(C) Finland (D) Denmark

81. Which country is the largest wool producer in the World
(A) Canada (B) Australia
(C) Sri Lanka (D) China

82. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in _____
(A) 560 A.D (B) 569 A.D
(C) 576 A.D (D) 571 A.D

83. How old was the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of the death of his mother?
(A) 3 (B) 5
(C) 7 (D) 8

84. Which Surah of Holy Quran was the first to be revealed?
(A) Al Hamd (B) Al Baqarah
(C) Al Alaq (D) Al Rahman

85. Who has been titled as Saifullah?
(A) Hazrat Ali
(B) Hazrat Umar
(C) Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed
(D) Hazrat Usman

86. _____ is the 2nd month of Hijri Calender?
(A) Rajab (B) Safar
(C) Ramzan (D) Zilqaad

87. When was Hajj made obligatory?
(A) 2 A.H (B) 5 A.H
(C) 7 A.H (D) 9 A.H

88. Which Kalmah is recited at the time of Nikah
(A) First (B) Second
(C) Third (D) All the six

89. Pick out the Kalmah which is written as 'dot 9'
(A) First Kalmah
(B) Second Kalmah
(C) Third Kalimah
(D) Fourth Kalimah

90. Give the name of the Surah of Holy Quran which Hazrat Umar heard from his sister and later on accepted islam at the hands of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
(A) Surah Taha (B) Surah Maryam
(C) Surah Yousaf (D) Surah Bakrah

91. Which Sahabi enjoyed the the title of Zul Nurain ?
(A) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(B) Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA)
(C) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)
(D) Hazrat Abdullah Bin Umar (RA)

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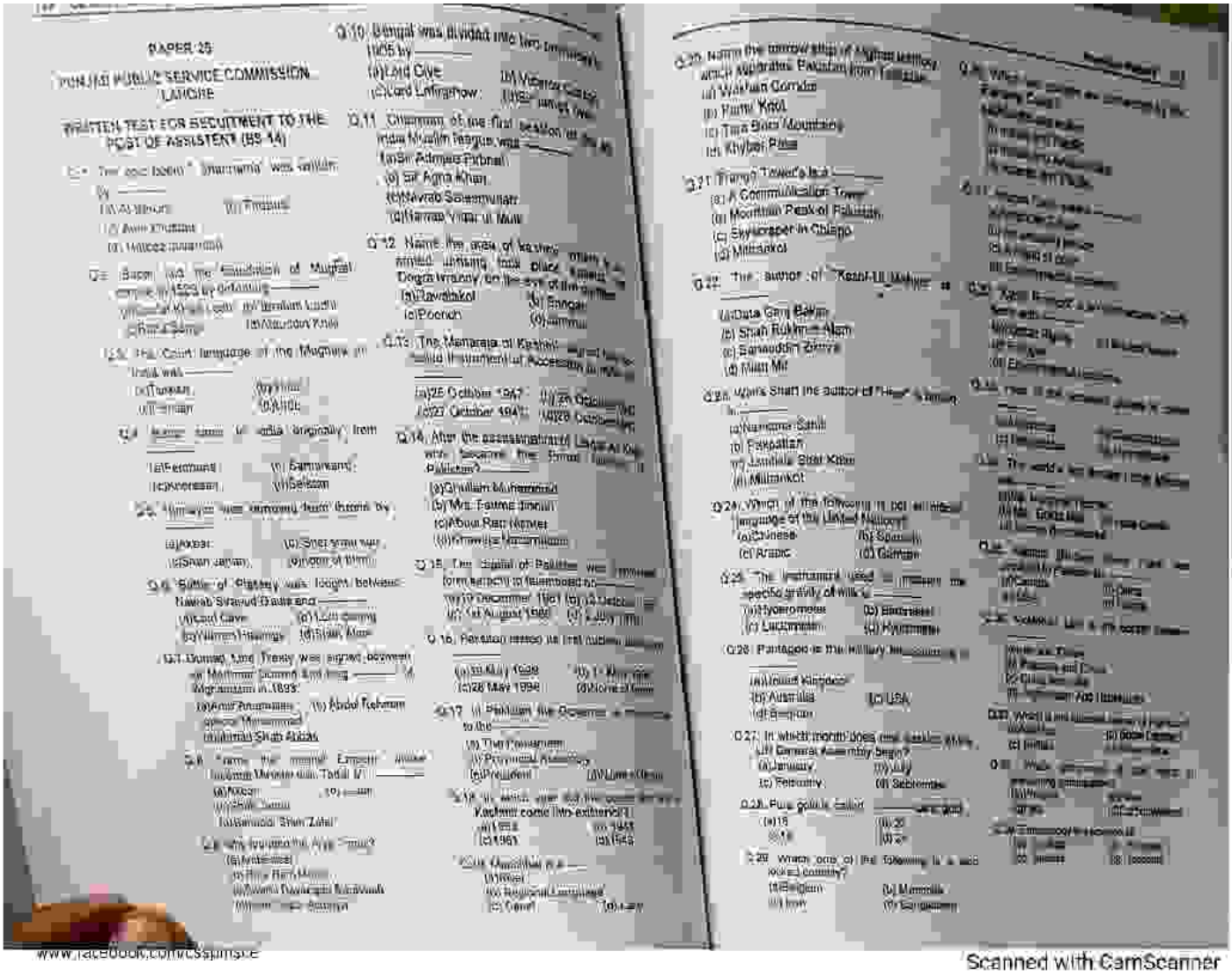

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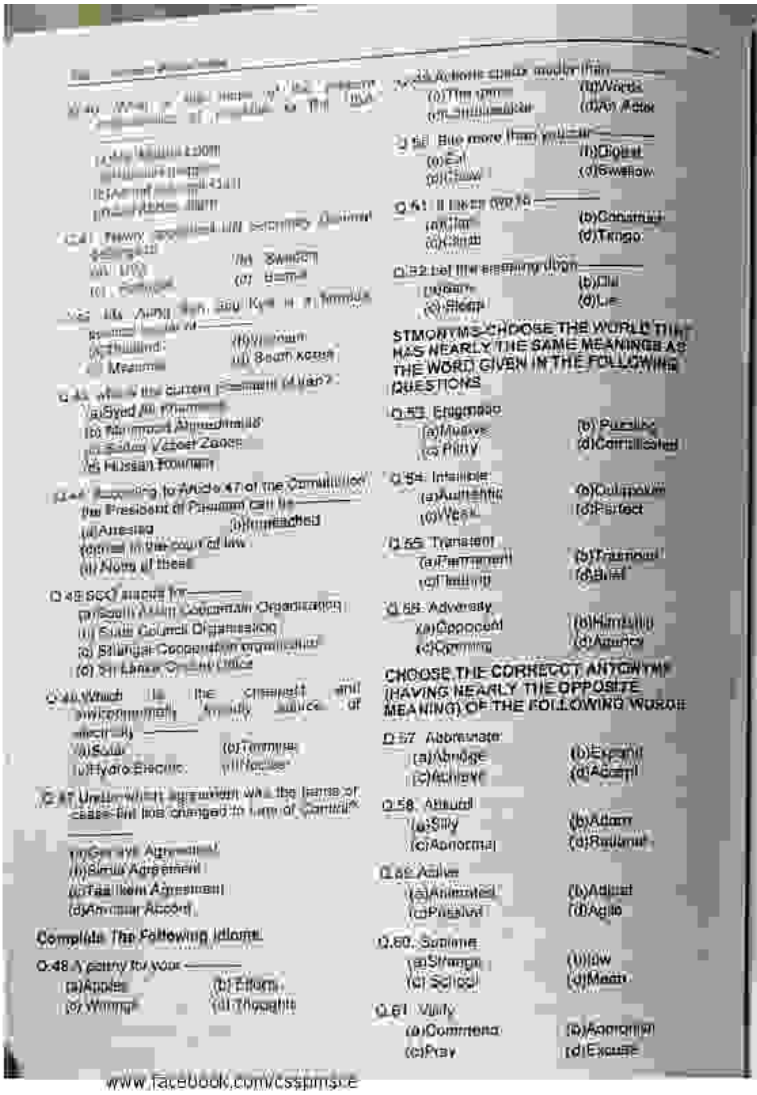

Complete The Following Idioms

Q.48 A penny for your ———
(a)Apples (b) Elbow
(c) Wrong (d) Thoughts

Q.49 Actions speak louder than ———
(a)Time (b)Words
(c)Smile (d)An Actor

Q.50 Bite more than you ———
(a)Eat (b)Digest
(c)Chew (d)Swallow

Q.51 It takes two to ———
(a)Tie (b)Consensus
(c)Climb (d)Tango

Q.52 Let the sleeping dogs ———
(a)Learn (b)Die
(c)Sleep (d)Lie

STMONYMS: CHOOSE THE WORD THAT HAS NEARLY THE SAME MEANINGS AS THE WORD GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q.53. Enigmatic
(a)Mature (b) Puzzling
(c) Pithy (d)Complicated

Q.54. Infallible
(a)Authentic (b)Colloquium
(c)Weak (d)Perfect

Q.55. Transient
(a)Permanent (b)Transmit
(c)Tell (d)Brief

Q.56. Adversity
(a)Opposed (b)Hindrance
(c)Opening (d)Agency

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANTONYMS (HAVING NEARLY THE OPPOSITE MEANING) OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

Q.57 Abbreviate
(a)Abridge (b)Expand
(c)Achieve (d)Accent

Q.58. Absurd
(a)Silly (b)Adam
(c)Abnormal (d)Rational

Q.59. Active
(a)Animated (b)Adjust
(c)Passive (d)Agile

Q.60. Sublime
(a)Strange (b)Low
(c) School (d)Mean

Q.61 Vilify
(a)Commend (b)Apologize
(c)Pray (d)Excuse

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FILL IN THE BLANKS:

Q.62 I am afraid ———
(a)I will (b)not Winning
(c)I am (d)for winning

Q.63 If ——— worked hard I would have passed.
(a)I (b)I
(c)Would have (d)Have

Q.64 The new law came into ——— last month.
(a)effect (b)affect
(c)action (d)well

Q.65 If I become ——— that he was guilty.
(a)convinced (b)convince
(c)convincible (d)convincible

Q.66 I do not have any ——— to share my secrets.
(a)confidant (b)confidant
(c)confidential (d)confidence

Q.67 Bile ——— juice is secreted by ———
(a)pancreas (b)Stomach
(c)Gall Bladder (d)Kidney

Q.68 A number which ——— is called ———
(a)100 (b)400
(c)500 (d)600

Q.69 In the examination 45% students failed while 550 students passed. What was the total number of students who appeared in the examination?
(a)1000 (b)900
(c)1500 (d)800

Q.70 A Pizza is devided into 8slices. If 4 slices are eaten, what fraction pizza is left?
(a)3/4 (b)2/3
(c)1/3 (d)2/4

Q.71 If 3x+8=20 then what is the value of x
(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 5

Q.72 If Ve 3x+12 and V=5 then what is x equal to
(a)7/5 (b)2/7
(c) 7 (d)-7/3

Q.73 GPS is the abbreviation of ———
(a)Global Police System
(b)Global Polymer System
(c)Global Positioning System
(d)Global Position Structure

Q.74 Camera uses ——— lens to form an image.
(a) Convex (b)Concave
(c)Concurrent (d)None of these

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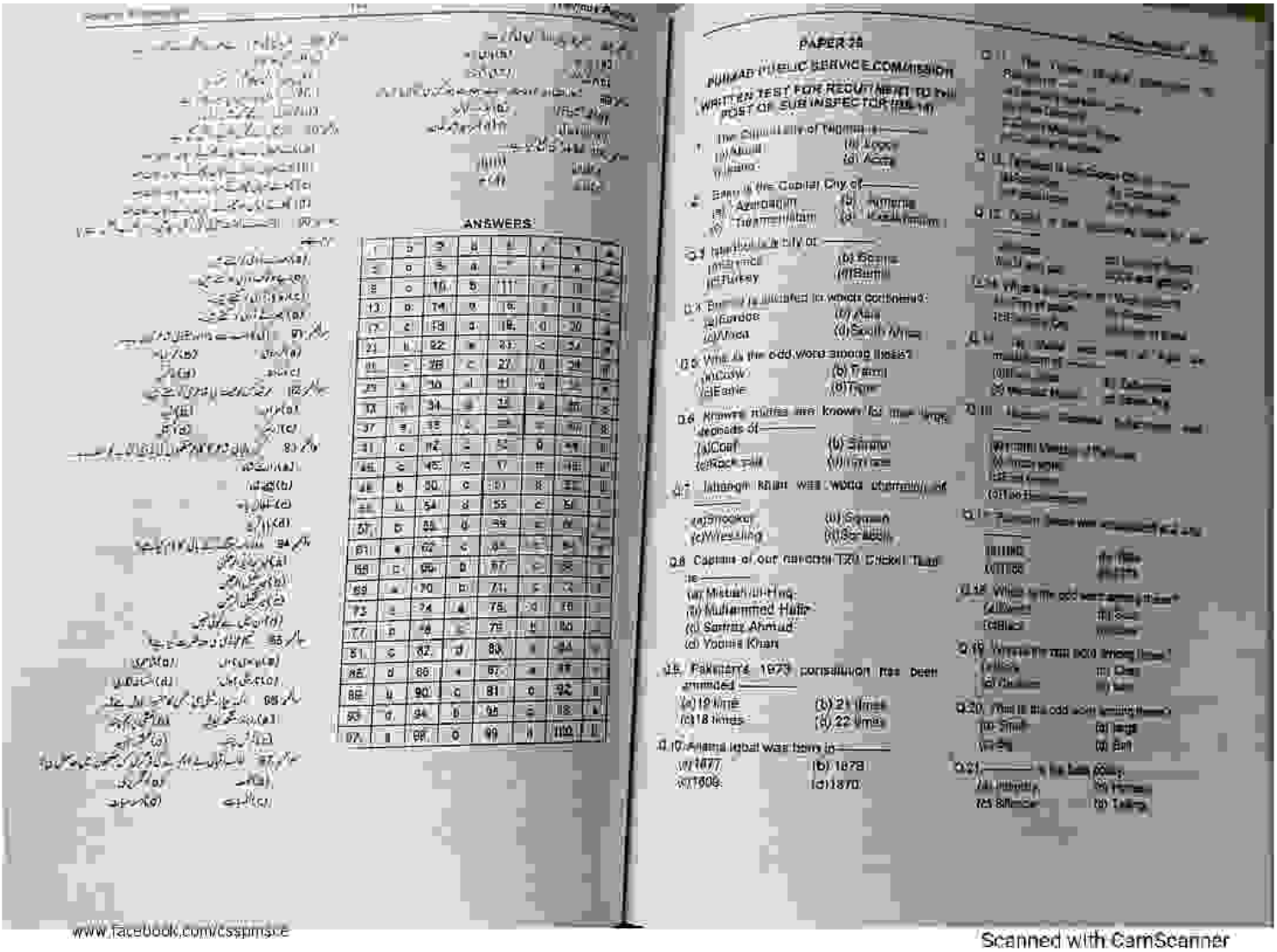

ANSWERS

1	b	9	a	17	c	25	a
2	a	10	b	18	d	26	b
3	c	11	c	19	b	27	c
4	b	12	d	20	a	28	d
5	c	13	b	21	b	29	a
6	d	14	a	22	a	30	b
7	a	15	c	23	c	31	c
8	b	16	d	24	b	32	d

PAPER 28

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO the POST OF SUB INSPECTOR (BS-14)

Q.1 The Commissioner of Lahore is _____
(a) Abdul (b) Aqeel
(c) Jamil (d) Aziz

Q.2 Bern is the Capital City of _____
(a) Azerbaijan (b) Armenia
(c) Turkmenistan (d) Switzerland

Q.3 Istanbul is a city of _____
(a) Greece (b) Bosnia
(c) Turkey (d) Burma

Q.4 Brazil is situated in which continent?
(a) Europe (b) Asia
(c) Africa (d) South Africa

Q.5 Which is the odd word among these?
(a) Cow (b) Tiger
(c) Eagle (d) Tiger

Q.6 Khawaja Nizam was known for the language of _____
(a) Coal (b) Silver
(c) Rock salt (d) Iron ore

Q.7 Jahangir Khan was known as _____ of squash.
(a) Hockey (b) Cricket
(c) Wrestling (d) Boxing

Q.8 Captain of our national T20 Cricket Team is _____
(a) Misbah-ul-Haq
(b) Muhammad Hafiz
(c) Sarfraz Ahmad
(d) Younis Khan

Q.9 Pakistan's 1973 constitution has been amended _____
(a) 19 times (b) 21 times
(c) 18 times (d) 22 times

Q.10 Allama Iqbal was born in _____
(a) 1877 (b) 1878
(c) 1909 (d) 1870

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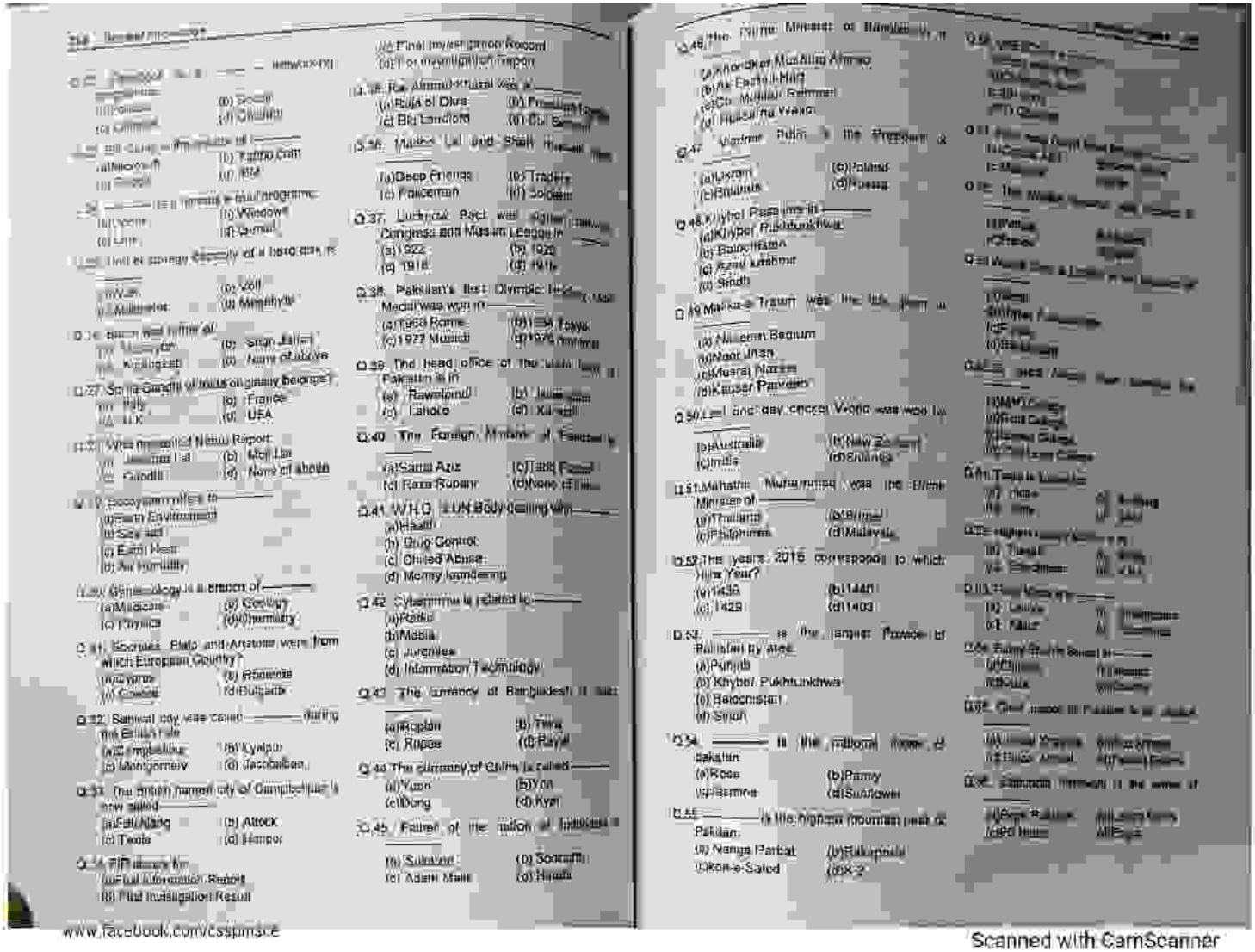

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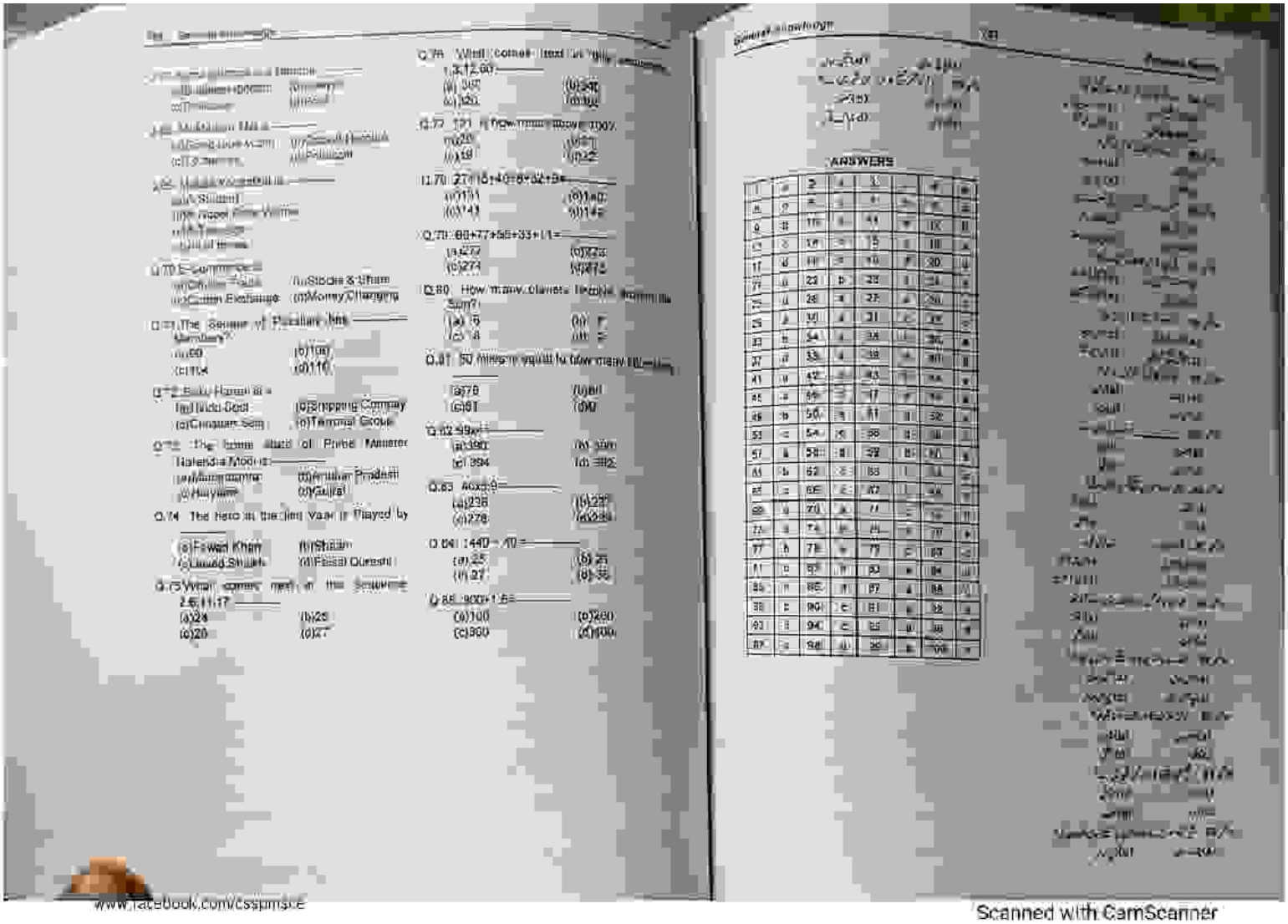

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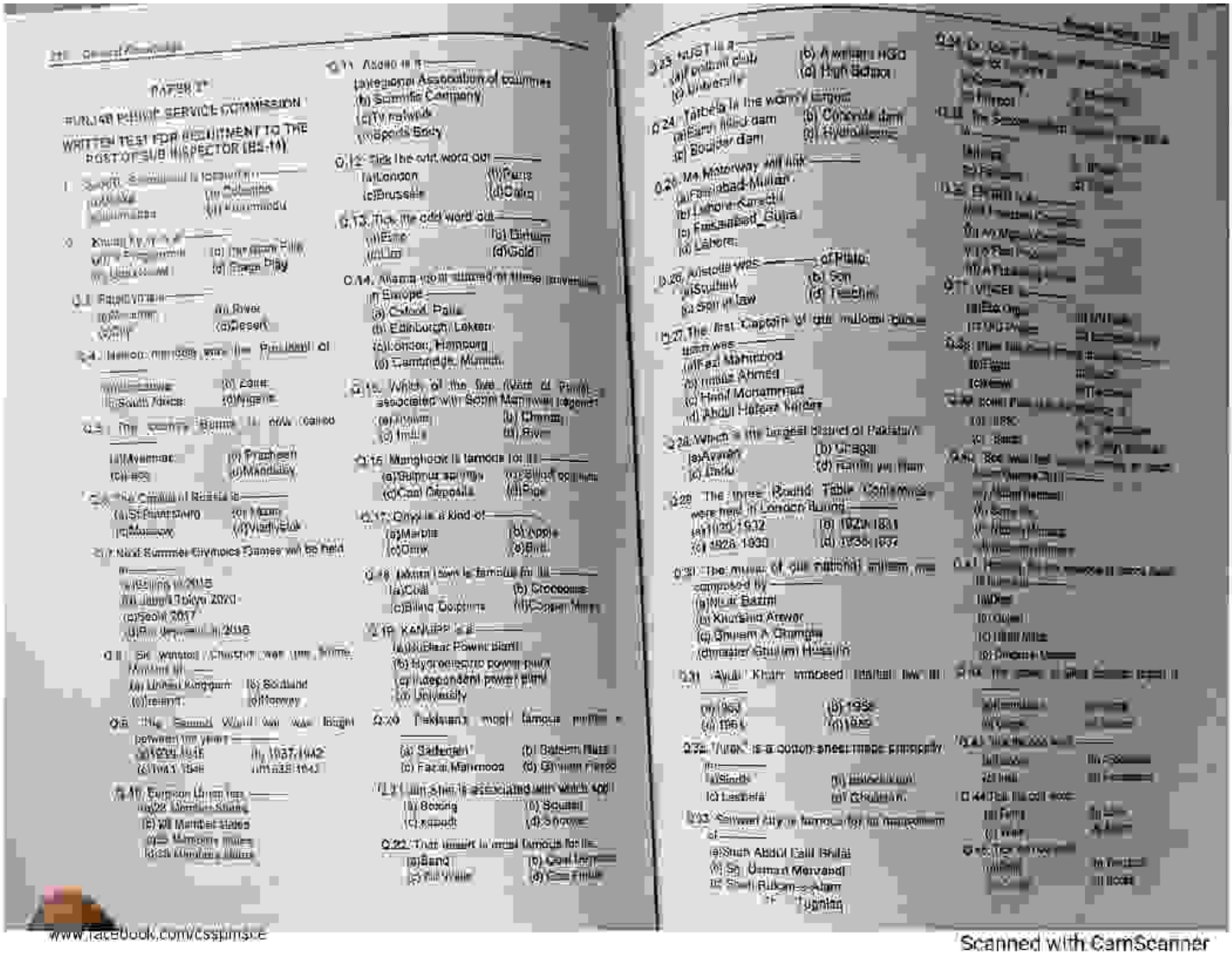

PAPER 'I'

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF SUB INSPECTOR (BS-14)

Q.11 Asaan is a ———
(a)Language (b)Association of countries
(b) Scientific Company
(c)TV network
(d)Sports Body

Q.12 Pick the odd word out ———
(a)London (b)Paris
(c)Brussels (d)China

Q.13 Pick the odd word out ———
(a)Zinc (b) Bitumen
(c)Iron (d)Gold

Q.14 Alaska (now named) time (zone)
(a) Europe
(b) Detroit Falls
(c) Edinburgh Lokan
(d)London, Hamburg
(d) Cambridge, Munich

Q.15 Which of the five (Vein of Pindi) associated with Somin Mamnawa legend?
(a) Chenab (b) Chenab
(c) Indus (d) River

Q.16 Manglaok is famous for its ———
(a)Sulphur springs (b) Silica sources
(c)Coal deposits (d) Rice

Q.17 Onyx is a kind of ———
(a)Marble (b) Apple
(c)Onion (d)Bird

Q.18 Mount Isam is famous for its ———
(a)Coal (b) Crocodiles
(c)Biling Dolphins (d)Copper Mines

Q.19 KANUPP is a ———
(a)Nuclear Power plant
(b) Hydroelectric power plant
(c) Independent power plant
(d) University

Q.20 Pakistan's most famous purple ———
(a) Safergan (b) Safeem Raza
(c) Faiza Mahmood (d) Shumi Fiaz

Q.21 Jim Shah is associated with which sport
(a) Boxing (b) Squash
(c) squash (d) Snooker

Q.22 Thar desert is most famous for its ———
(a) Sand (b) Coal Deposits
(c) Fruit Trade (d) Cotton Trade

Q.23 NUST is a ———
(a) political party (b) A military HQ
(c) University (d) High School

Q.24 Tarbela is the world's largest ———
(a) Earth filled dam (b) Concrete dam
(c) Boulder dam (d) Hydrodam

Q.25 M4 Motorway will link ———
(a) Faisalabad-Multan
(b) Lahore-Sargodha
(c) Faisalabad-Gojra
(d) Lahore-

Q.26 Aristotle was ——— of Plato
(a) Student (b) Son
(c) Son in law (d) Teacher

Q.27 The first Captain of the Pakistan cricket team was ———
(a) Fazal Mahmood
(b) Imtiaz Ahmed
(c) Hanif Mohammad
(d) Abdul Hafeez Kardar

Q.28 Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
(a) Awaran (b) Chagai
(c) Lasbela (d) Kachhi (or Kutch)

Q.29 The three Round Table Conferences were held in London during ———
(a) 1930-1932 (b) 1931-1933
(c) 1928-1930 (d) 1936-1937

Q.30 The music of our national anthem was composed by ———
(a) Nisar Bazmi
(b) Khurshid Anwar
(c) Ghulam A. Chagla
(d) Master Ghulam Hussain

Q.31 Ayub Khan imposed martial law in ———
(a) 1957 (b) 1958
(c) 1956 (d) 1959

Q.32 Turkish is a cotton sheet made principally in ———
(a) Sindh (b) Baluchistan
(c) Lasbela (d) Gilgit

Q.33 Sarwari City is famous for its manufacture of ———
(a) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai
(b) Sir Usmad Marwandi
(c) Sher Bukam Khan Tughlaq

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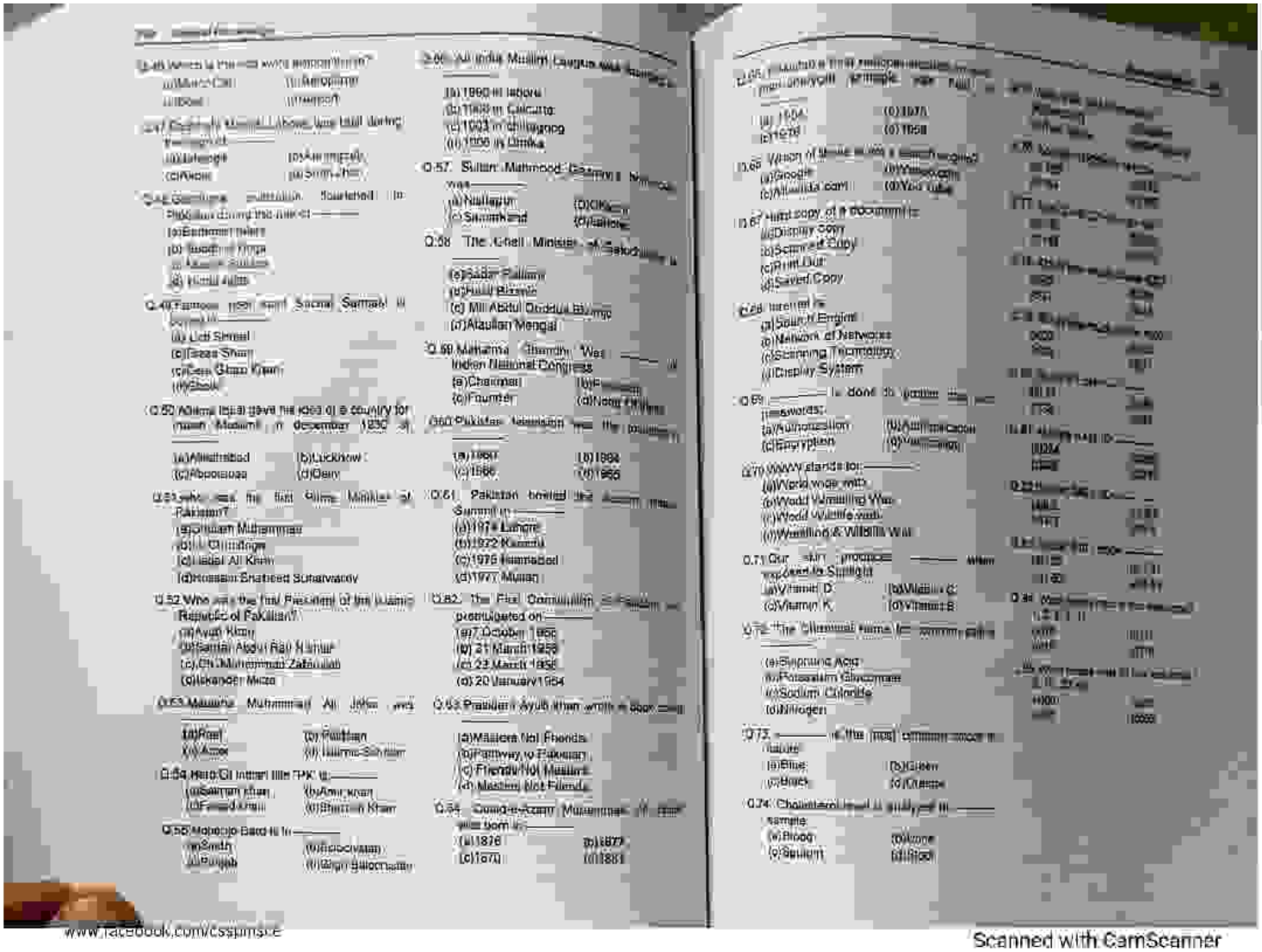

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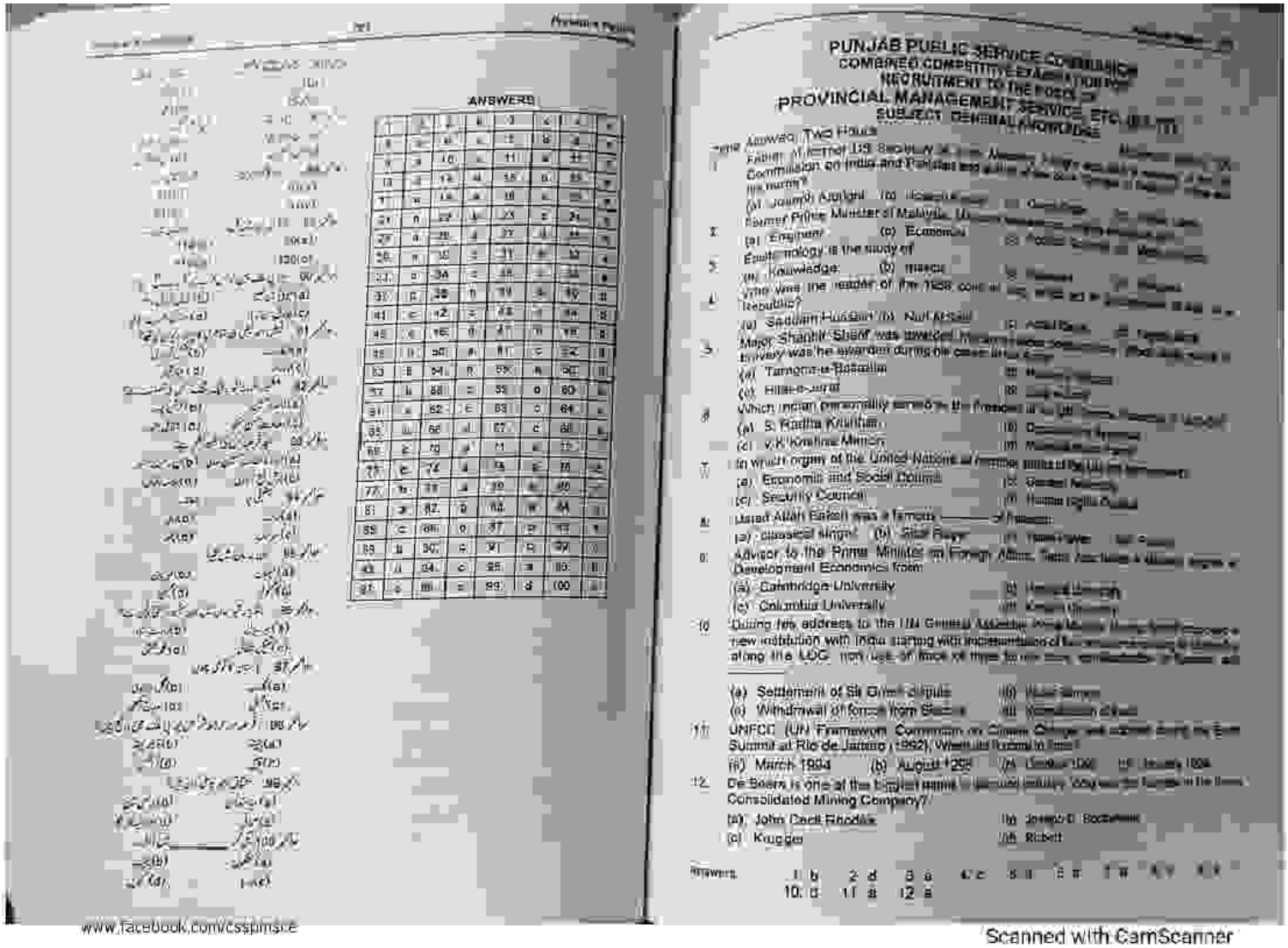

ANSWERS

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PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMBINED COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION
RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ETC.
SUBJECT: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Time Allowed: Two Hours

1. Fabian, a member [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Commission on India and Pakistan and [illegible] his name?
(a) Joseph Austral (b) [illegible]
(c) Engineer (d) Economist

2. Epistemology is the study of
(a) Knowledge (b) Insects

3. Who was the leader of the 1928 coup [illegible] Republic?
(a) Saddam Hussain (b) Nuri Al-Said

4. Major Shahid Sharif was awarded [illegible] Bravery was he awarded during the [illegible]
(a) Tamgha-e-Basalat
(b) Hilal-e-Jurat

5. Which Indian personality served as the [illegible]
(a) S. Radha Krishnan
(b) [illegible]
(c) V.K. Krishna Menon
(d) [illegible]

6. Which organ of the United Nations [illegible]
(a) Economic and Social Council
(b) [illegible]
(c) Security Council
(d) Human rights Council

7. Hazel Allan Barton was a female _____ of Pakistan.
(a) classical singer (b) Film Star
(c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

8. Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz was a [illegible] Development Economics from
(a) Cambridge University
(b) [illegible]
(c) Columbia University
(d) [illegible]

9. During his address to the UN General Assembly [illegible] new initiation with India starting with [illegible] along the LOC. [illegible]
(a) Settlement of Sir Creek dispute
(b) [illegible]
(c) Withdrawal of forces from Siachin
(d) [illegible]

10. UNFCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) was adopted during the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro (1992). When did Pakistan ratify it?
(a) March 1994 (b) August 1994
(c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

11. De Beers is one of the biggest names [illegible] Consolidated Mining Company?
(a) John Cecil Rhodes
(b) [illegible]
(c) Krugger
(d) Robert

Answers: 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. [illegible] 6. [illegible] 7. [illegible] 8. [illegible] 9. [illegible] 10. d 11. a 12. a

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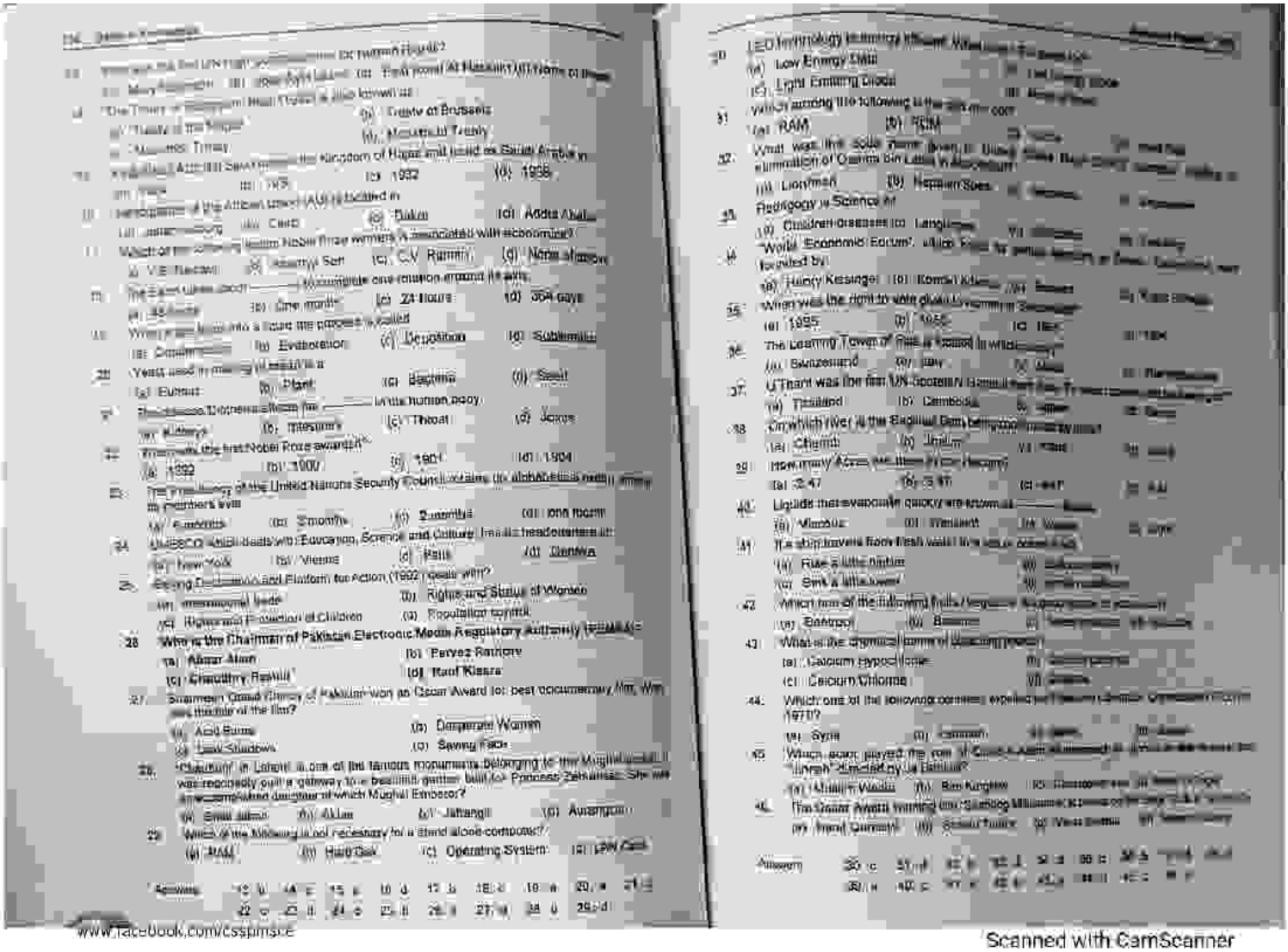

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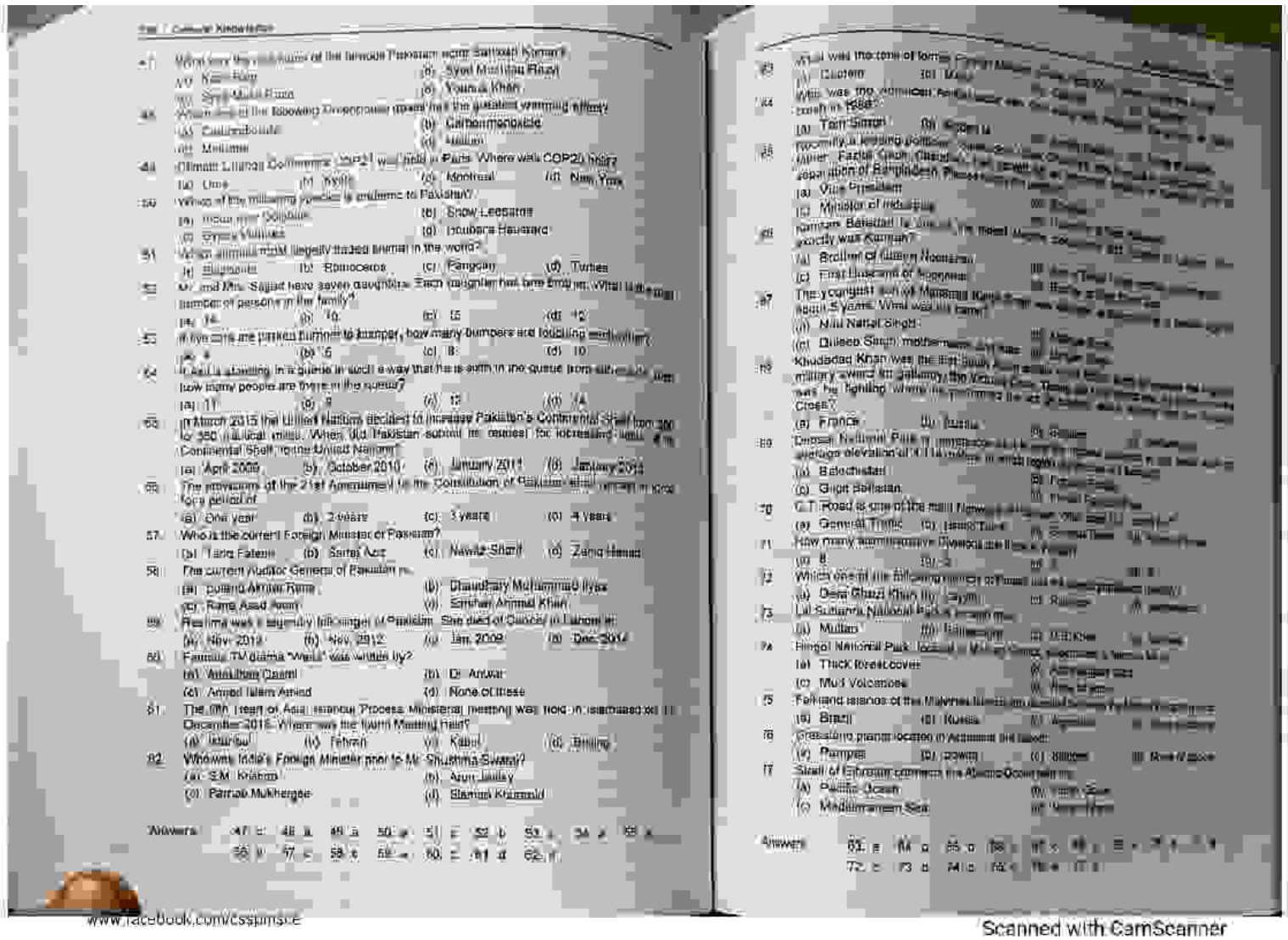

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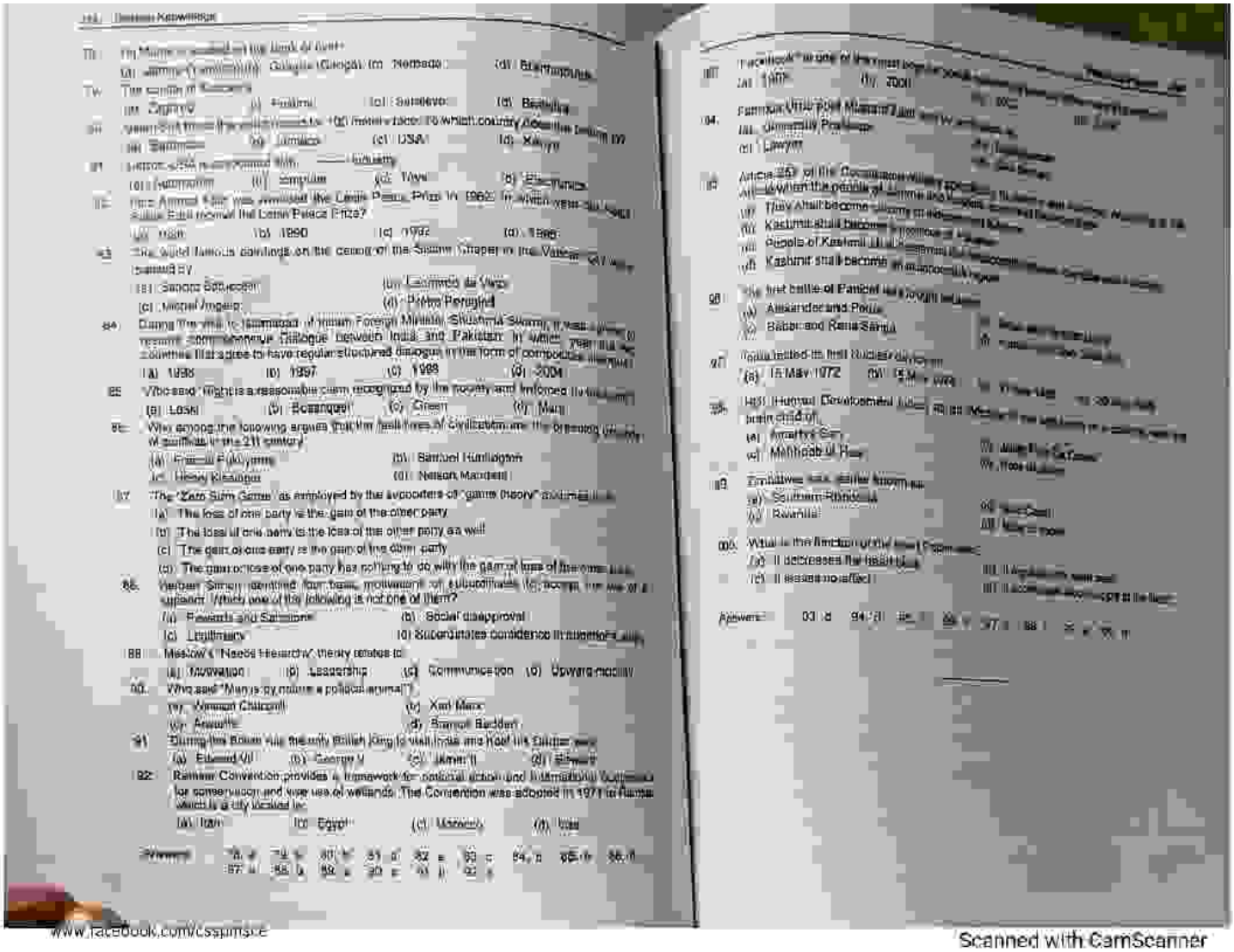

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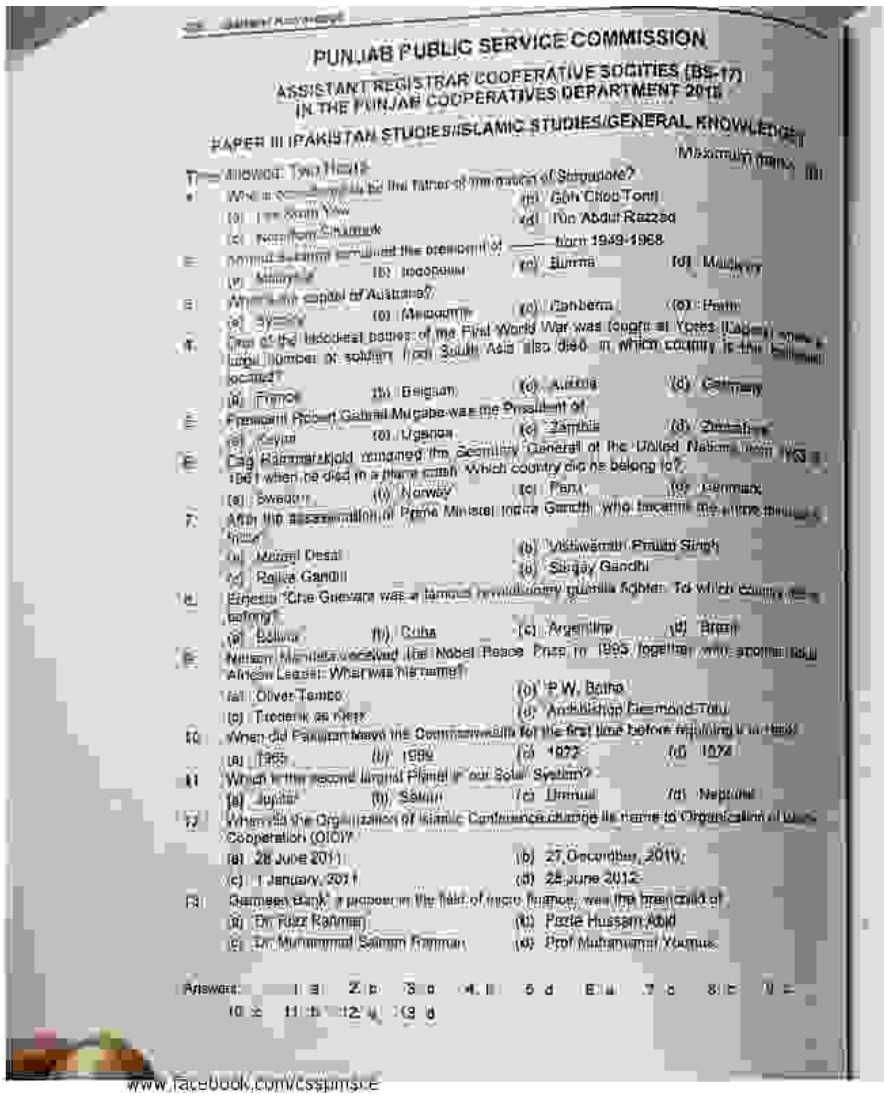


PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR COOPERATIVE SOCITIES (BS-17)
IN THE PUNJAB COOPERATIVES DEPARTMENT 2015

PAPER III (PAKISTAN STUDIES/ISLAMIC STUDIES/GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)

Time Allowed: Two Hours Maximum Marks: 100

1. Who is considered to be the father of the nation of Singapore?
(a) Lee Kuan Yew (b) Goh Chok Tong (c) Nicolas Calcinoff (d) Tun Abdul Razzak

2. Ahmed Sukarno remained the president of ——— from 1949-1968
(a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia (c) Burma (d) Maldives

3. What is the capital of Australia?
(a) Sydney (b) Melbourne (c) Canberra (d) Perth

4. One of the bloodiest battles of the First World War was fought at Ypres (Belgium) where a large number of soldiers from South Asia also died. In which country is the battlefield located?
(a) France (b) Belgium (c) Austria (d) Germany

5. Freedom Robert Gabriel Mugabe was the President of
(a) Kenya (b) Uganda (c) Zambia (d) Zimbabwe

6. Dag Hammarskjold remained the Secretary General of the United Nations from 1953 to 1961 when he died in a plane crash. Which country did he belong to?
(a) Sweden (b) Norway (c) Peru (d) Denmark

7. After the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who became the prime minister?
(a) Morarji Desai (b) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
(c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) Sanjay Gandhi

8. Ernesto 'Che Guevara was a famous revolutionary guerilla fighter. To which country he belong?
(a) Bolivia (b) Cuba (c) Argentina (d) Brazil

9. Nelson Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 together with another South African Leader. What was his name?
(a) Oliver Tambo (b) P.W. Botha
(c) Frederik de Klerk (d) Archbishop Desmond Tutu

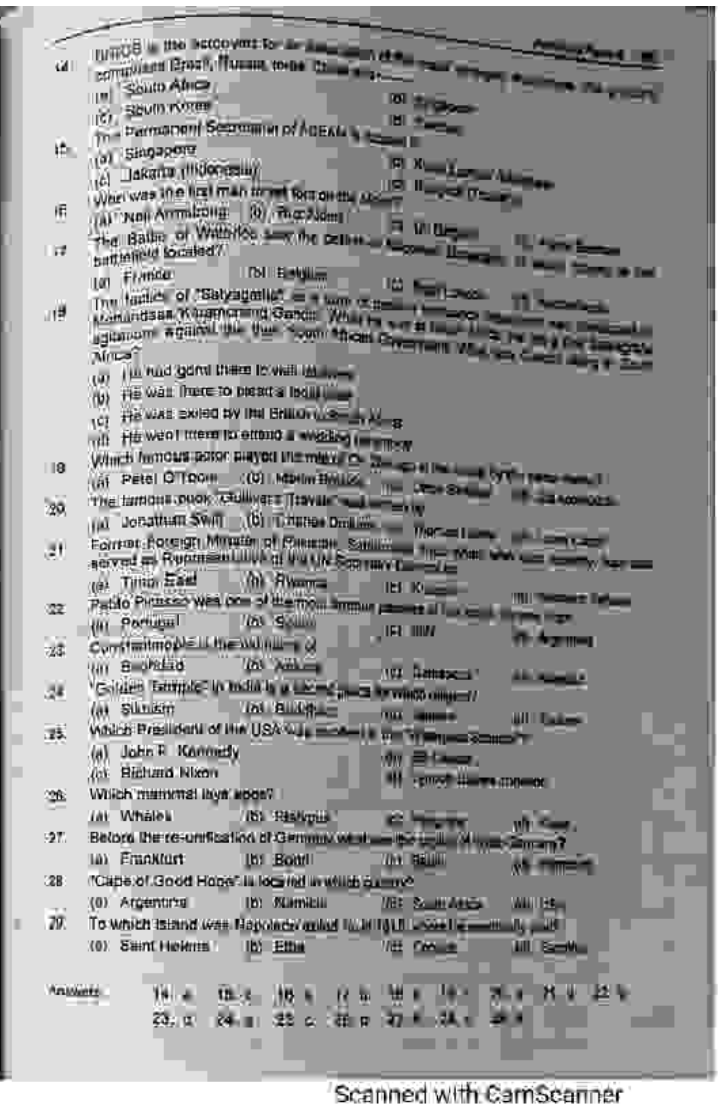
10. When did Pakistan leave the Commonwealth for the first time before rejoining it in 1989?
(a) 1965 (b) 1966 (c) 1972 (d) 1974

11. Which is the second largest Planet in our Solar System?
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn (c) Uranus (d) Neptune

12. When did the Organization of Islamic Conference change its name to Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)?
(a) 28 June 2011 (b) 27 December, 2011
(c) 1 January, 2011 (d) 28 June 2012

13. Grameen Bank, a pioneer in the field of micro finance, was the brainchild of
(a) Dr. Fazz Rahman (b) Pattie Hussain Abid
(c) Dr. Muhammad Salman Rahman (d) Prof. Muhammad Younus

Answers: 1 a 2 b 3 c 4. b 5 d 6 a 7 c 8 b 9 c
10 c 11 b 12 a 13 d



14. UNIDO is the acronym for an organization that ———— comprises Brazil, Russia, India, China and ———
(a) South Africa (b) [illegible]
(c) South Korea (d) [illegible]

15. The Permanent Secretariat of ASEAN is based in
(a) Singapore (b) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
(c) Jakarta (Indonesia) (d) Bangkok (Thailand)

16. What was the first man-made fact on the moon?
(a) Neil Armstrong (b) Buzz Aldrin (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

17. The Battle of Waterloo saw the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. In what country is the battlefield located?
(a) France (b) Belgium (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

18. The leader of "Satyagarhis" as a form of protest against racial legislation was introduced against the Indians in South Africa. Who was he?
(a) He had gone there to visit relatives
(b) He was there to practice law
(c) He was exiled by the British authorities in South Africa
(d) He went there to attend a wedding ceremony

19. Which famous actor played the part of Sir [illegible] in the movie "Lawrence of Arabia"?
(a) Peter O'Toole (b) Marlon Brando (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

20. The famous book "Gulliver's Travels" was written by
(a) Jonathan Swift (b) Charles Dickens (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

21. Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sahibzada [illegible] who was also a diplomat, has served as Permanent Observer of the UN Secretary General to
(a) Timor East (b) Rwanda (c) Kosovo (d) [illegible]

22. Pablo Picasso was one of the most famous painters of the world. He was from
(a) Portugal (b) Spain (c) [illegible] (d) Argentina

23. Constantinople is the old name of
(a) Baghdad (b) Ankara (c) Damascus (d) [illegible]

24. Golden Temple in India is a sacred place for which religion?
(a) Sikhism (b) Buddhism (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

25. Which President of the USA was [illegible] Secretary?
(a) John F. Kennedy (b) [illegible]
(c) Richard Nixon (d) [illegible]

26. Which mammal lays eggs?
(a) Whales (b) Platypus (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

27. Before the re-unification of Germany what was the capital of West Germany?
(a) Frankfurt (b) Bonn (c) Berlin (d) [illegible]

28. "Cape of Good Hope" is located in which country?
(a) Argentina (b) Namibia (c) South Africa (d) [illegible]

29. To which island was Napoleon exiled to [illegible] after he was defeated?
(a) Saint Helena (b) Elba (c) Crete (d) Sicily

Answers: 14. a 15. c 16. b 17. b 18. a 19. c 20. a 21. b 22. b 23. c
24. a 25. c 26. b 27. c 28. c 29. a

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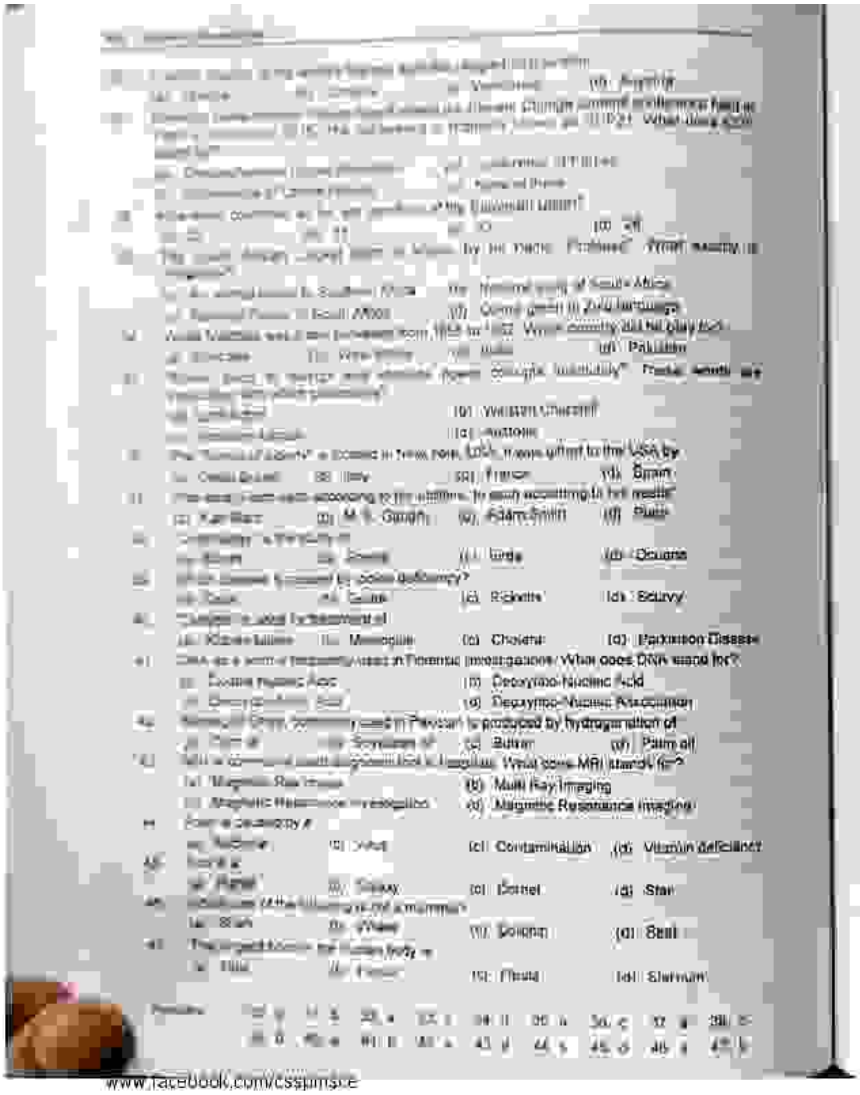

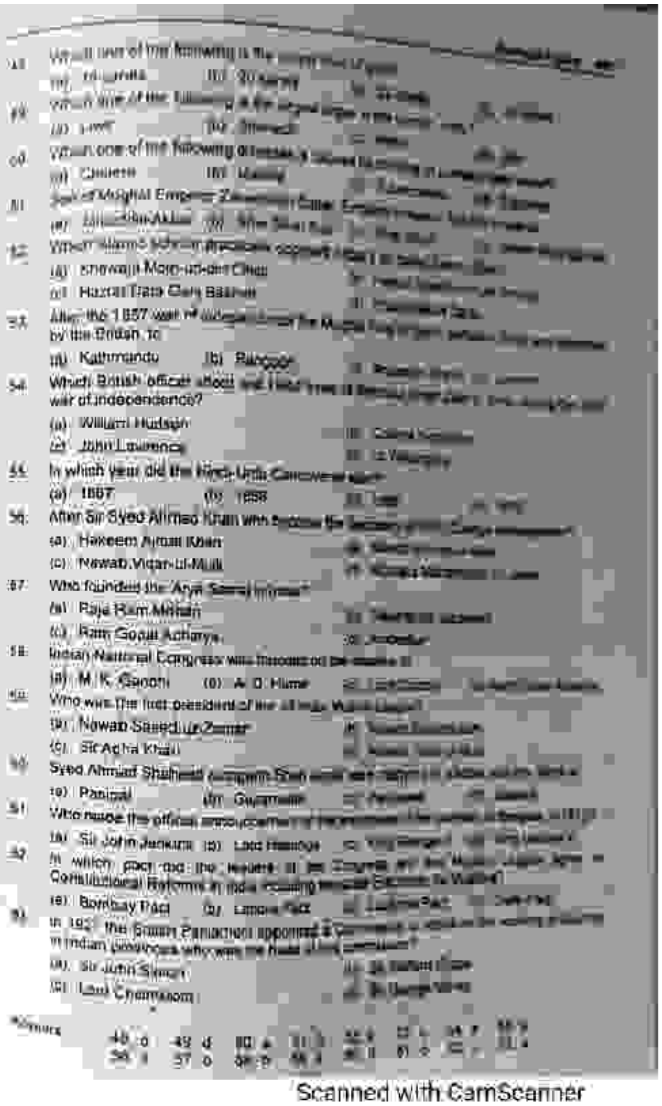

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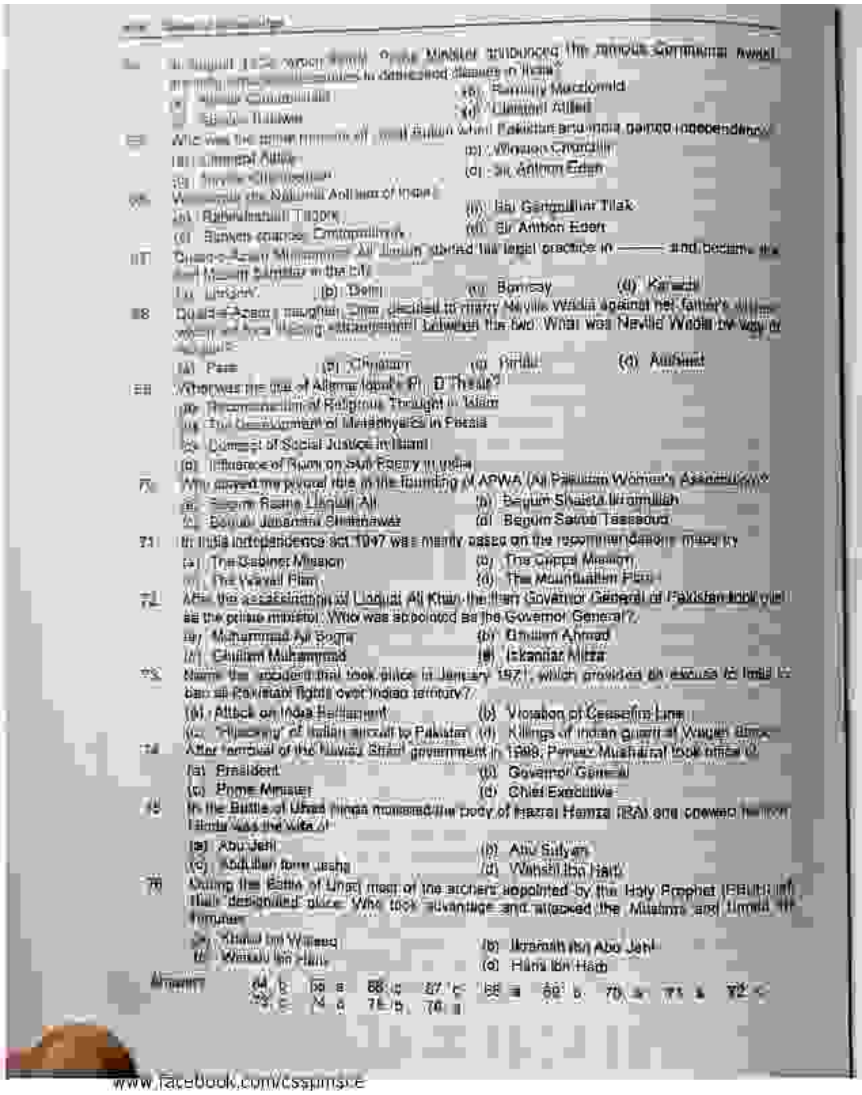


(a) Ramsay Macdonald
(b) Clement Attlee
(c) Winston Churchill
(d) Sir Anthon Eden

(i) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(ii) Sir Anthon Eden

(a) Bombay (b) Delhi (c) Bombay (d) Karachi

(a) Parsi (b) Christian (c) Hindu (d) Ahmadi

(a) Peace (b) Communism (c) Hindu (d) Ahmadi

(a) Peace (b) Communism (c) Hindu (d) Ahmadi

(a) The Cabinet Mission (b) The Cripps Mission
(c) The Wavell Plan (d) The Mountbatten Plan

(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra (b) Ghulam Ahmad
(c) Ghulam Muhammad (d) Iskandar Mirza

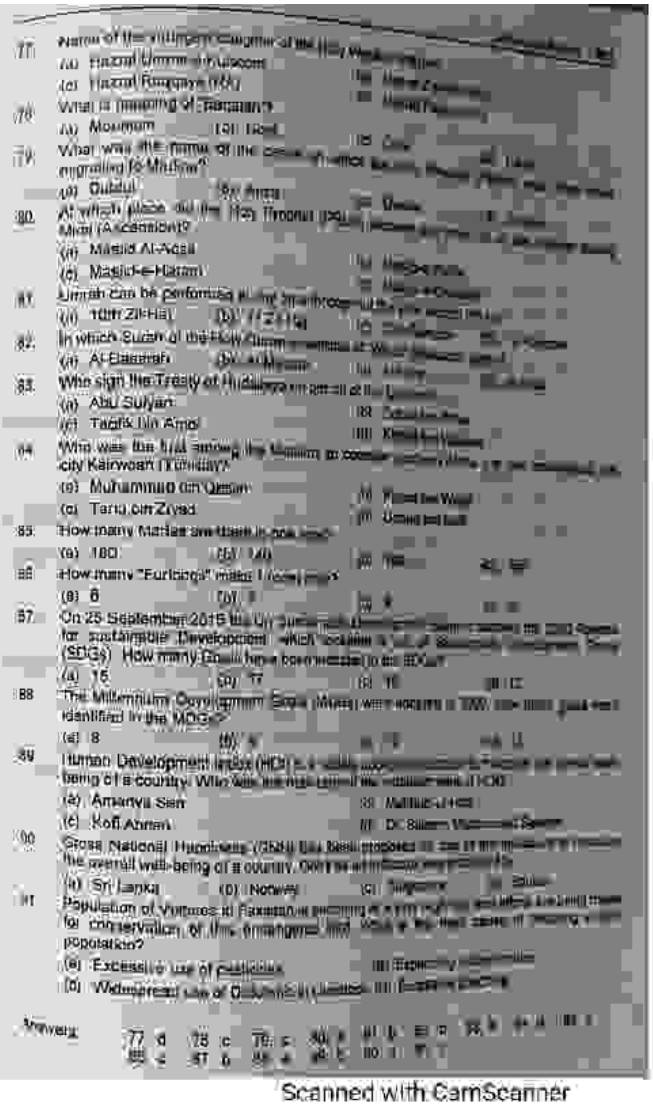
(a) Attack on Indian Parliament (b) Violation of Ceasefire Line
(c) "Hijacking" of Indian aircraft to Pakistan (d) Killings of Indian guards at Wagah Border

(a) President (b) Governor General
(c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Executive

(a) Abu Jahl (b) Abu Sufyan
(c) Abdullah bin Jasha (d) Wahshi ibn Harb

(a) Khalid bin Waleed (b) Ikramah ibn Abu Jahl
(c) Wahshi ibn Harb (d) Hind ibn Hab

Answers: 64 b 65 a 66 c 67 c 68 a 69 b 70 a 71 a 72 c
73 c 74 a 75 b 76 a



(a) Hazrat Umme Kulsoom
(c) Hazrat Fatmaye (RA)

(a) Maximum (b) Hell

(a) Dubbul (b) Area

(a) Masjid Al-Aqsa
(c) Masjid-e-Haram

(a) 10th Zil-Hajj (b) 11th Zil-Hajj

(a) Al Basmah (b) Al Nisah

(a) Abu Sufyan
(c) Tariq bin Amir

(a) Muhammad bin Qasim
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad

(a) 180 (b) 190

(a) 6 (b) 7

(a) 15 (b) 17

(a) 8 (b) 9

(a) Amartya Sen
(c) Kofi Annan

(a) Sri Lanka (b) Norway

(a) Excessive use of pesticides
(b) Widespread use of

Answers: 77 d 78 c 79 c 80 a 81 b 82 b 83 b 84 a 85 b 86 b 87 b 88 c 89 b 90 c 91 b

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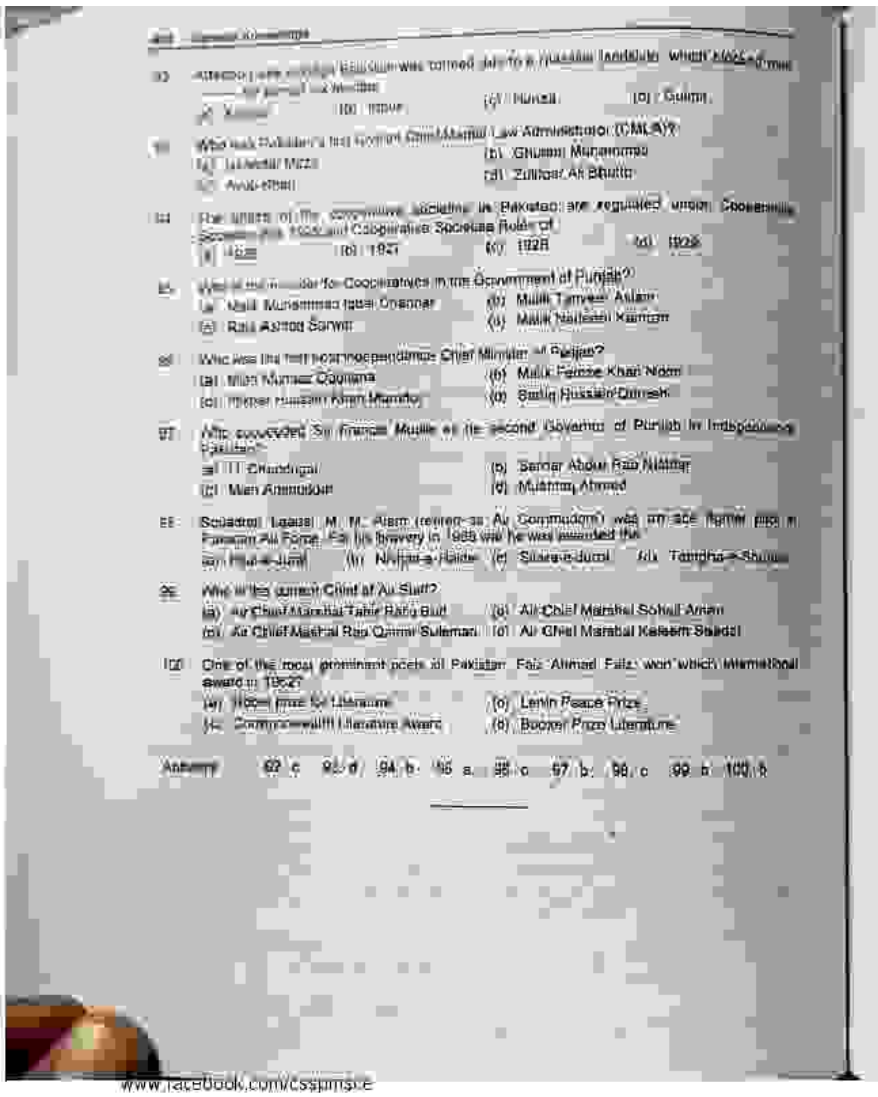


(a) Kasur (b) Jhang (c) Punjab (d) Gujrat

91. Who was Pakistan's first Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA)?
(a) Iskander Mirza (b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

92. The affairs of the cooperative societies in Pakistan are regulated under Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 and Cooperative Societies Rules of
(a) 1926 (b) 1927 (c) 1928 (d) 1929

93. Who is the minister for Cooperatives in the Government of Punjab?
(a) Malik Muhammad Iqbal Chenchar (b) Malik Tanveer Aslam
(c) Raja Ashraf Sarwar (d) Malik Nadeem Kamran

94. Who was the first Indian Chief Minister of Punjab?
(a) Mian Mumtaz Daultana (b) Malik Feroze Khan Noon
(c) Nawab Hussain Khan Mamdot (d) Sadiq Hussain Qureshi

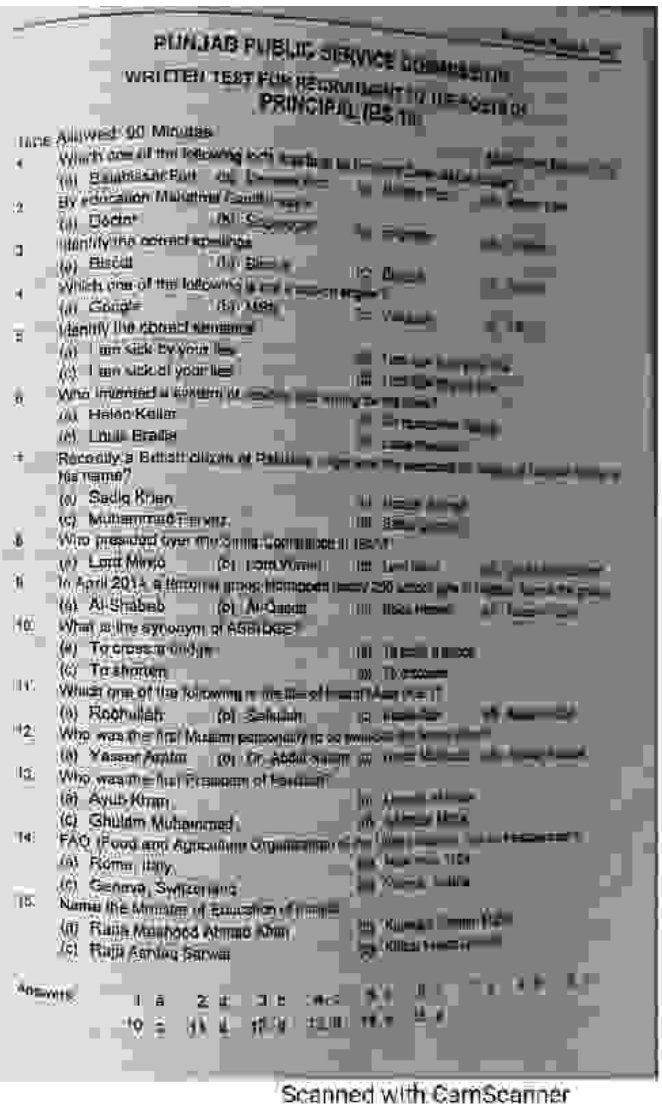
95. Who succeeded Sir Francis Mudie as the second Governor of Punjab in Independent Pakistan?
(a) I.I. Chundrigar (b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Mian Amiruddin (d) Mushtaq Ahmed

96. Squadron Leader M. M. Alam (retired as Air Commodore) was an ace fighter pilot in Pakistan Air Force. For his bravery in 1965 war he was awarded the
(a) Hilal-e-Jurat (b) Nishan-e-Haider (c) Sitara-e-Jurat (d) Tamgha-e-Shujaa

97. Who is the current Chief of Air Staff?
(a) Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafiq Butt (b) Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman
(c) Air Chief Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman (d) Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat

98. One of the most prominent poets of Pakistan Faiz Ahmad Faiz won which international award in 1962?
(a) Nobel Prize for Literature (b) Lenin Peace Prize
(c) Commonwealth Literature Award (d) Booker Prize Literature

Answers: 92. c 93. d 94. b 95. a 96. c 97. b 98. c 99. b 100. b



PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
PRINCIPAL (BS-19)

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

4. Which one of the following is not a [illegible]
(a) Baluchistan Plot (b) [illegible]

2. By education Mukhtar Fazil [illegible]
(a) Doctor (b) [illegible]

3. Identify the correct spelling
(a) Biscit (b) Bisca

4. Which one of the following is not a [illegible]
(a) Congress (b) Muslim

5. Identify the correct sentence
(a) I am sick by your lie.
(c) I am sick of your lies.

6. Who invented a system of [illegible]
(a) Helen Keller
(d) Louis Braille

7. Recently a British citizen of Pakistani origin was [illegible] his name?
(a) Sadiq Khan
(c) Muhammad Farooz

8. Who presided over the Simla Commission in 1927?
(a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Wavell

9. In April 2014 a terrorist group [illegible]
(a) Al-Shabab (b) Al-Qaeda

10. What is the synonym of ASHRAM?
(a) To cross a bridge
(c) To shorten

11. Which one of the following is the title of [illegible]
(a) Rabbullah (b) Sahibain

12. Who was the first Muslim personality to be [illegible]
(a) Yaseen Arafat (b) Dr. Abdul Salam

13. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
(a) Ayub Khan
(c) Ghulam Muhammad

14. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) [illegible]
(a) Rome, Italy
(c) Geneva, Switzerland

15. Name the Minister of Education of Punjab
(a) Raja Masood Ahmad Khan
(c) Raja Ashiq Sarwar

Answers: 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. [illegible]
10. c 11. a 12. [illegible]

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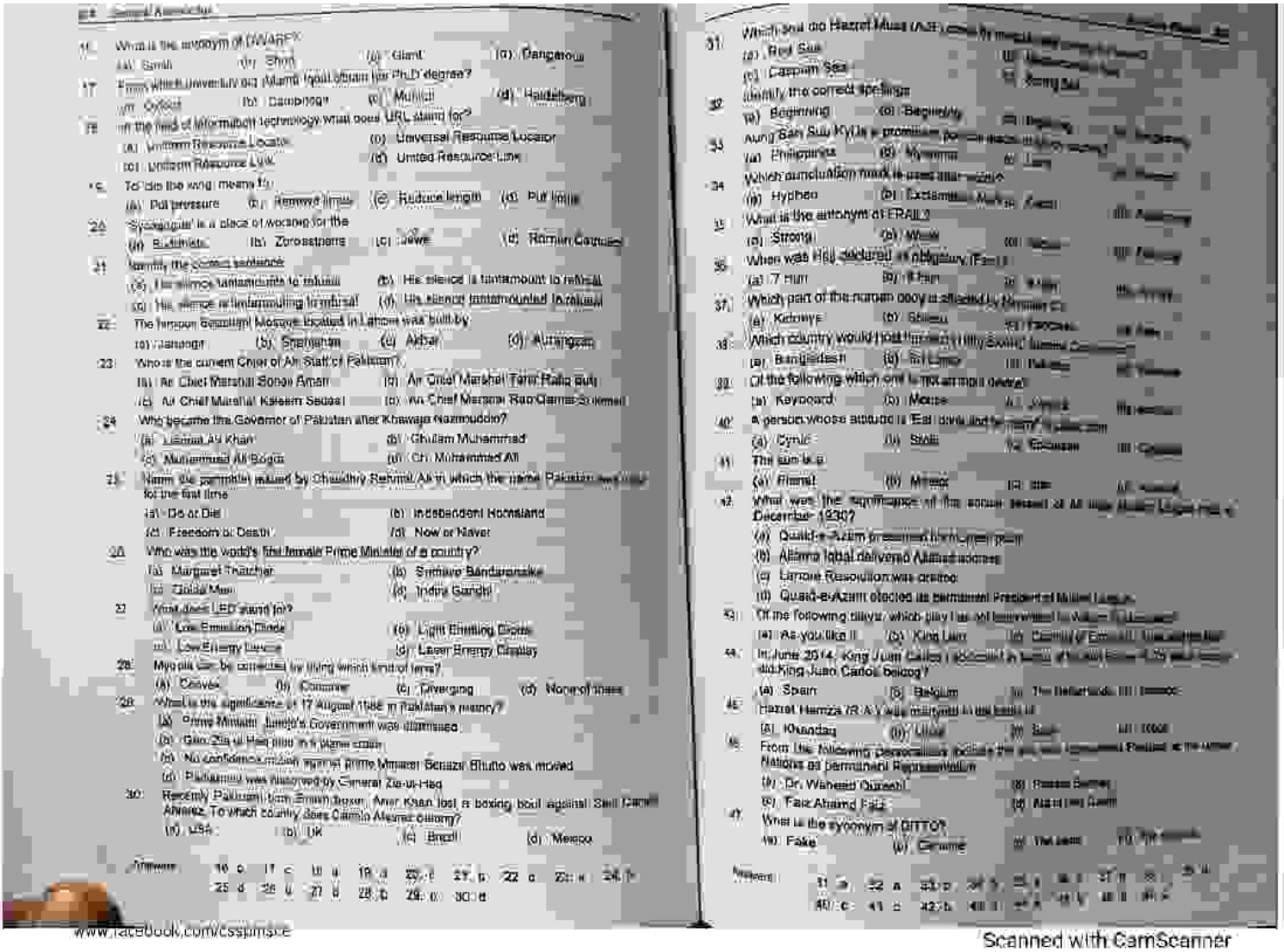

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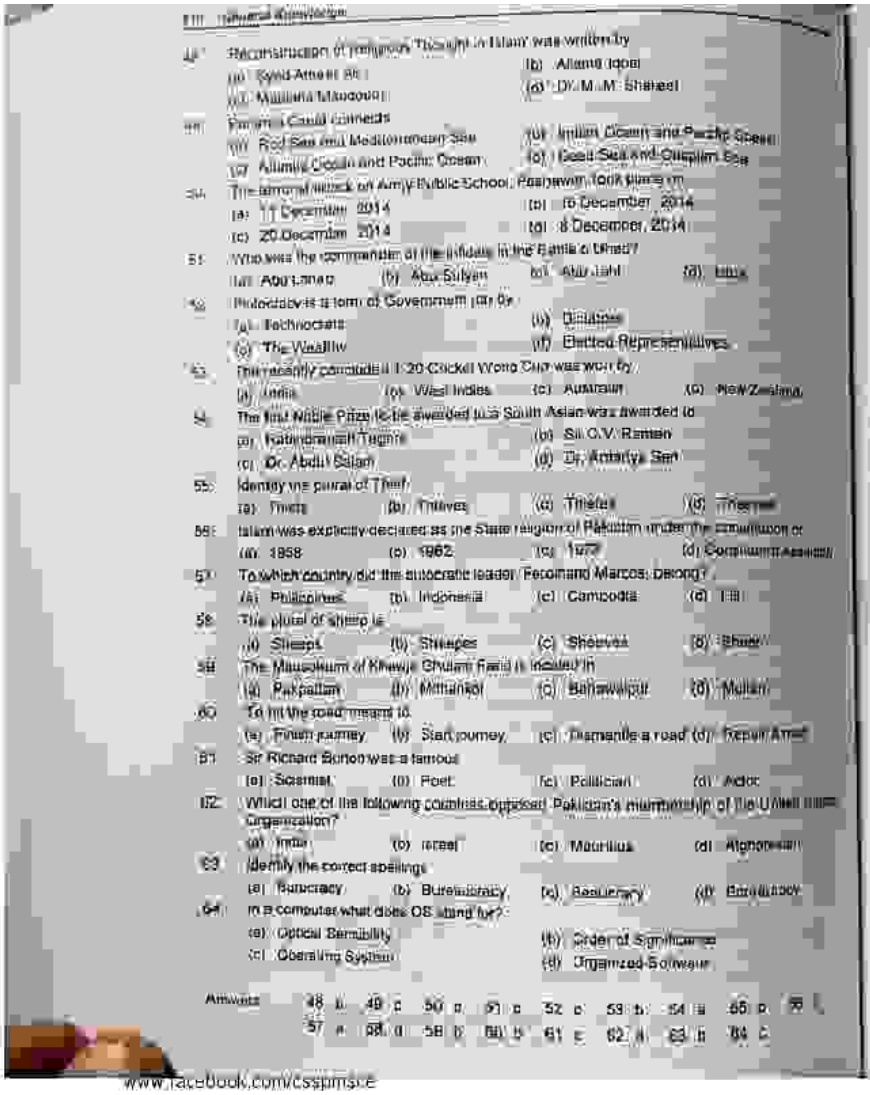

Reconstruction of religious Thought in Islam was written by
(a) Syed Ameer Ali (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Maulana Maudoodi (d) Dr. M.M. Shareef

Panama Canal connects
(a) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea (b) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean
(c) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean (d) Dead Sea and Caspian Sea

The terrorist attack on Army Public School, Peshawar took place on
(a) 11 December, 2014 (b) 6 December, 2014
(c) 20 December, 2014 (d) 8 December, 2014

Who was the commander of the infidels in the Battle of Uhad?
(a) Abu Lahab (b) Abu Sufyan (c) Abu Jahl (d) Hind

Plebiscite is a form of Government (or) by
(a) Technocrats (b) Dictators
(c) The Wealthy (d) Elected Representatives

The recently concluded T-20 Cricket World Cup was won by
(a) India (b) West Indies (c) Australia (d) New Zealand

The first Nobel Prize to be awarded to a South Asian was awarded to
(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Sir C.V. Raman
(c) Dr. Abdul Salam (d) Dr. Amartya Sen

Identify the plural of Thief
(a) Thefts (b) Thieves (c) Thiefes (d) Theeves

Islam was explicitly declared as the State religion of Pakistan under the constitution of
(a) 1958 (b) 1962 (c) 1973 (d) Constituent Assembly

To which country did the autocratic leader Ferdinand Marcos belong?
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia (c) Cambodia (d) Iran

The plural of sheep is
(a) Sheepi (b) Sheepes (c) Sheeves (d) Sheep

The Mausoleum of Khawja Ghulam Farid is located in
(a) Pakpattan (b) Mithankot (c) Bahawalpur (d) Multan

To hit the road means to
(a) Finish journey (b) Start journey (c) Dismantle a road (d) Repair Road

Sir Richard Burton was a famous
(a) Scientist (b) Poet (c) Politician (d) Actor

Which one of the following countries opposed Pakistan's membership of the UNO organization?
(a) India (b) Israel (c) Mauritius (d) Afghanistan

Identify the correct spellings
(a) Bureucracy (b) Bureuddmacy (c) Beaurocracy (d) Bureaucracy

In a computer what does OS stand for?
(a) Optical Sensibility (b) Order of Significance
(c) Operating System (d) Organized Software

Answers 48. b 49. c 50. a 51. c 52. c 53. b 54. a 55. b 56. a
57. a 58. d 59. b 60. b 61. c 62. a 63. b 64. c

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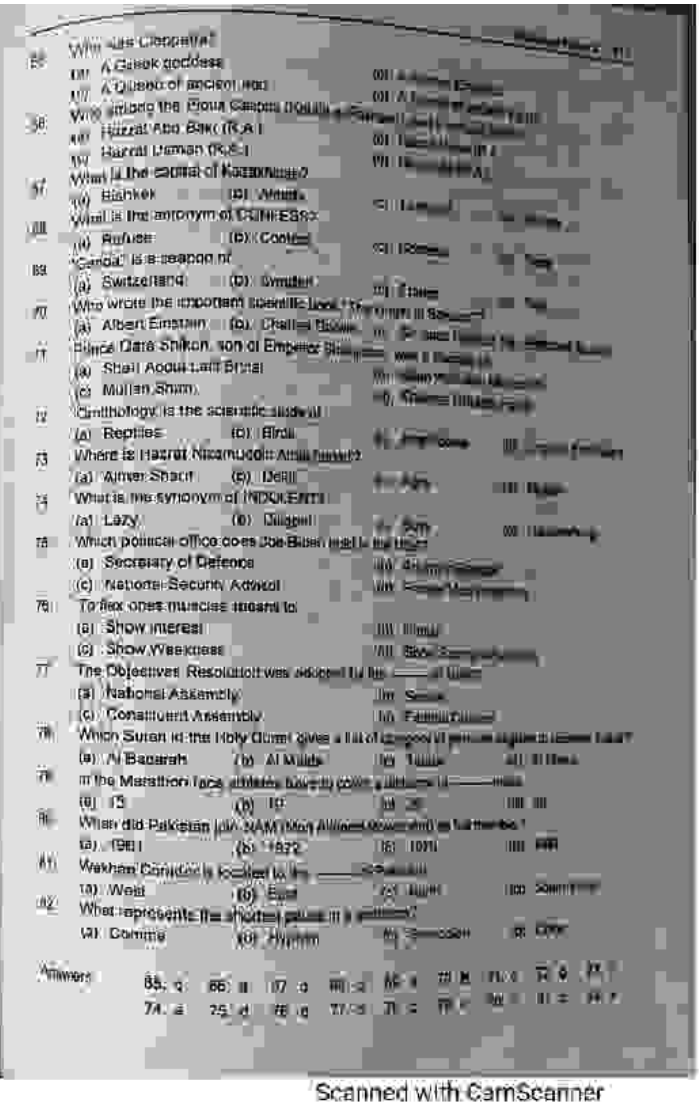

Who was Cleopatra?
(a) A Greek goddess
(c) A Queen of ancient Iran

Who among the Four Caliphs (R.A.) was
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A.)

What is the capital of Kazakhstan?
(a) Bishkek (b) Almaty

What is the antonym of CONFESS?
(a) Refuse (b) Control

Candal" is a weapon of
(a) Switzerland (b) Somalia

Who wrote the important scientific book "
(a) Albert Einstein (b) Charles Darwin

Prince Dara Shikoh, son of Emperor Shah
(a) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai
(c) Mullah Shah

Ornithology is the scientific study of
(a) Reptiles (b) Birds

Where is Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia buried?
(a) Ajmer Sharif (b) Delhi

What is the synonym of INDULENT?
(a) Lazy (b) Diligent

Which political office does Joe Biden hold in the USA?
(a) Secretary of Defence
(c) National Security Advisor

To flex ones muscles means to
(a) Show interest
(c) Show Weakness

The Objectives Resolution was adopted by the
(a) National Assembly
(c) Constituent Assembly

Which Surah in the Holy Quran gives a list of
(a) Al Baqarah (b) Al Maida

In the Marathon race, athlete have to cover
(a) 15 (b) 10

When did Pakistan join SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)?
(a) 1981 (b) 1982

Wakhan Corridor is located in the
(a) West (b) East

What represents the shortest pause in a sentence?
(a) Comma (b) Hyphen

Answers 65. c 66. a 67. c 68. c 69. a 70. b 71. c 72. b 73. a
74. a 75. d 76. a 77. c 78. c 79. b 80. c 81. a 82. a

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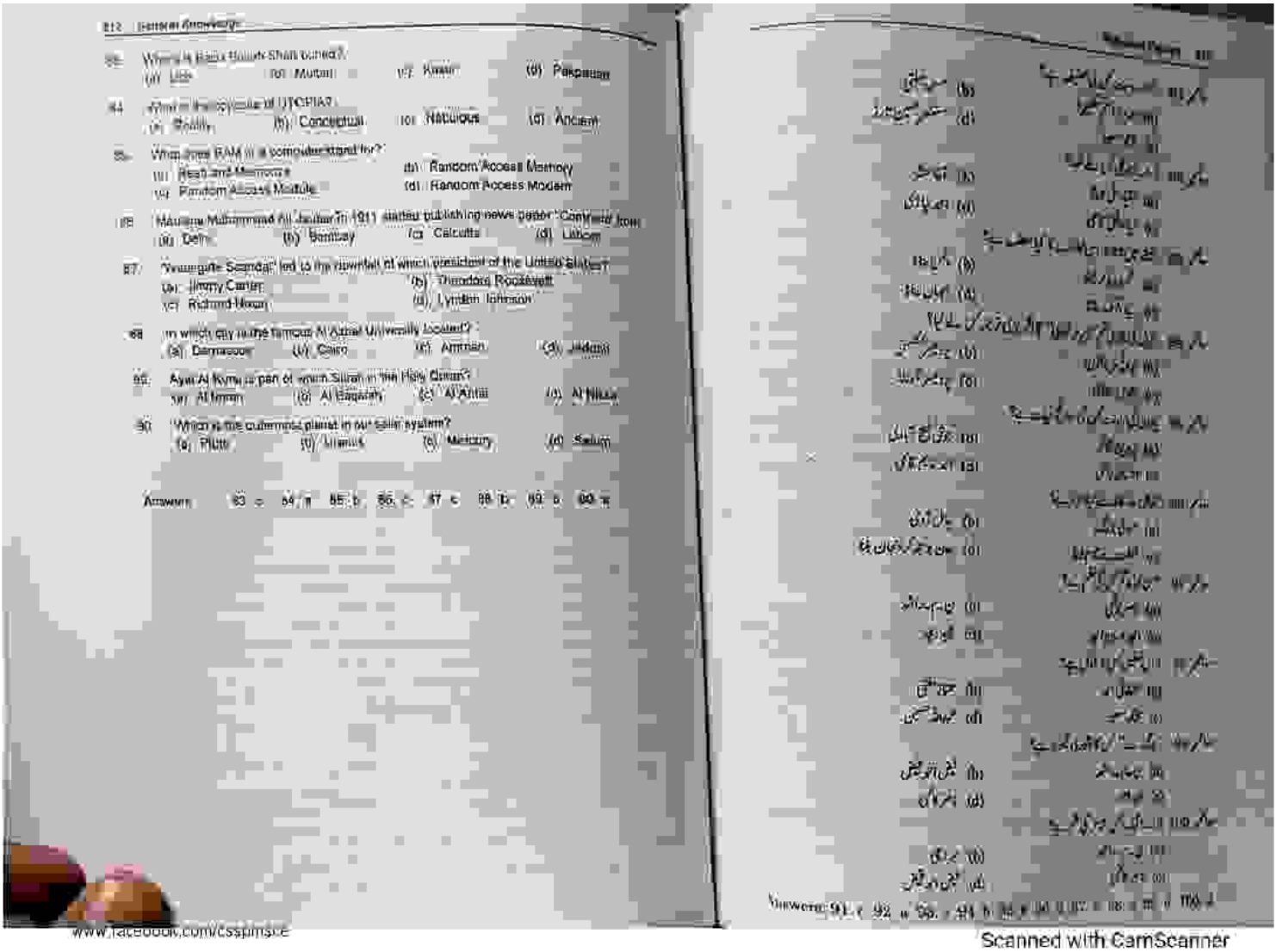

812 General Knowledge

93. Where is Baitul Mukarram Shah located?
(a) Libya (b) Multan (c) Kuwait (d) Pakistan

94. What is the symbol of UNESCO?
(a) Reality (b) Conceptual (c) Nebulous (d) Ancient

95. What does RAM in a computer stand for?
(a) Read and Memorize (b) Random Access Memory
(c) Random Access Module (d) Random Access Modem

96. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar in 1911 started publishing news paper 'Comrade' from
(a) Delhi (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Lahore

97. "Watergate Scandal" led to the downfall of which president of the United States?
(a) Jimmy Carter (b) Theodore Roosevelt
(c) Richard Nixon (d) Lyndon Johnson

98. In which city is the famous Al Azhar University located?
(a) Damascus (b) Cairo (c) Amman (d) Jeddah

99. Ayat Al Kursi is part of which Surah in the Holy Quran?
(a) Al Imran (b) Al Baqarah (c) Al Ahzab (d) Al Nisaa

100. Which is the outermost planet in our solar system?
(a) Pluto (b) Uranus (c) Mercury (d) Saturn

Answers 93. c 94. a 95. b 96. c 97. c 98. b 99. b 100. a

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PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF ASSISTANT SUB-INSPECTOR (BS-09) (AMONGST GRADUATE CONSTABLES / HEAD CONSTABLES) IN THE PUNJAB POLICE DEPARTMENT 2016

SUBJECT: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Time Allowed: 60 Minutes — Maximum Marks: 100

1. Complete the number series: 1, 3, 5, 8, 13, ____, 34
(a) 22 (b) 27 (c) 36 (d) 41

2. The first constitution of Pakistan was introduced in:
(a) 1955 (b) 1956 (c) 1954 (d) 1958

3. Naryab Dam is being constructed in the district of:
(a) Hangu (b) Karak (c) Haripur (d) Kohat

4. The age of Hazrat Usman (R.A.) at the time of his martyrdom was:
(a) 80 (b) 75 (c) 78 (d) 74

5. Choose the correct indirect speech of 'Sit down, Ali' he said.
(a) He asked Ali to sit down (b) He said Ali to sit down
(c) He asked to Ali to sit down (d) He said sit down Ali

6. The word Ethics is derived from?
(a) Ether (b) Ethes (c) Ather (d) Arbis

7. He asked us, "Have you been shopping"? Find the correct indirect sentence.
(a) He wanted to know if we have been shopping
(b) He wanted to know that if we had been shopping
(c) He wanted to know if we had been shopping
(d) None of these

8. Which among the following is a positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element?
(a) Beta rays (b) Alpha rays (c) Gamma rays (d) Cathode ray

9. Choose the correct meaning of ENERVATE.
(a) To ignite (b) Strengthen (c) Excite (d) Weaken

10. Which one of the following is odd man out?
(a) Leopard (b) Panther (c) Elephant (d) Tiger

11. 16 x 8 ÷ 8 x 4 = ?
(a) 18 (b) 12.6 (c) 10.5 (d) 21.35

12. Which batsman broke Hanif Muhammad's 35 year old record of scoring 499 in First Class Cricket?
(a) Brian Lara (b) A.B. de Villiers
(c) Sachin Tendulkar (d) Ricky Ponting

Ans: 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (a) 5 (a) 6 (a) 7 (c) 8 (b) 9 (d) 10 (c) 11 (a) 12 (a)

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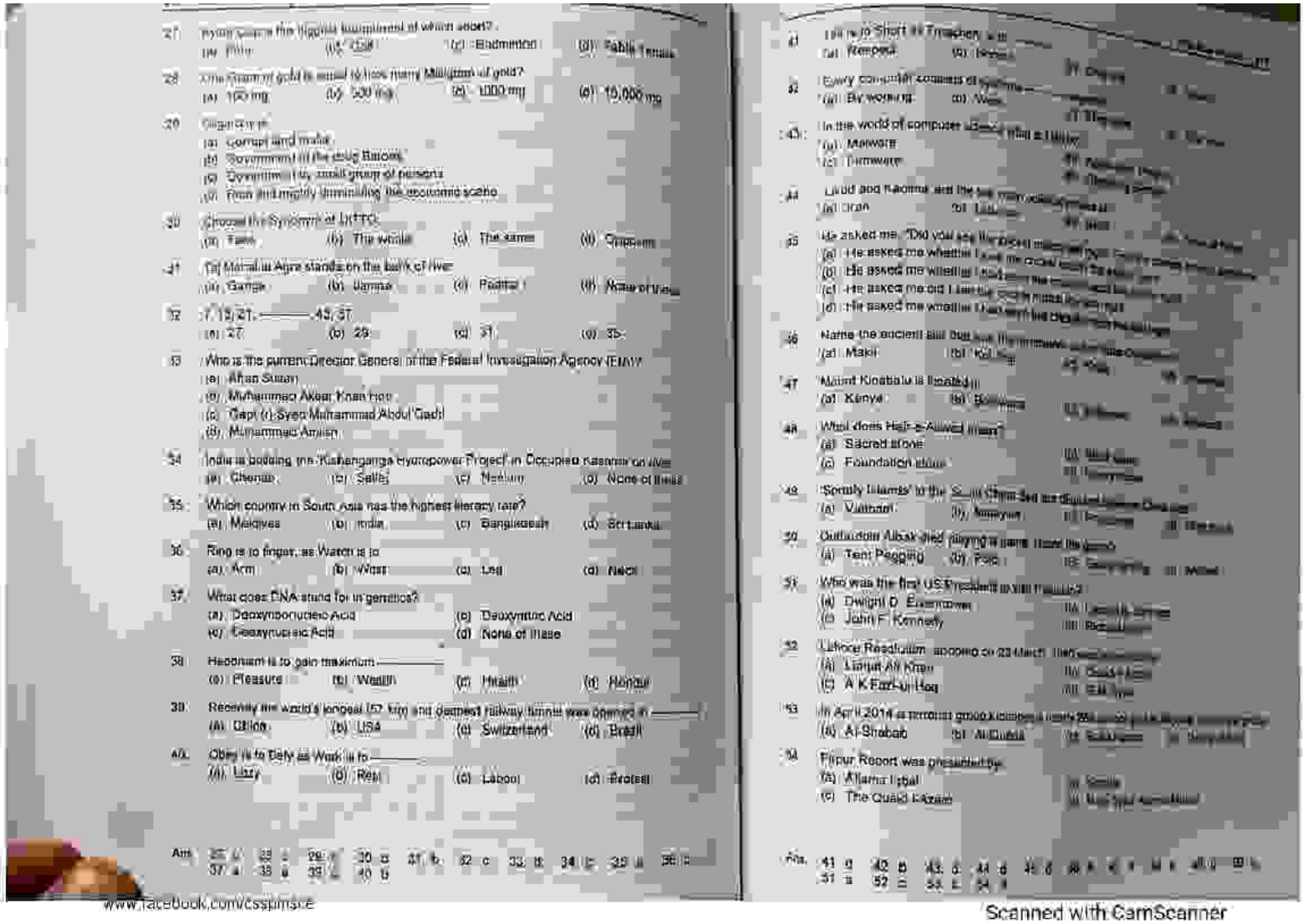

27 ... (c) Badminton (d) Table Tennis

28 ... (a) 100 mg (b) 500 mg (c) 1000 mg (d) 10,000 mg

29 ... (a) Corrupt and make (b) Government of the drug Barons (c) Dynamite (d) From and mostly diminishing the economic scene

30 ... (a) Twin (b) The whole (c) The same (d) Opposite

31 The Mamallu Agra stands on the bank of river (a) Ganga (b) Jamna (c) Padma (d) None of these

32 7, 15, 21, ——, 43, 57 (a) 27 (b) 29 (c) 31 (d) 35

33 Who is the current Director General of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)? (a) Ahsan Sultan (b) Muhammad Akbar Khan Isci (c) Capt (r) Syed Muhammad Abdul Qadir (d) Muhammad Amjad

34 India is building the Kishenganga Hydropower Project in Occupied Kashmir on the (a) Chenab (b) Satlej (c) Neelum (d) None of these

35 Which country in South Asia has the highest literacy rate? (a) Maldives (b) India (c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka

36 Ring is to finger, as Watch is to (a) Arm (b) Wrist (c) Leg (d) Neck

37 What does DNA stand for in genetics? (a) Deoxyribonucleic Acid (b) Deoxymitic Acid (c) Deoxynucleic Acid (d) None of these

38 Hedonism is to gain maximum —— (a) Pleasure (b) Wealth (c) Health (d) Honour

39 Recently the world's longest (57 km) and deepest railway tunnel was opened in —— (a) Qatar (b) USA (c) Switzerland (d) Brazil

40 Obey is to Defy as Work is to —— (a) Lazy (b) Rest (c) Labour (d) Protest

Ans. 27 c 28 c 29 c 30 a 31 b 32 c 33 b 34 c 35 a 36 b 37 a 38 a 39 c 40 b

41 ... (a) Respect (b) Honour

42 Every computer consists of ... (a) Software (b) Hardware (c) Both (d) None

43 In the world of computer ... (a) Malware (b) Firmware (c) Both (d) None

44 Lahad and Rashmi are the two main cities of ... (a) Iran (b) Libya (c) Iraq (d) Syria

45 He asked me, "Did you see the ..." (a) He asked me whether I had ... (b) He asked me whether I ... (c) He asked me did I ... (d) He asked me whether I ...

46 Name the ancient silk ... (a) Makli (b) Kot ... (c) ... (d) ...

47 Mount Kilimanjaro is located in ... (a) Kenya (b) ... (c) ... (d) ...

48 What does Hall-e-Allwal mean? (a) Sacred stone (b) ... (c) Foundation stone (d) ...

49 'Serena Williams' is the ... (a) Vietnam (b) Malaysia (c) ... (d) ...

50 Cultivation Mask and playing is same ... (a) Tent Pegging (b) Polo (c) ... (d) Wrestling

51 Who was the first US President to visit Pakistan? (a) Dwight D. Eisenhower (b) ... (c) John F. Kennedy (d) ...

52 Lahore Resolution adopted on 23 March ... (a) Liaqat Ali Khan (b) ... (c) A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq (d) ...

53 In April 2014 a terrorist group ... (a) Al-Shabab (b) Al-Qaeda (c) ... (d) ...

54 Pirpur Report was presented by ... (a) Allama Iqbal (b) ... (c) The Quaid-i-Azam (d) ...

Ans. 41 a 42 b 43 c 44 d 45 c 46 ... 47 ... 48 ... 49 ... 50 ... 51 ... 52 ... 53 ... 54 ...

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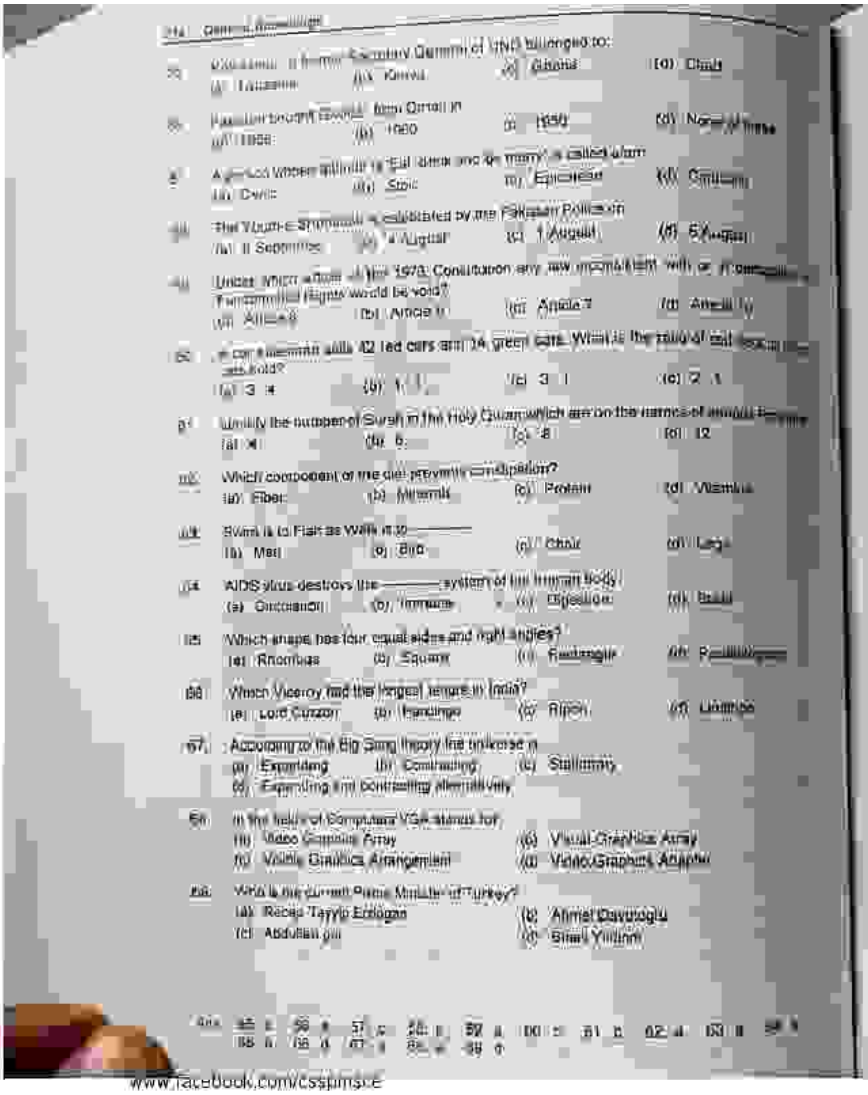

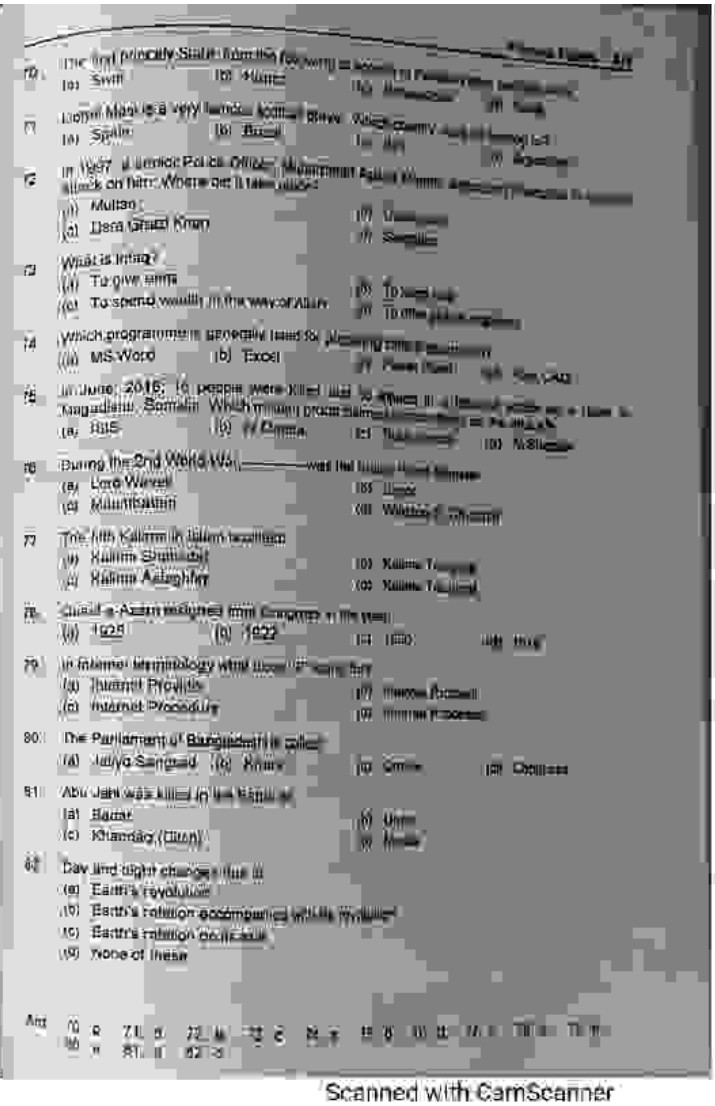

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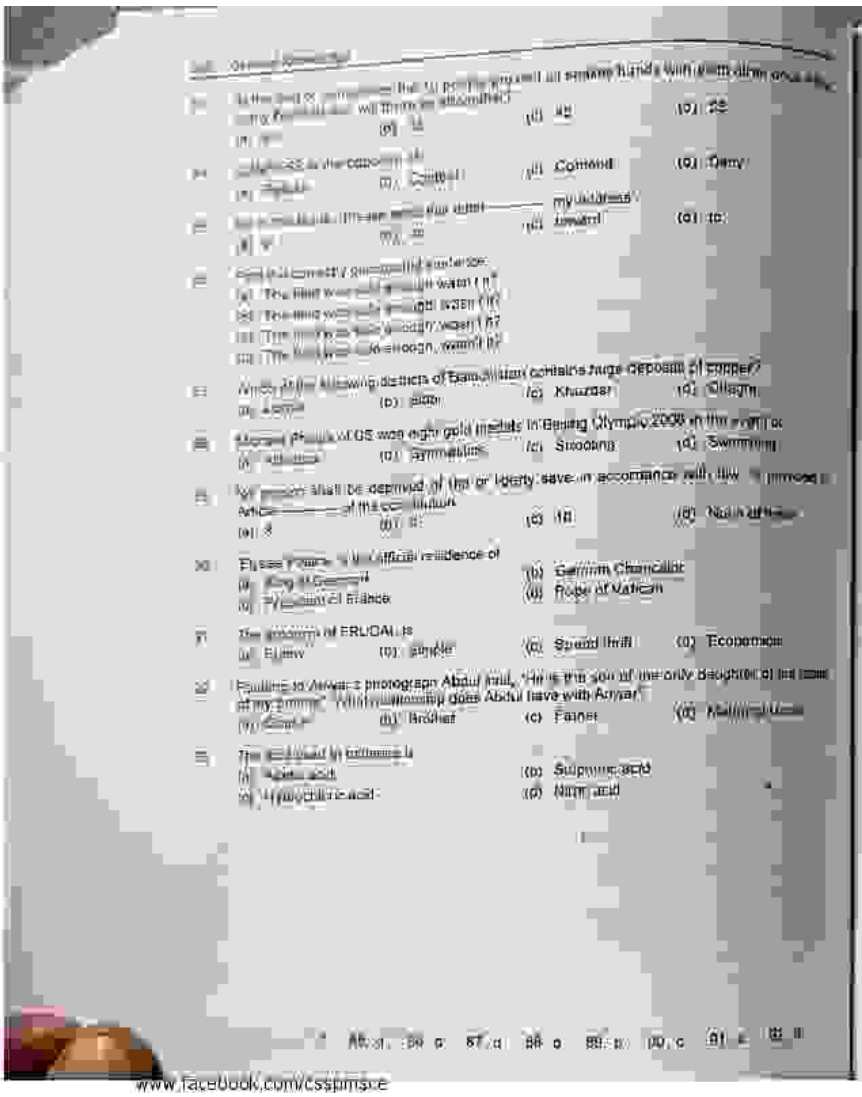

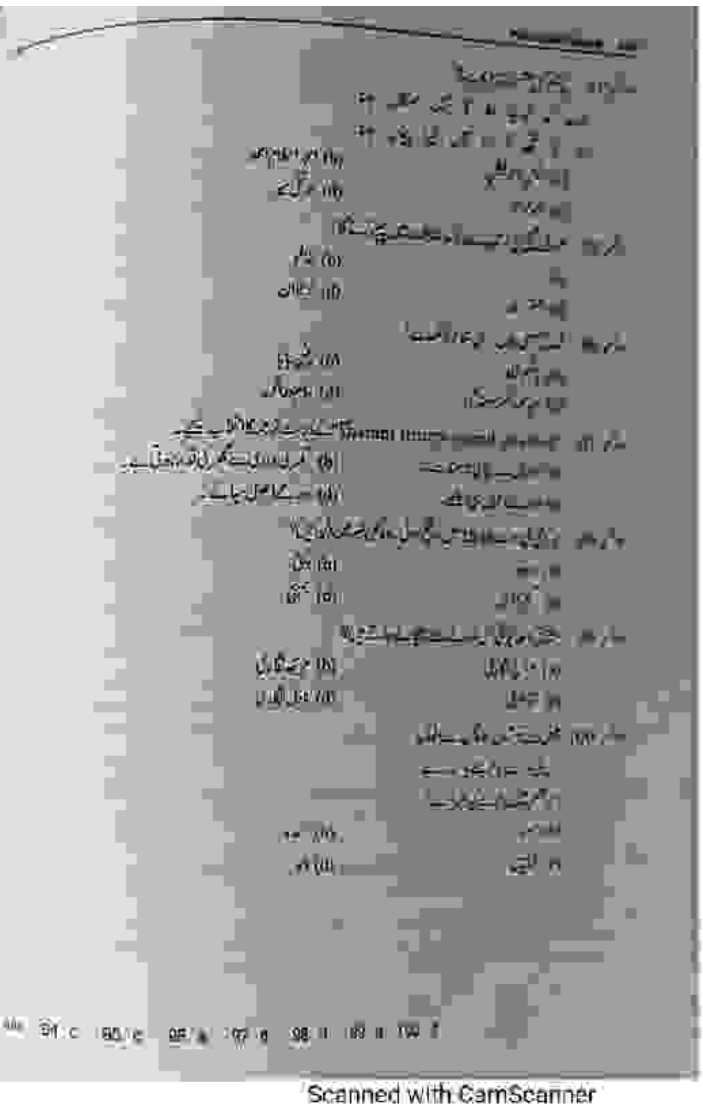

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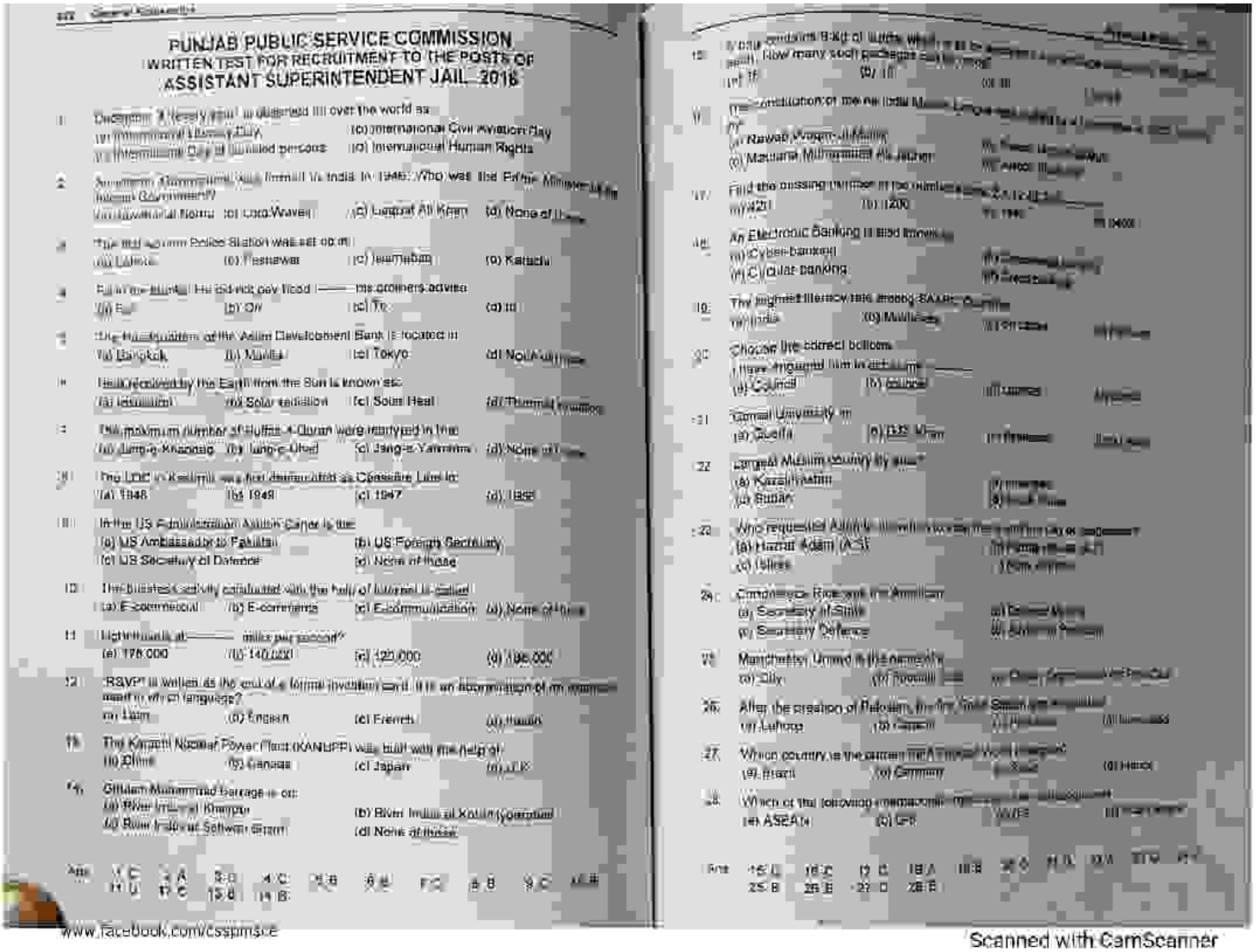

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT JAIL, 2016

1. December 3 every year is observed till over the world as
(a) International Day (b) International Day of Disabled persons (c) International Civil Aviation Day (d) International Human Rights

2. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was Finance Minister in India in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister of the Interim Government?
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Lord Wavell (c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) None of these

3. The first Women Police Station was set up in
(a) Lahore (b) Peshawar (c) Islamabad (d) Karachi

4. Fill in the blank: He did not pay food ——— his partners advise
(a) For (b) On (c) To (d) In

5. The headquarters of the Asian Development Bank is located in
(a) Bangkok (b) Manila (c) Tokyo (d) None of these

6. Heat received by the Earth from the Sun is known as:
(a) Insolation (b) Solar radiation (c) Solar Heat (d) Thermal Emitting

7. The maximum number of Suffas 4 Quran were martyred in the
(a) Jang-e-Khandaq (b) Jang-e-Uhad (c) Jang-e-Yarmuk (d) None of these

8. The LOC in Kashmir was first demarcated as Ceasefire Line in:
(a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1947 (d) 1950

9. In the US Administration Aaron Carter is the
(a) US Ambassador to Pakistan (b) US Foreign Secretary
(c) US Secretary of Defence (d) None of these

10. The Business activity conducted with the help of Internet is called
(a) E-commercial (b) E-commerce (c) E-communication (d) None of these

11. Light travels at ——— miles per second*
(a) 178,000 (b) 140,000 (c) 125,000 (d) 186,000

12. 'RSVP' is written at the end of a formal invitation card. It is an abbreviation of an expression which is in which language?
(a) Latin (b) English (c) French (d) Italian

13. The Kanupp Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) was built with the help of:
(a) China (b) Canada (c) Japan (d) U.K

14. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is on:
(a) River Indus at Kharpo (b) River Indus at Kotri (operational)
(c) River Indus at Sehwan Sharif (d) None of these

Ans: 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 B 6 B 7 C 8 B 9 C 10 B
11 D 12 C 13 B 14 B

15. A case contains 9 kg of tulips which is to be packed in packets of 250 gm each. How many such packets can be filled?
(a) 36 (b) 18 (c) 72 (d) 90

16. The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was framed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in the year:
(a) 1956 (b) 1962 (c) 1973 (d) 1947

17. Find the missing number in the series: 2, 4, 12, 48, ?
(a) 420 (b) 1200 (c) 960 (d) 1440

18. An Electronic Banking is also known as
(a) Cyber-banking (b) Online banking
(c) Cellular banking (d) Credit banking

19. The highest literacy rate among SAARC Countries is in
(a) India (b) Maldives (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan

20. Choose the correct options
I have inquired him in detail. He ——— me
(a) Council (b) Counsel (c) counsel (d) counsels

21. Cornell University in
(a) Seattle (b) Los Vegas (c) Brisbane (d) Ithaca

22. Largest Muslim country by area?
(a) Kazakhstan (b) Algeria
(c) Sudan (d) Saudi Arabia

23. Who requested Allah to grant him the miracle of healing?
(a) Hazrat Adam (A.S) (b) Hazrat Musa (A.S)
(c) Isa (A.S) (d) None of these

24. Condoleezza Rice was an American
(a) Secretary of State (b) General Manager
(c) Secretary Defence (d) Secretary Treasury

25. Manchester United is the nickname of
(a) City (b) Arsenal (c) Chelsea (d) Manchester City

26. After the creation of Pakistan, the first Governor General
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi (c) Peshawar (d) Islamabad

27. Which country is the current FIFA World Champion?
(a) Brazil (b) Germany (c) Spain (d) Mexico

28. Which of the following organizations is not an international organization?
(a) ASEAN (b) OPEC (c) WTO (d) Red Cross

Ans: 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. C 24. A
25. B 26. B 27. D 28. B

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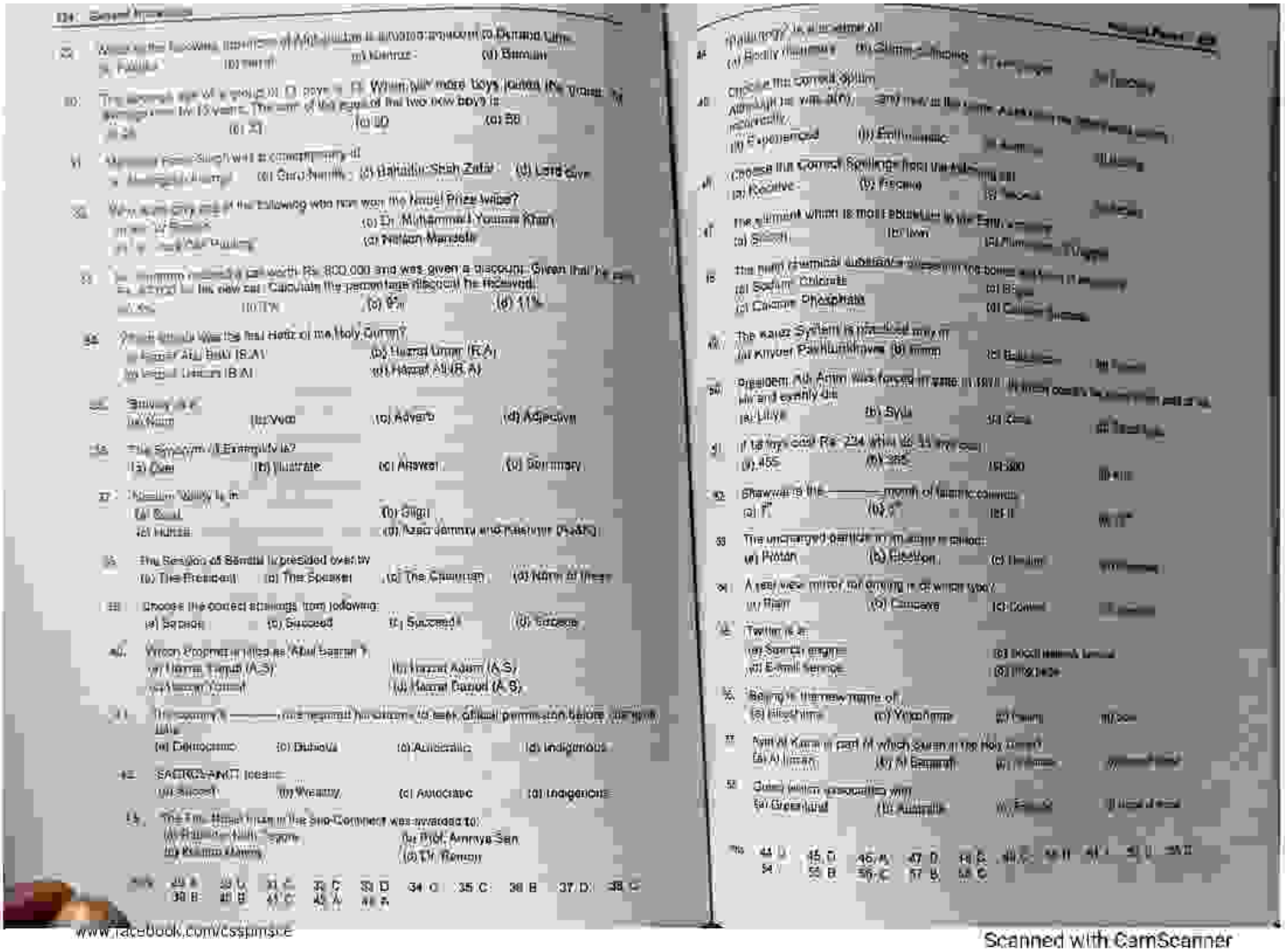

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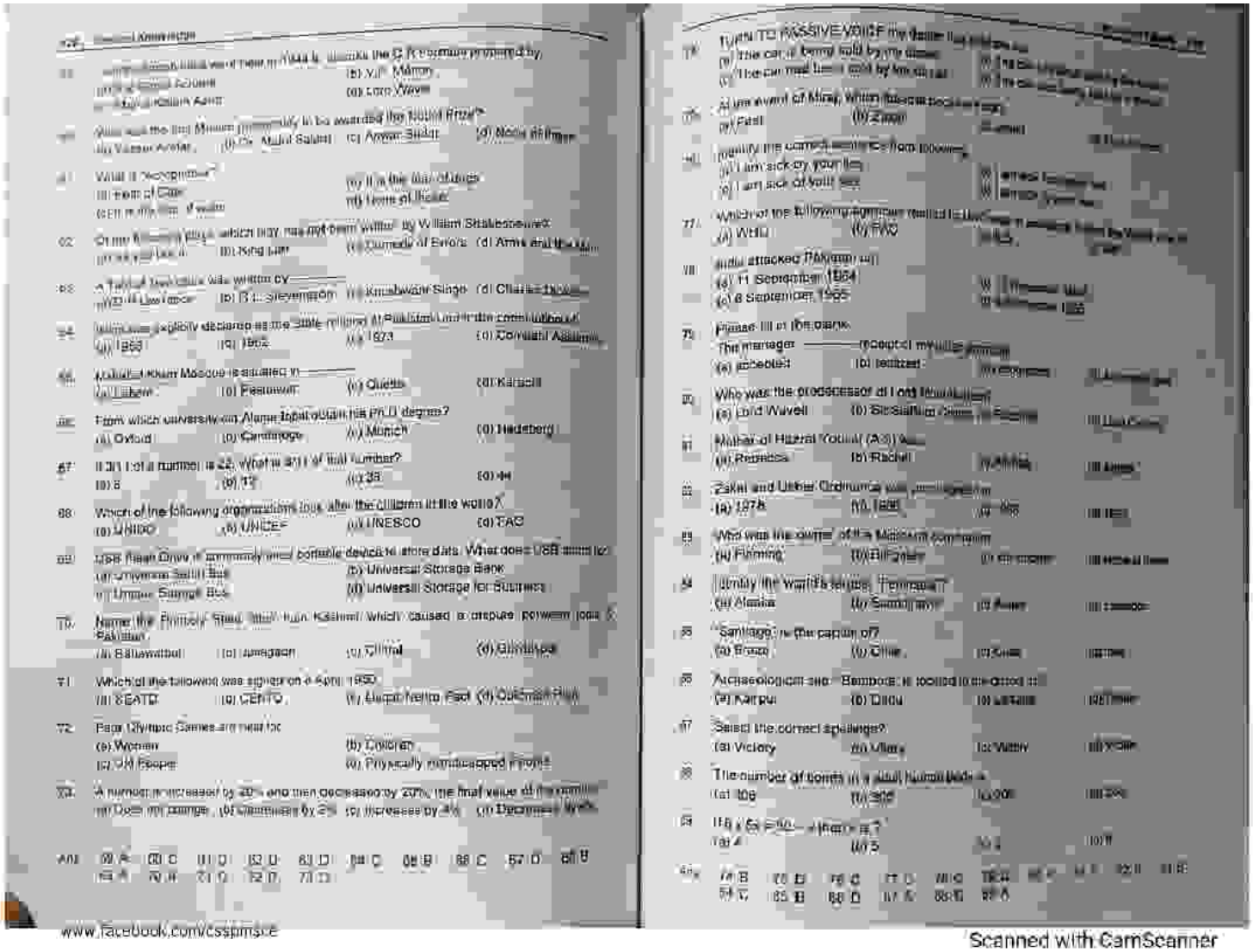

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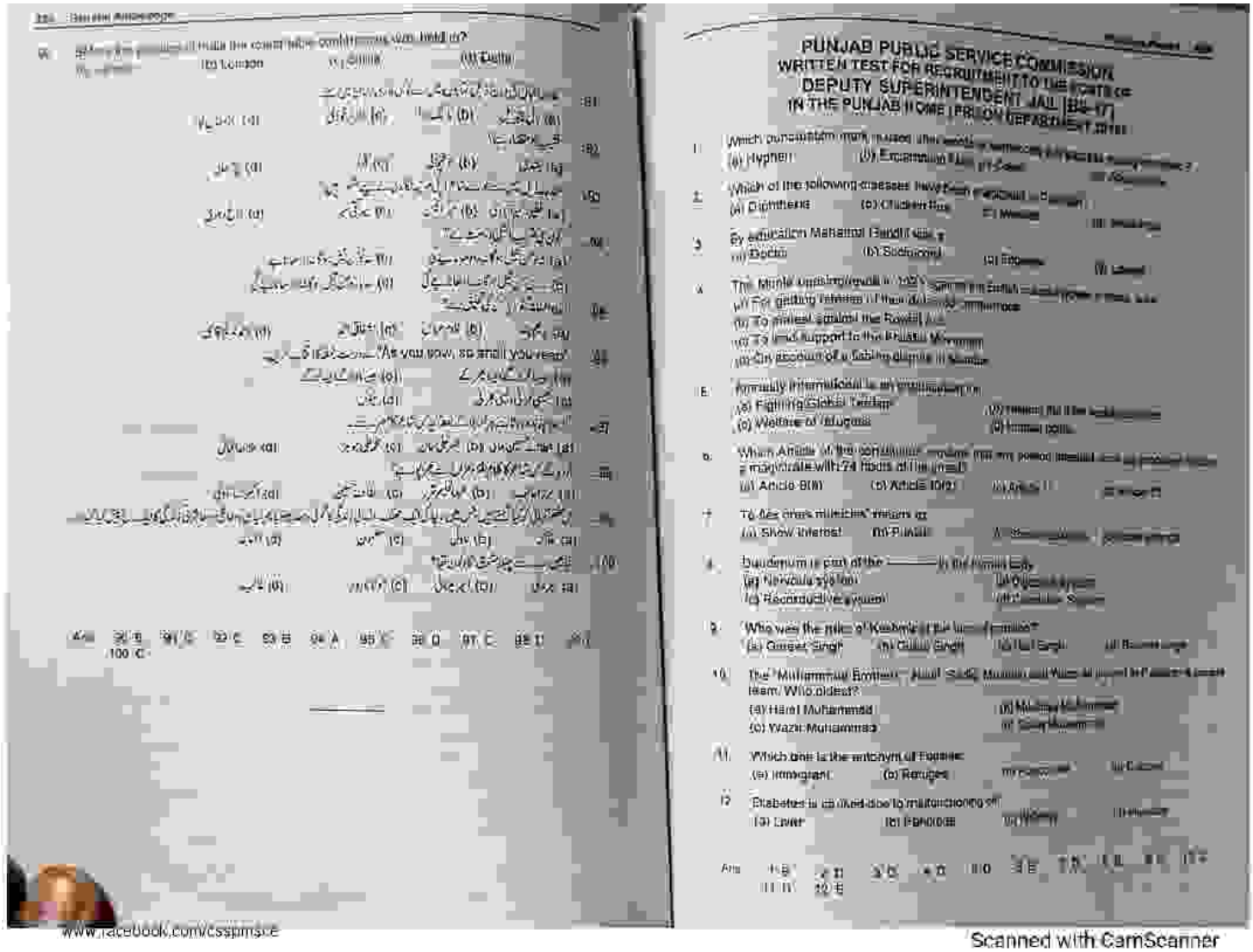

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT JAIL [BS-17]
IN THE PUNJAB HOME (PRISON DEPARTMENT)

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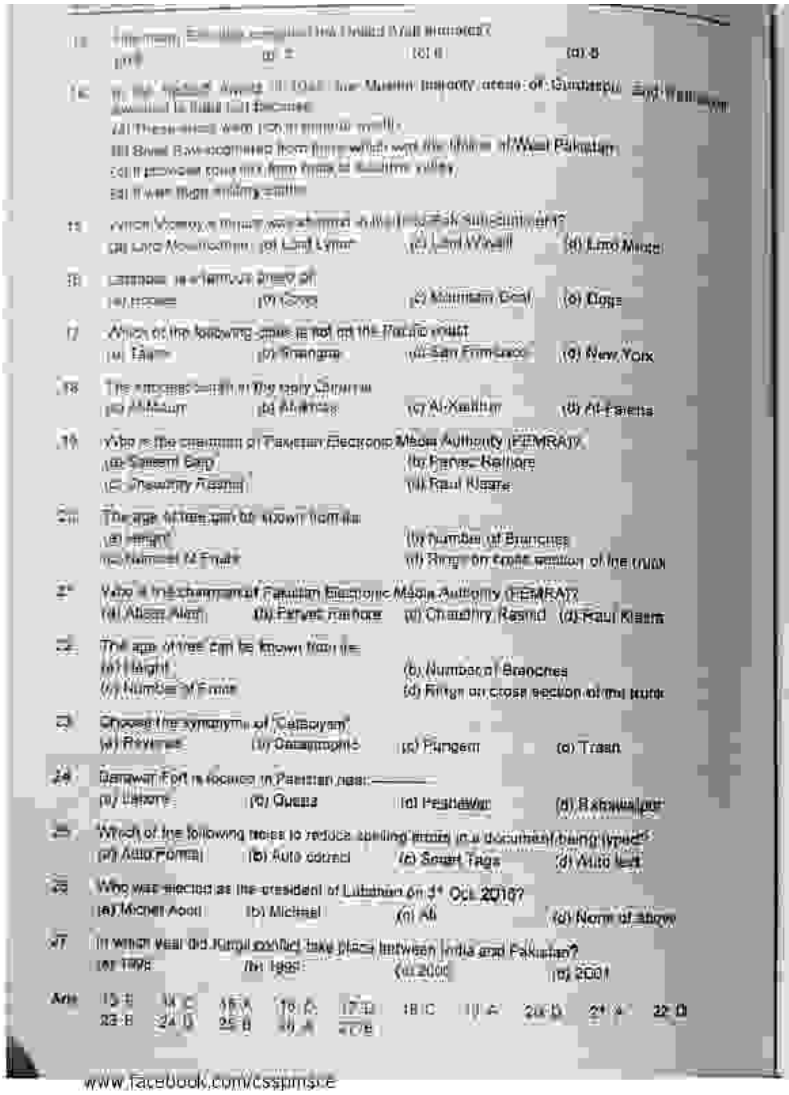

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

14. In the Indus Valley civilization, Mohenjo-daro was the largest city, followed by Harappa. Which of the following statements is true about Mohenjo-daro?
(a) It was the capital of the Indus Valley civilization
(b) It was located in the Punjab region
(c) It was known for its advanced drainage system
(d) It was the largest city in the Indus Valley civilization

15. Which Viceroy's tenure was characterized by the Simla Conference?
(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Lytton (c) Lord Wavell (d) Lord Minto

16. Lassoo is a famous sport of
(a) Horses (b) Cows (c) Mountain Goat (d) Dogs

17. Which of the following cities is not on the Pacific coast?
(a) Tacoma (b) Shanghai (c) San Francisco (d) New York

18. The mosque which is the holy Qiblah is
(a) Al-Masjid (b) Al-Aqsa (c) Al-Kaabah (d) Al-Fatemi

19. Who is the chairman of Pakistan Electronic Media Authority (PEMRA)?
(a) Saleem Baig (b) Parvez Rathore
(c) Chaudhry Rashid (d) Raul Klasra

20. The age of tree can be known from its
(a) Height (b) Number of Branches
(c) Number of Fruits (d) Rings on cross section of the trunk

21. Choose the synonyms of "Celebrate"
(a) Reverse (b) Desecrate (c) Pungent (d) Trash

22. Derawar Fort is located in Pakistan near: _____
(a) Lahore (b) Quetta (c) Peshawar (d) Bahawalpur

23. Which of the following helps to reduce spelling errors in a document being typed?
(a) Auto Forms (b) Auto correct (c) Smart Tags (d) Auto text

24. Who was elected as the president of Lebanon on 31st Oct. 2016?
(a) Michel Aoun (b) Michael (c) Ali (d) None of above

25. In which year did Kargil conflict take place between India and Pakistan?
(a) 1998 (b) 1999 (c) 2000 (d) 2001

Ans: 13. B 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. A 22. D
23. B 24. D 25. B 26. A 27. B

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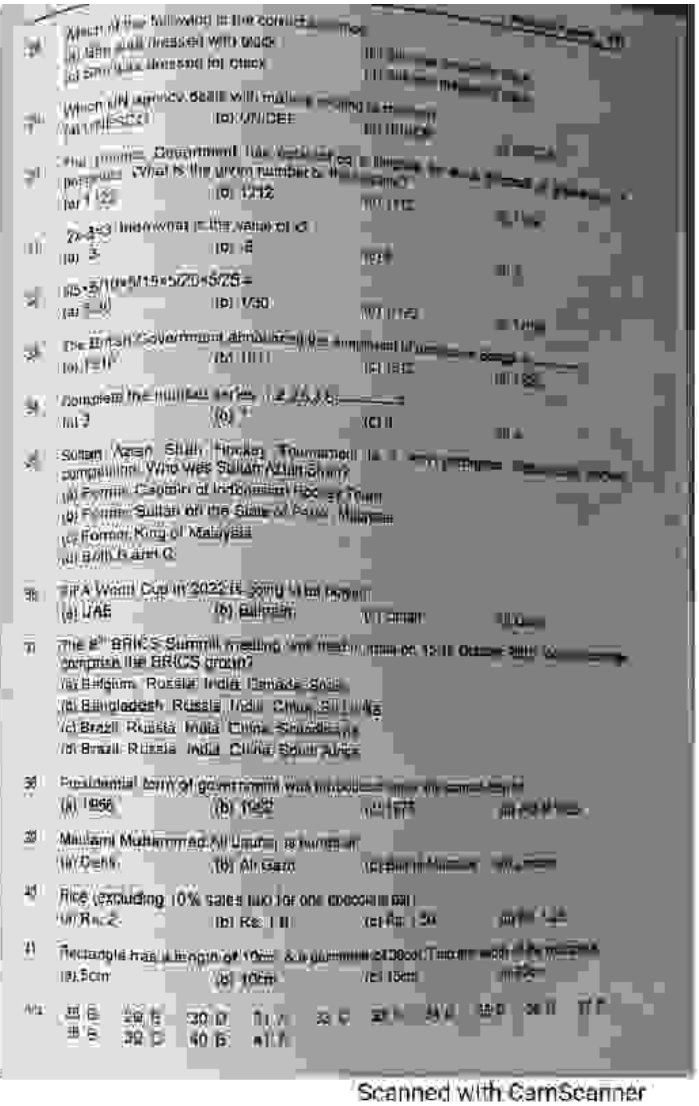

(a) Ram will dressed with black (b) Ram was dressed (c) Black

(a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF

(a) 1/2 (b) 1/12

(a) 3 (b) 6

(a) 1/6 (b) 1/30

(a) 121 (b) 1111

(a) 3 (b) 5

(a) Former Captain of Indonesian Hockey Team
(b) Former Sultan of the State of Perak, Malaysia
(c) Former King of Malaysia
(d) Both b and c

(a) UAE (b) Bahrain

(a) Belgium, Russia, India, Canada, Spain
(b) Bangladesh, Russia, India, China, Sri Lanka
(c) Brazil, Russia, India, China, Slovakia
(d) Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

(a) 1956 (b) 1957

(a) Delhi (b) Ali Garh

(a) Rs. 2 (b) Rs. 1.8

(a) 5cm (b) 10cm

Ans: 28. B 29. B 30. D 31. A 32. C 33. A 34. D 35. D 36. D 37. B
38. B 39. D 40. B

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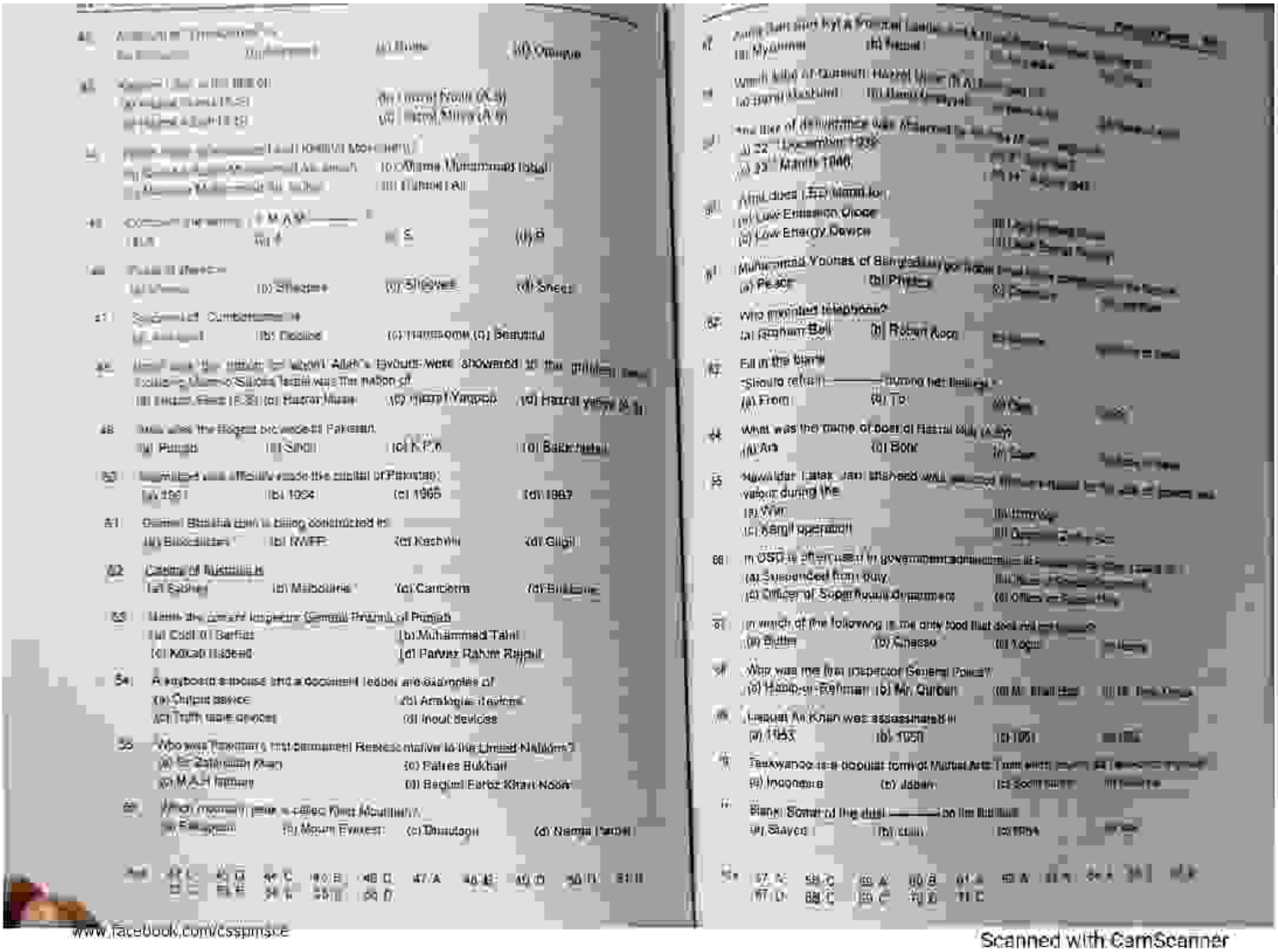

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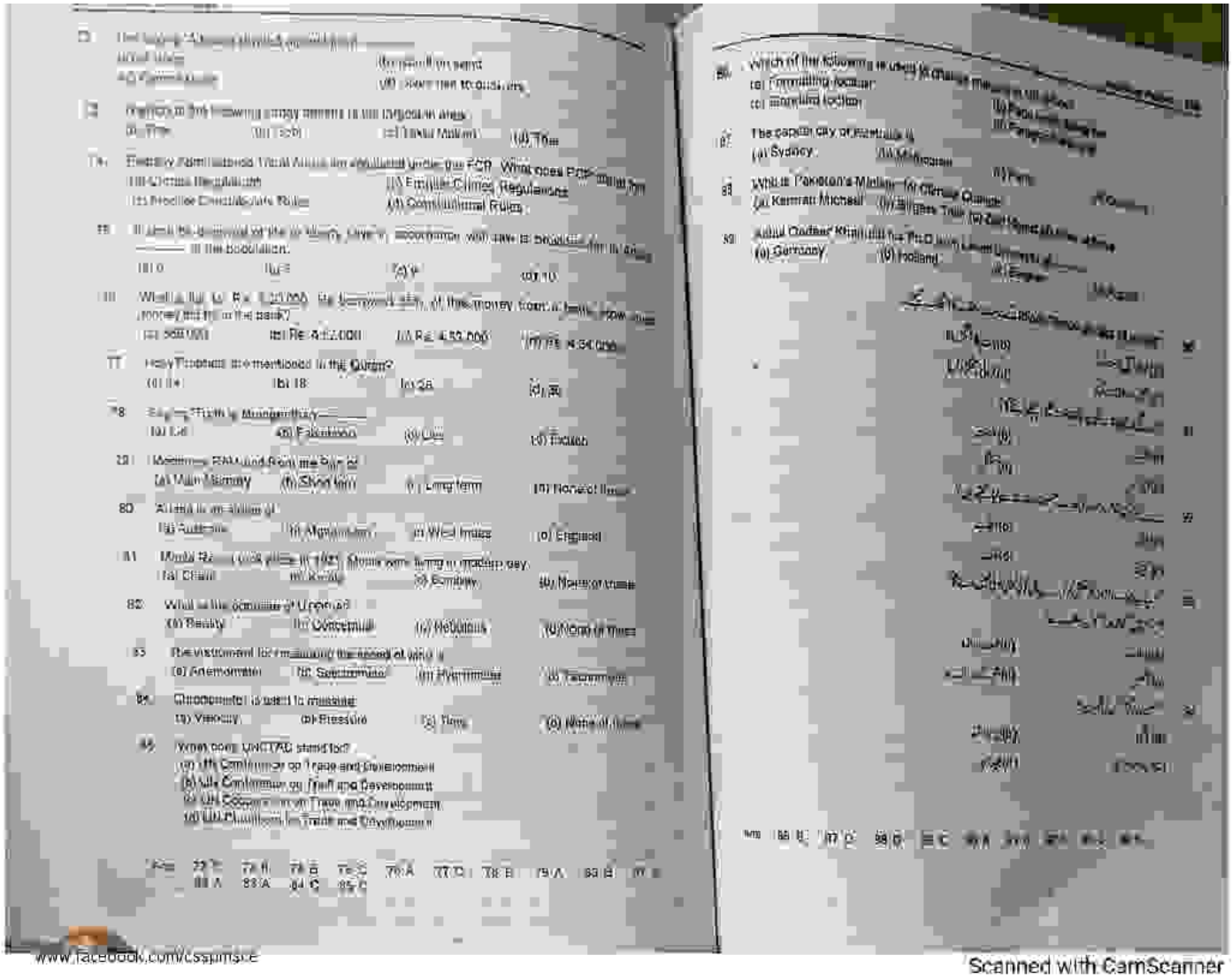

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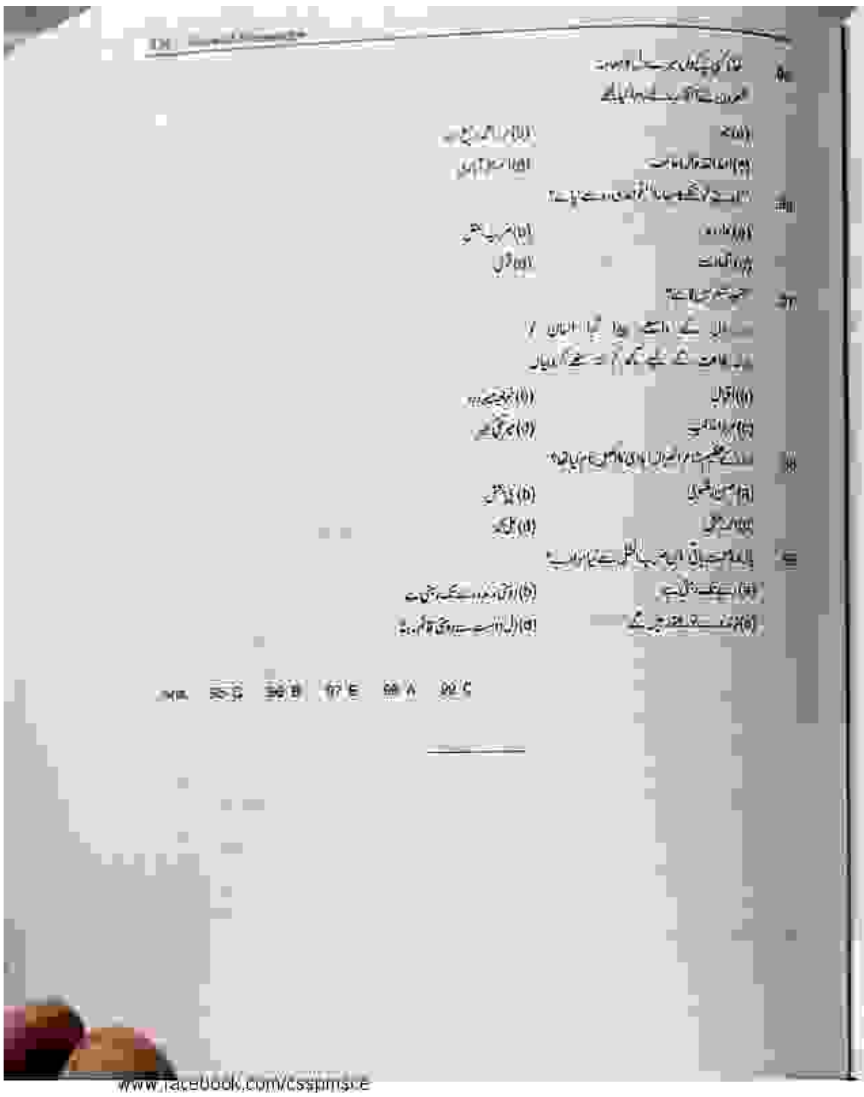

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
WRITTEN TEST FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF
INSPECTOR ANTI-CORRUPTION (BS-17)

1 Which of the following crops is most suitable for sandy soil?
(a) Sugarcane (b) Cotton

2 Who was Nicolas Sarkozy?
(a) Former German Chancellor
(c) Former French President

3 Fata Ahmad Faiz imprisoned for his alleged involvement in
(a) Agartala (b) Lahore

4 Who ran desperately in search of water between Safa and Marwa?
(a) Hazrat Dawood (P.B.U.H) mother of Hazrat Ismail (A.S)
(b) Hazrat Sarah (R.A) mother of Hazrat Ismail (A.S)
(c) Hazrat Hajrah (R.A) mother of Hazrat Ismail (A.S)
(d) Hazrat Kainat (R.A) mother of Hazrat Ismail (A.S)

5 The Nationalization Policy was introduced by
(a) Ayub Khan (b) Z.A Bhutto

6 1250 kilometers are nearly equal to
(a) 1000 miles (c) 800 miles

7 Name the Mughal king who was thoroughly defeated in the battle of Khanwa by Babar, escaping India?
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar (c) Humayun

8 Adam's weight was increased by 20% from year 2005 to 2010 and was 180 pounds in 2010. What was it 2005?
(a) 175 (b) 125 (c) 150

9 Which of the following instrument is used for measuring the humidity of air
(a) Hydrometer (b) Hydrometer (c) Lactometer

10 Fill in the blank
He was meditating ——— the problem
(a) Of (b) To (c) On

11 Name the first locksmith of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
(a) Hazrat Hamza (b) Hazrat Saad (c) Hazrat

12 Which dam was built first in Pakistan?
(a) Warsak (b) Mangla (c) Tarbela

13 The longest river of Balochistan is
(a) Dasht (b) Zhob

Ans. 1 A 2 C 3 D 4 C 5 B 6 C 7 D 8 C 9 B 10 C
11 B 12 A 13 D

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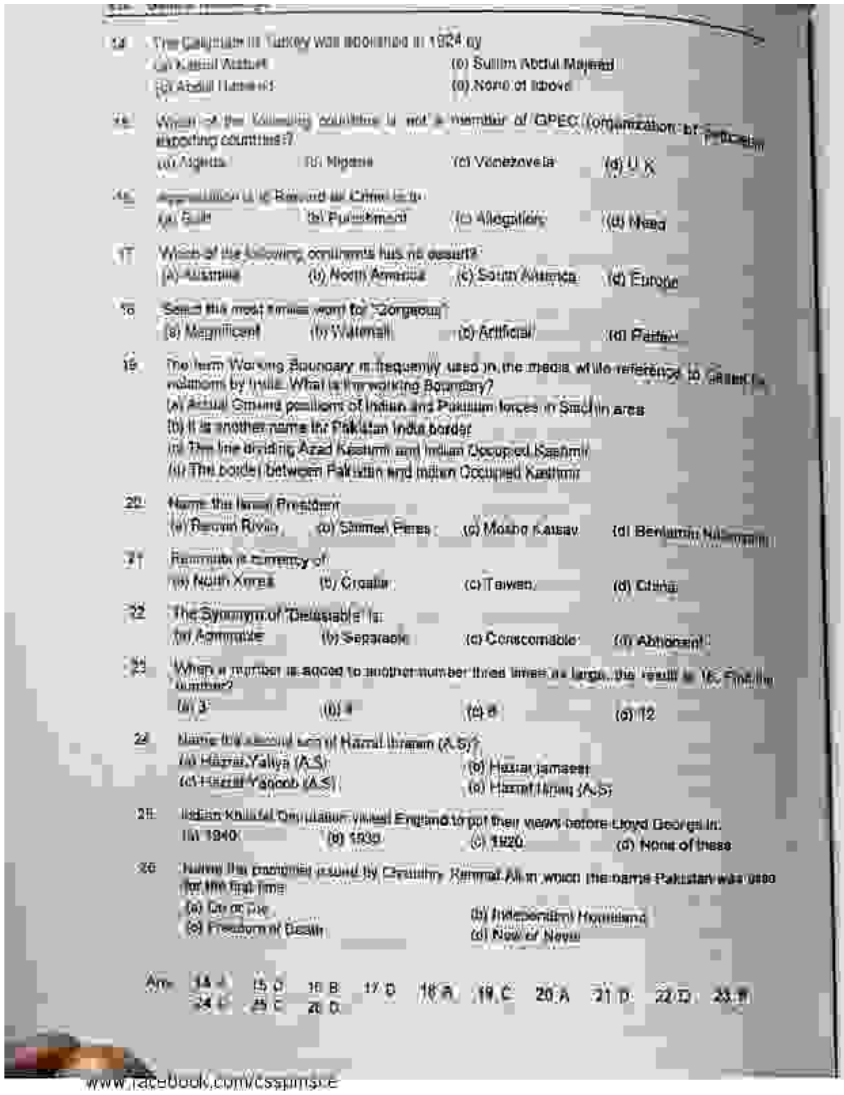


14. The Caliphate in Turkey was abolished in 1924 by
(a) Kamal Ataturk (b) Sultan Abdul Majeed
(c) Abdul Hameed (d) None of these

15. Which of the following countries is not a member of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum exporting countries)?
(a) Algeria (b) Nigeria (c) Venezuela (d) U.K

16. [illegible] is to Reward as Crime is to
(a) Guilt (b) Punishment (c) Allegation (d) Need

17. Which of the following continents has no desert?
(a) Australia (b) North America (c) South America (d) Europe

18. Select the most nearest word for "Gorgeous"
(a) Magnificent (b) Watermill (c) Artificial (d) Pastel

19. The term 'Working Boundary' is frequently used in the media while reference to Ceasefire violations by India. What is the working Boundary?
(a) Actual Ground positions of Indian and Pakistan forces in Siachin area
(b) It is another name for Pakistan India border
(c) The line dividing Azad Kashmir and Indian Occupied Kashmir
(d) The border between Pakistan and Indian Occupied Kashmir

20. Name the Israel President
(a) Reuven Rivlin (b) Shimon Peres (c) Moshe Katsav (d) Benjamin Netanyahu

21. Renminbi is currency of
(a) North Korea (b) Croatia (c) Taiwan (d) China

22. The Synonym of "Detestable" is:
(a) Admirable (b) Separable (c) Conscionable (d) Abhorrent

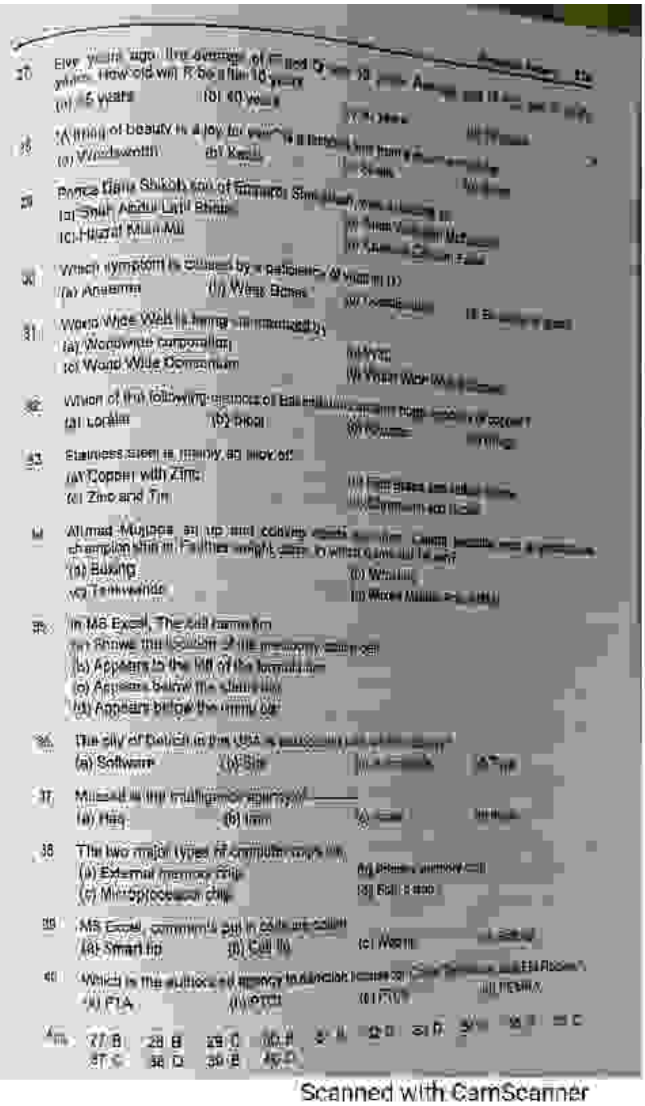
23. When a number is added to another number three times as large, the result is 16. Find the number?
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 8 (d) 12

24. Name the second son of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)?
(a) Hazrat Yahya (A.S) (b) Hazrat Ismaeel
(c) Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S) (d) Hazrat Ishaq (A.S)

25. Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before Lloyd George in:
(a) 1940 (b) 1930 (c) 1920 (d) None of these

26. Name the document issued by Chaudhry Rehmat Ali in which the name Pakistan was used for the first time:
(a) Do or Die (b) Independent Homeland
(c) Freedom or Death (d) Now or Never

Ans: 14. A 15. D 16. B 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. A 21. D 22. D 23. B
24. C 25. C 26. D



20. Five years ago, the average of [illegible] years. How old will R be after 10 years?
(a) 45 years (b) 40 years

25. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever" is a line from the poem
(a) Wordsworth (b) Keats

28. Prince Dara Shikoh, son of Shahjahan, was killed by
(a) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai
(c) Hazrat Mian Mir

30. Which symptom is caused by a deficiency of vitamin D
(a) Anaemia (b) Weak Bones

31. World Wide Web is being maintained by
(a) Worldwide Corporation
(c) World Wide Consortium

32. Which of the following [illegible]
(a) Lordsim (b) Dhoti

33. Stainless steel is mainly an alloy of
(a) Copper with Zinc
(c) Zinc and Tin

34. Ali and Mujtaba [illegible] champion ship in Fighting weight class. In which game did Ali win?
(a) Boxing
(c) Taekwondo

35. In MS Excel, The Add name dialog
(a) Shows the location of the [illegible]
(b) Appears to the left of the formula bar
(c) Appears below the status bar
(d) Appears below the menu bar

36. The city of Detroit in the USA is [illegible]
(a) Software (b) Silk

37. Mossad is the intelligence agency of
(a) Iraq (b) Iran

38. The two major types of computer [illegible]
(a) External memory chip
(c) Microprocessor chip

39. MS Excel, comments put in cells are called
(a) Smart tip (b) Call tip (c) Worm

40. Which is the authorized agency to provide licenses to [illegible]
(a) PIA (b) PTCL (c) PTV

Ans: 27. B 28. B 29. C 30. B 31. C 32. D 33. B 34. D 35. C
37. C 38. D 39. B 40. C

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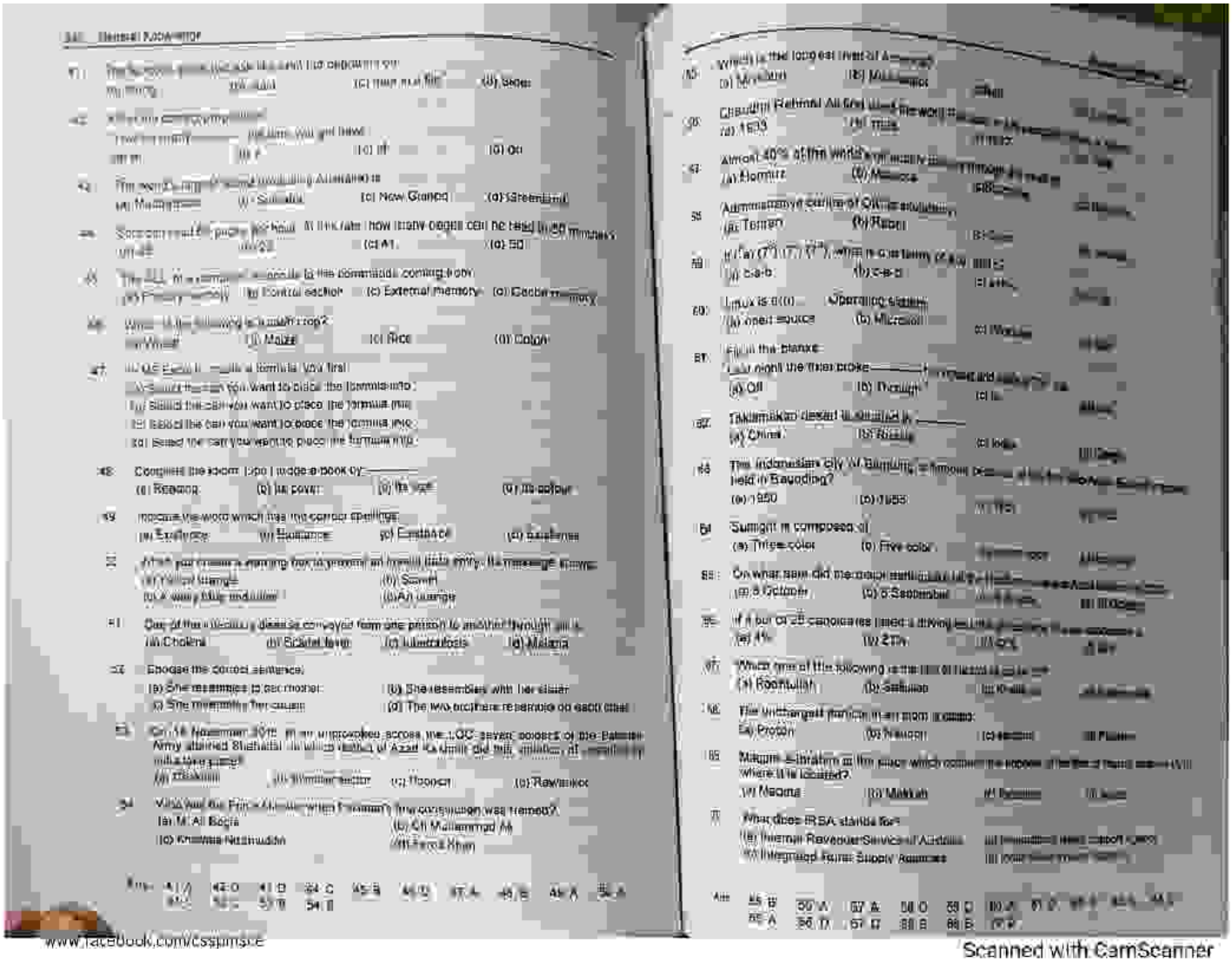

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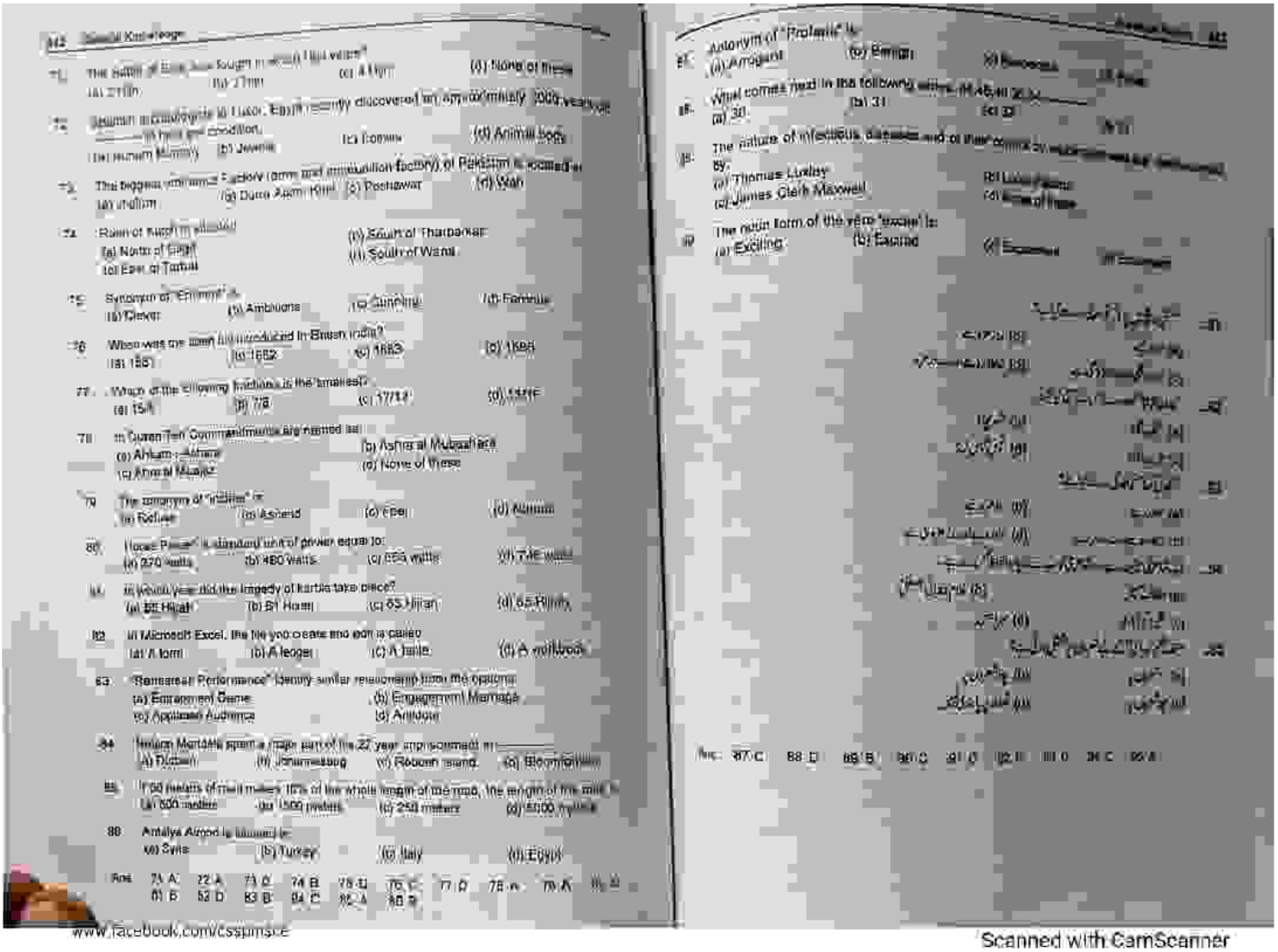

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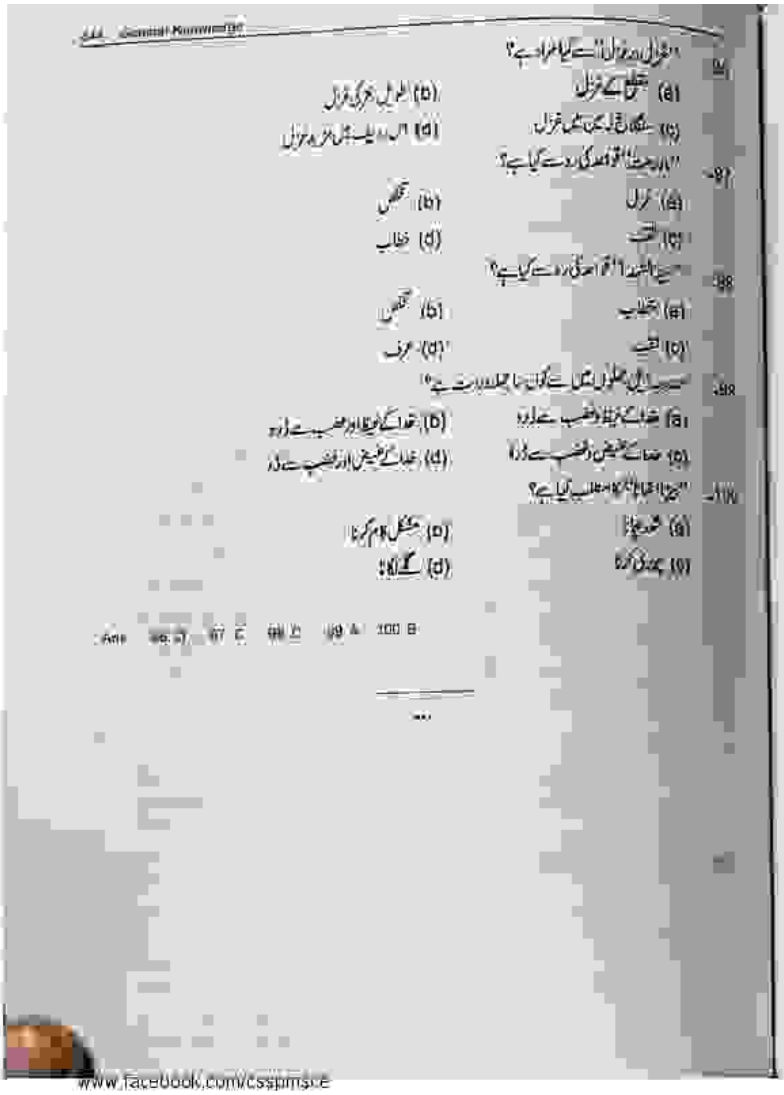


"غزل" سے کیا مراد ہے؟ 97

(a) مختلف کے غزل (b) طویل غزل کی غزل

(c) سنگلاخ زمین میں غزل (d) اس دیہات میں مقبول غزل

"ارتجالاً" کا مترادف کیا ہے؟ 98

(a) غزل (b) تخلص

(c) نسب (d) خطاب

"سخن" کا مترادف کیا ہے؟ 99

(a) انتخاب (b) تخلص

(c) نسب (d) عرف

"سخن" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟ 100

(a) خدا کے غیظ و غضب سے (b) خدا کے غیظ و غضب سے

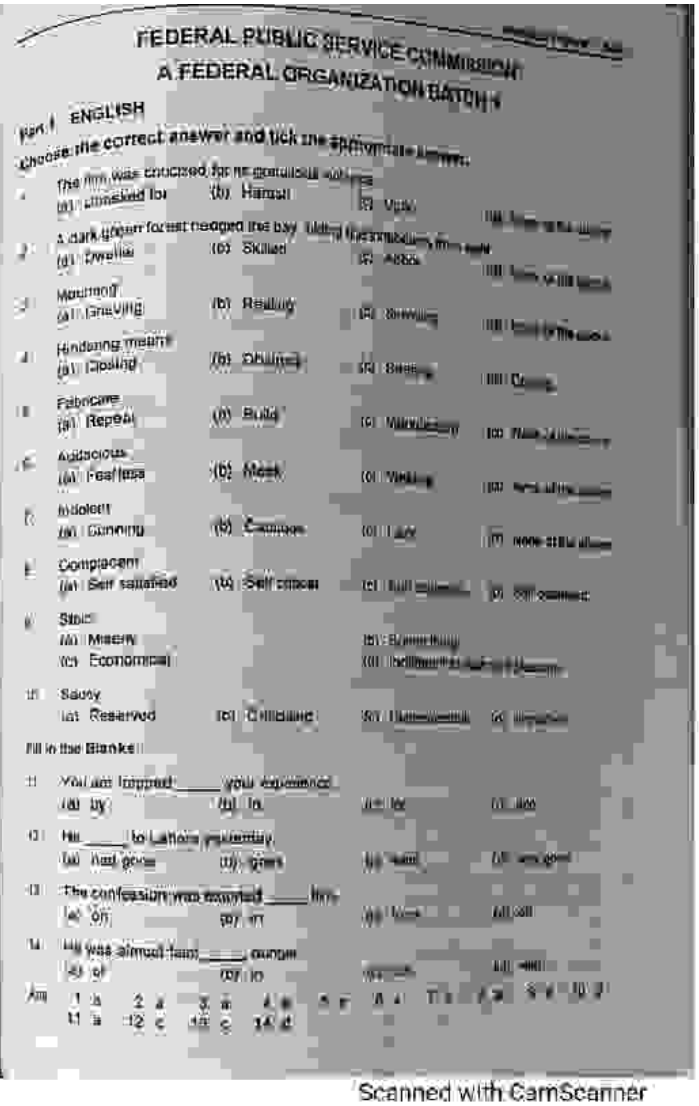
(c) خدا کے غیض و غضب سے (d) خدا کے غیض و غضب سے

"بچا" کا مطلب کیا ہے؟ 101

(a) محفوظ (b) محفوظ کرنا

(c) محفوظ کرنا (d) محفوظ کرنا

Ans 96. a 97. c 98. b 99. a 100. a



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
A FEDERAL ORGANIZATION BATCH 4

Part I ENGLISH

Choose the correct answer and tick the appropriate option.

1. The firm was criticized for its careless working
(a) Unasked for (b) Hamful (c) Work (d) [illegible]

2. A dark gloom forest hedged the bay
(a) Dwelling (b) Skilled (c) Abbas (d) [illegible]

3. Mourning
(a) Grieving (b) Reading (c) Smiling (d) [illegible]

4. Hindering means
(a) Closing (b) Dishing (c) Seeing (d) [illegible]

5. Fabricate
(a) Repeal (b) Build (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

6. Audacious
(a) Fearless (b) Meek (c) Weak (d) [illegible]

7. Indolent
(a) Cunning (b) Clumsy (c) Lazy (d) [illegible]

8. Complacent
(a) Self satisfied (b) Self critical (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

9. Stoic
(a) Miserly (b) Something
(c) Economical (d) [illegible]

10. Sawy
(a) Reserved (b) Childlike (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

Fill in the Blanks

11. You are trapped ____ your ego-centric
(a) by (b) to (c) for (d) am

12. He ____ to Lahore yesterday.
(a) had gone (b) goes (c) went (d) was gone

13. The confession was wanted ____ him.
(a) on (b) in (c) from (d) all

14. He was almost torn ____ pieces
(a) of (b) to (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]

Ans 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a
11. a 12. c 13. c 14. d

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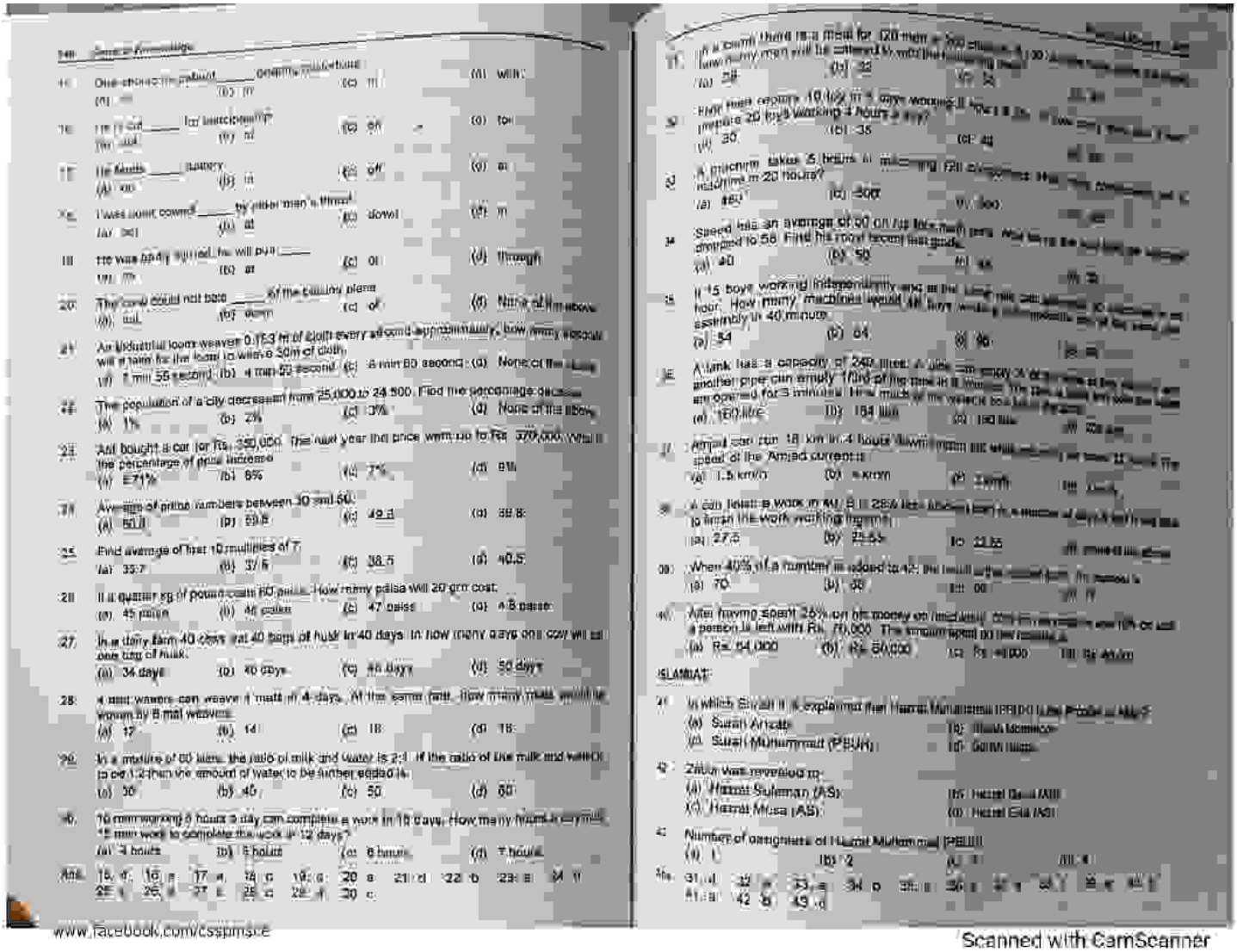

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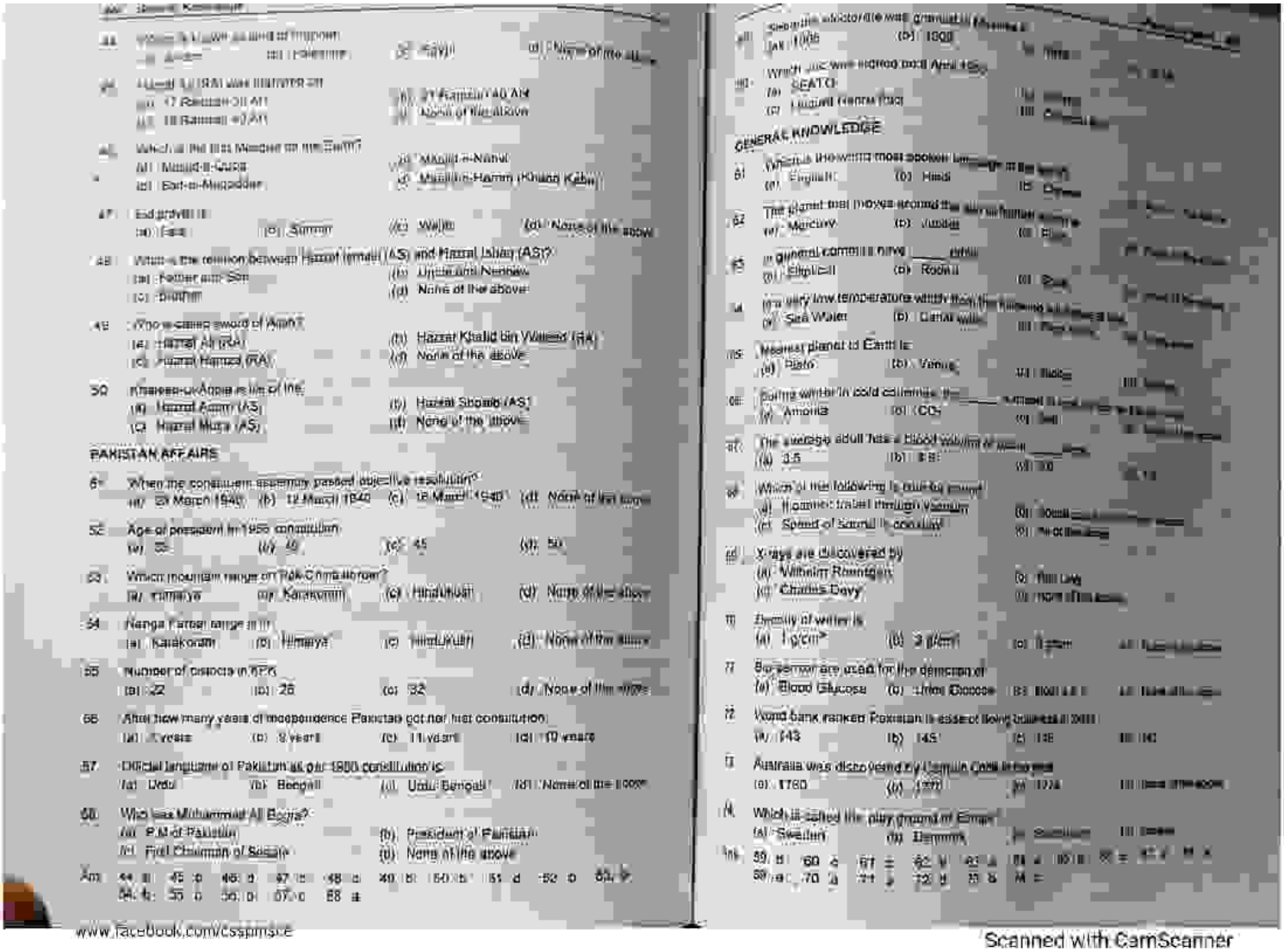

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

51. When the constituent assembly passed objective resolution?
(a) 23 March 1940 (b) 12 March 1949 (c) 12 March 1949 (d) None of the above

52. Age of president in 1956 constitution
(a) 35 (b) 40 (c) 45 (d) 50

53. Which mountain range on Pak-China border?
(a) Himalya (b) Karakoram (c) Hindukush (d) None of the above

54. Nanga Parbat range in
(a) Karakoram (b) Himalya (c) Hindukush (d) None of the above

55. Number of districts in KPK
(a) 22 (b) 26 (c) 32 (d) None of the above

56. After how many years of independence Pakistan got her first constitution
(a) 2 years (b) 9 years (c) 11 years (d) 10 years

57. Official language of Pakistan as per 1956 constitution is
(a) Urdu (b) Bengali (c) Urdu, Bengali (d) None of the above

58. Who was Muhammad Ali Bogra?
(a) P.M of Pakistan (b) President of Pakistan
(c) First Chairman of Senate (d) None of the above

Ans: 44. a 45. c 46. a 47. b 48. a 49. b 50. b 51. d 52. c 53. a
54. b 55. c 56. d 57. c 58. a

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

61. Which is the most spoken language in the world?
(a) English (b) Hindi (c) Chinese

62. The planet that moves around the sun in clockwise direction is
(a) Mercury (b) Jupiter (c) Venus

63. In general, comets have _____ orbit.
(a) Elliptical (b) Rocket (c) Oval

64. In very low temperature which of the following will freeze last?
(a) Sea Water (b) Diesel with (c) Pure water

65. Nearest planet to Earth is
(a) Pluto (b) Venus (c) Mars

66. Rainy winter in cold countries is
(a) Ammonia (b) CO_2 (c) Salt

67. The average adult has a blood volume of about _____ litre.
(a) 3.5 (b) 8.5 (c) 10

68. Which of the following is due to sound?
(a) Phenomenon called mirage (b) Sound
(c) Speed of sound is constant (d) None of the above

69. X-rays are discovered by
(a) Wilhelm Roentgen (b) Tom Lee
(c) Charles Davy (d) none of the above

70. Density of water is
(a) 1 g/cm³ (b) 3 g/cm³ (c) 5 g/cm³ (d) None of the above

71. Bio-sensor are used for the detection of
(a) Blood Glucose (b) Urine Glucose (c) Blood & (d) None of the above

72. World bank ranked Pakistan is ease of doing business at 2020
(a) 143 (b) 145 (c) 138 (d) 140

73. Australia was discovered by Captain Cook in the year
(a) 1760 (b) 1770 (c) 1776 (d) None of the above

74. Which is called the play ground of Europe?
(a) Sweden (b) Denmark (c) Switzerland (d) Greece

Ans: 59. b 60. c 61. a 62. a 63. a 64. c 65. b 66. b 67. c 68. a
69. a 70. a 71. a 72. b 73. b 74. b

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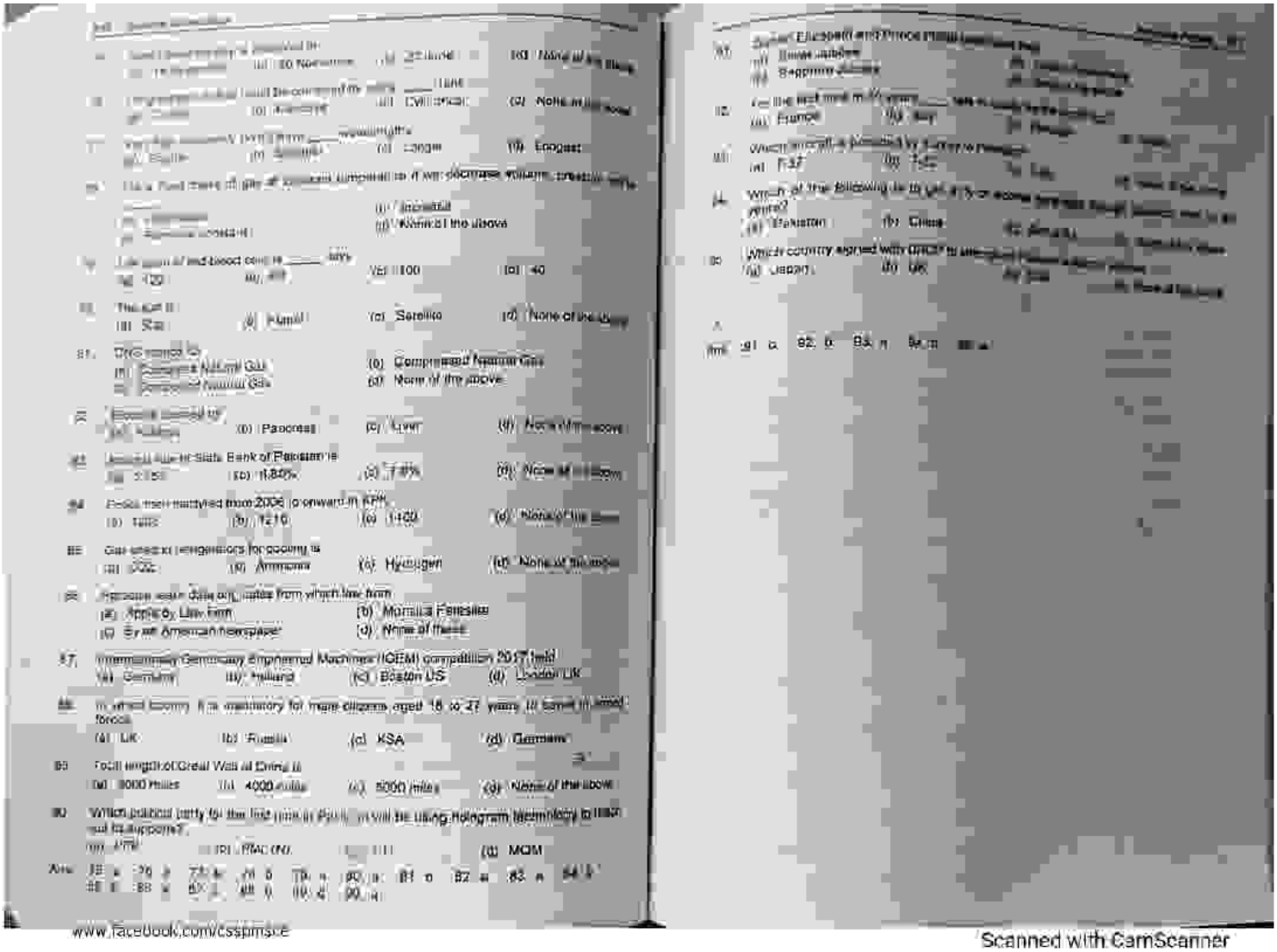

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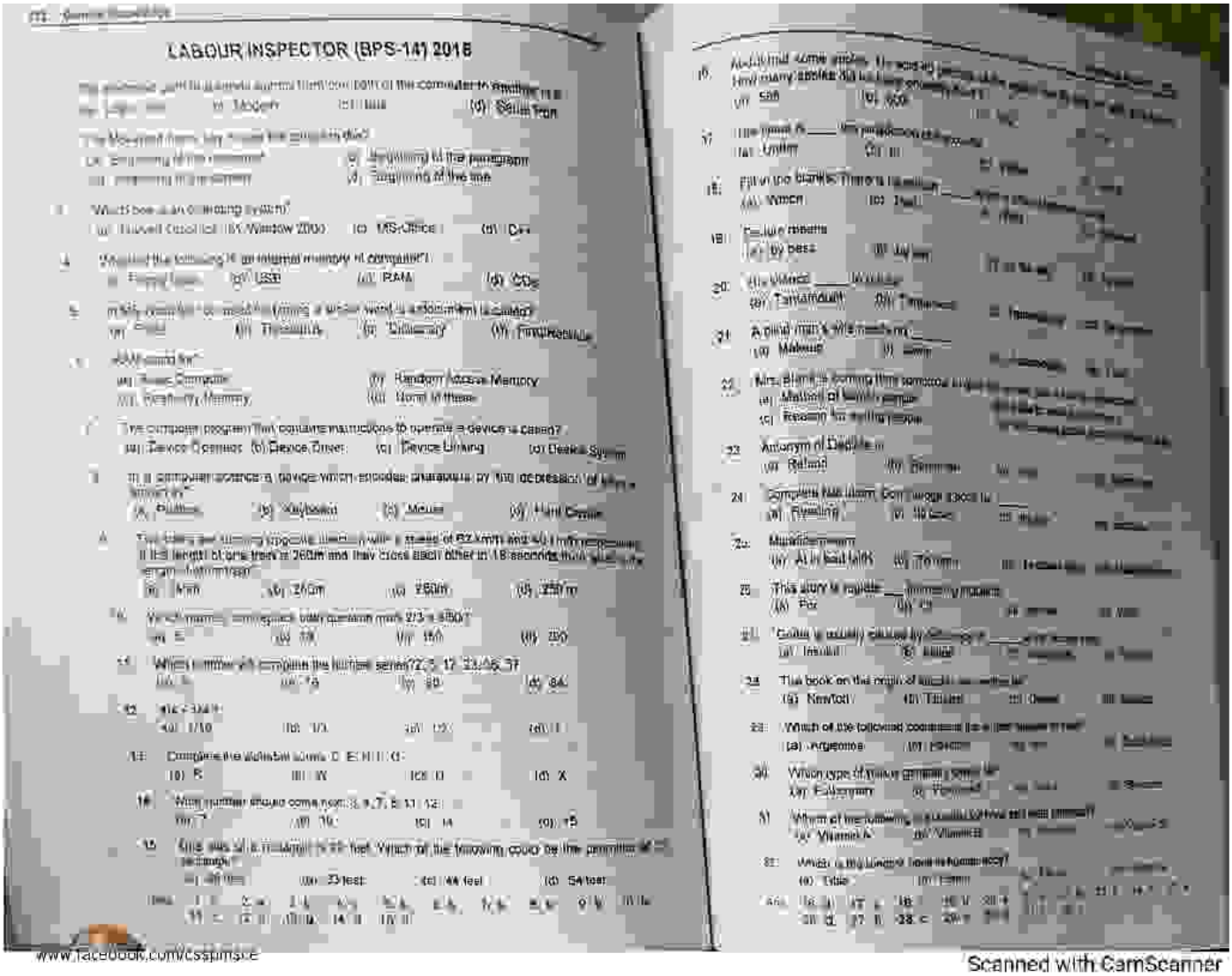

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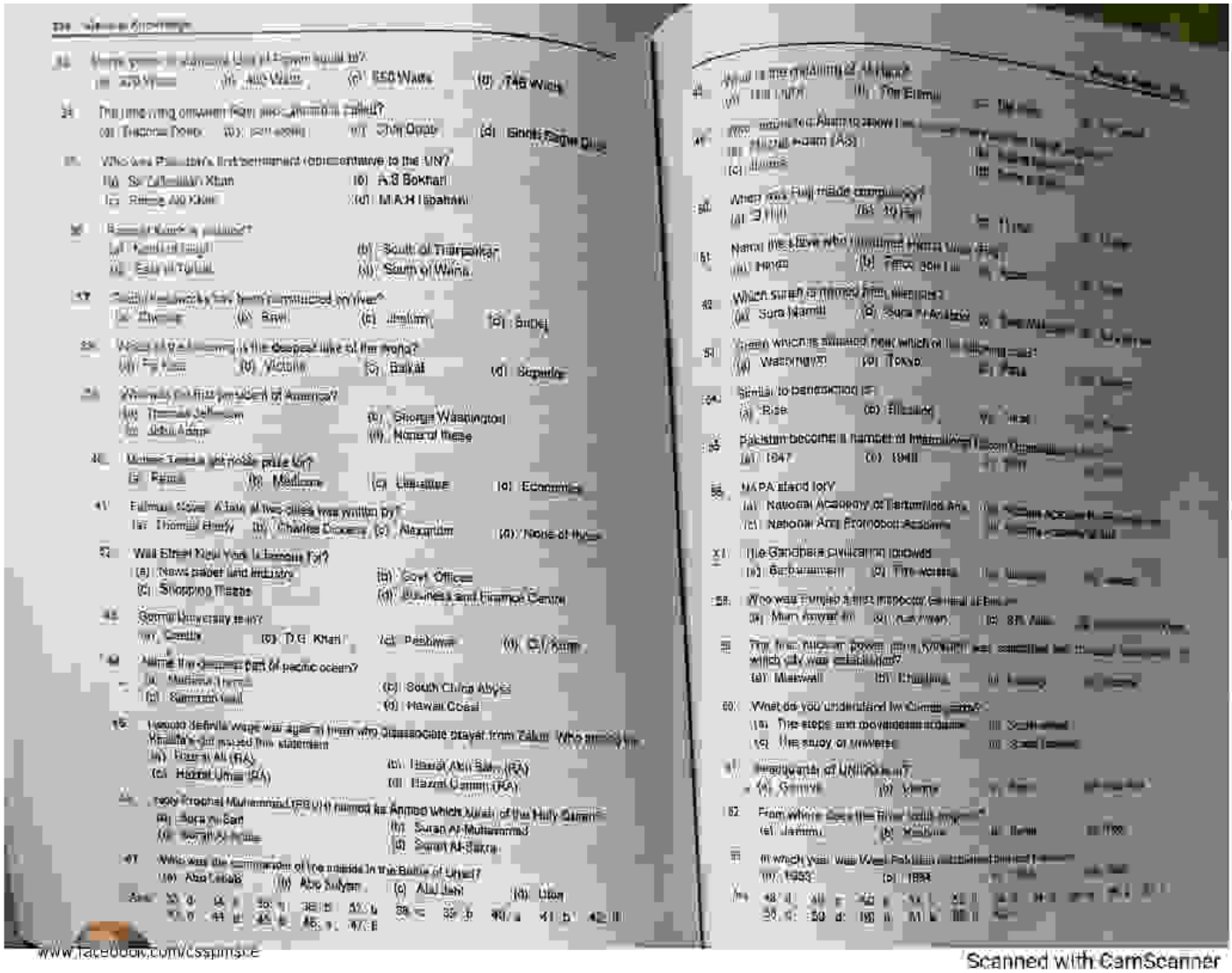

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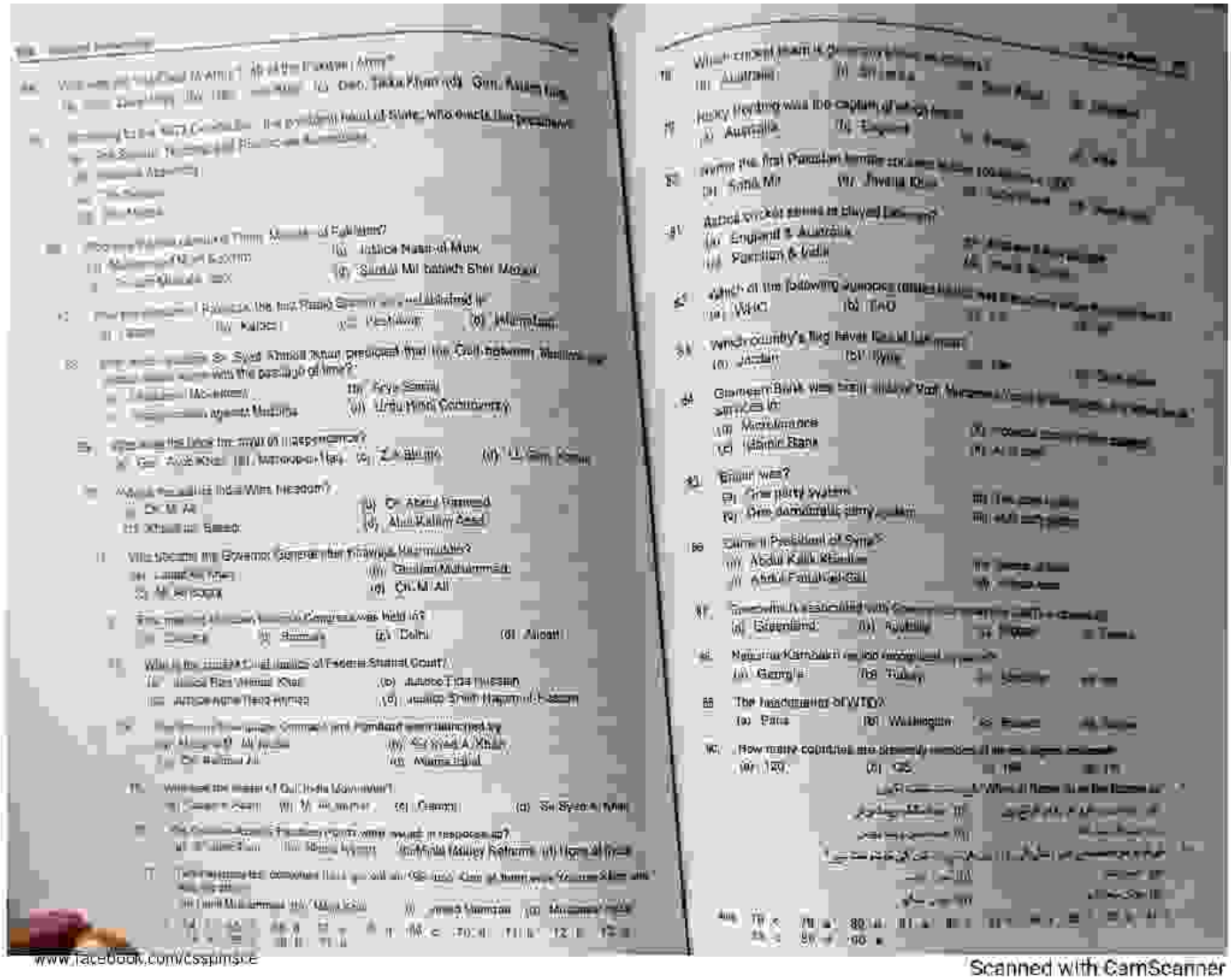

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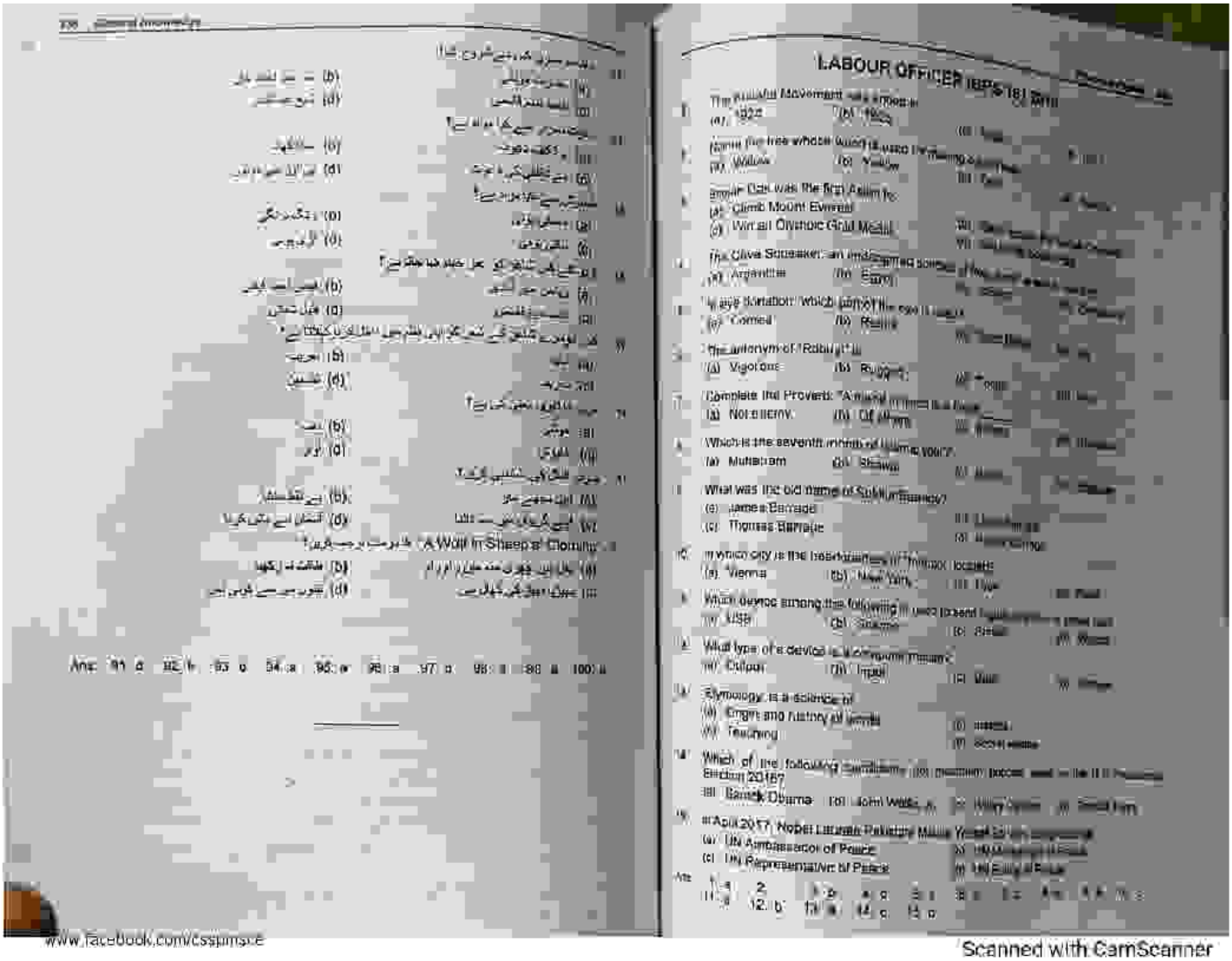

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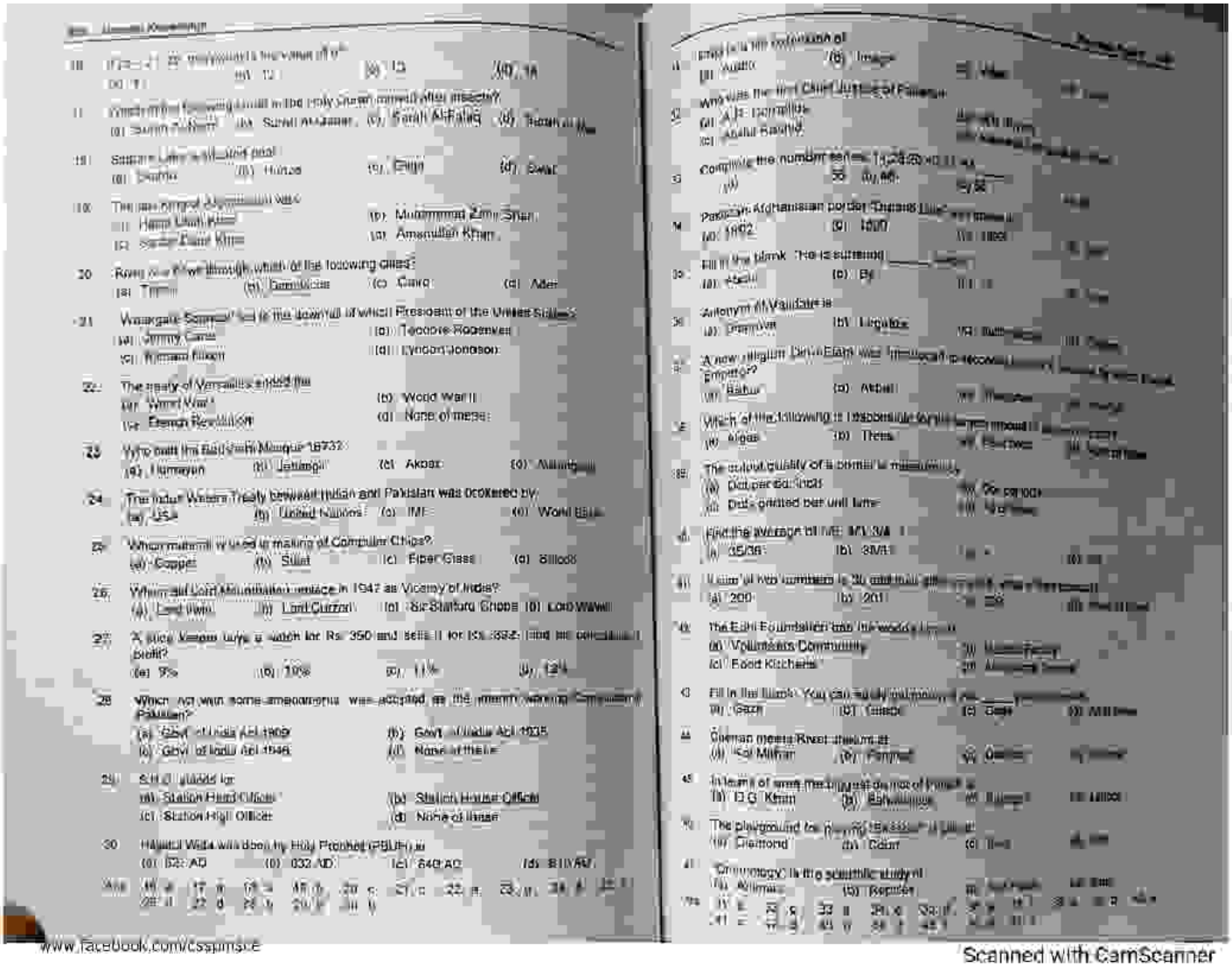

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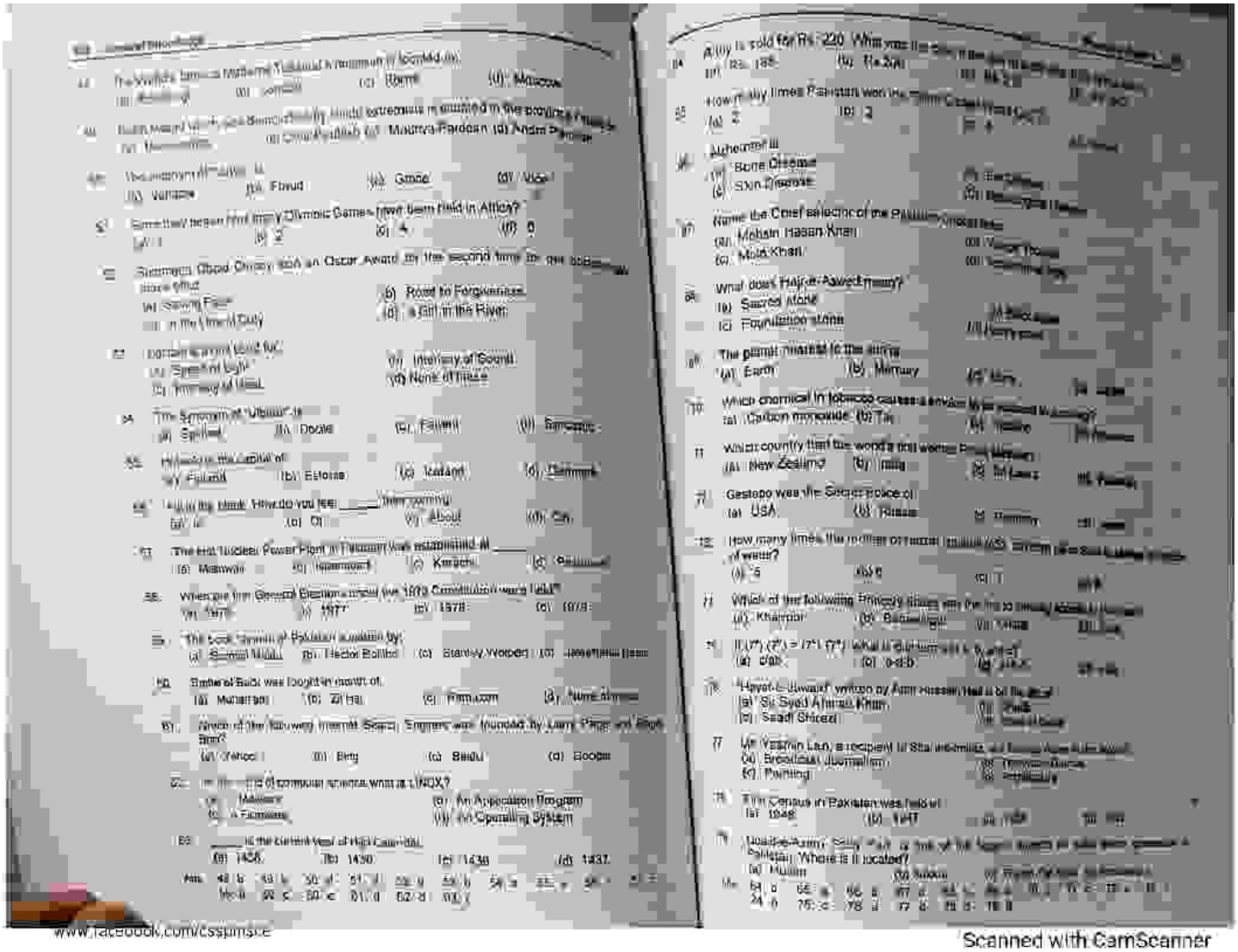

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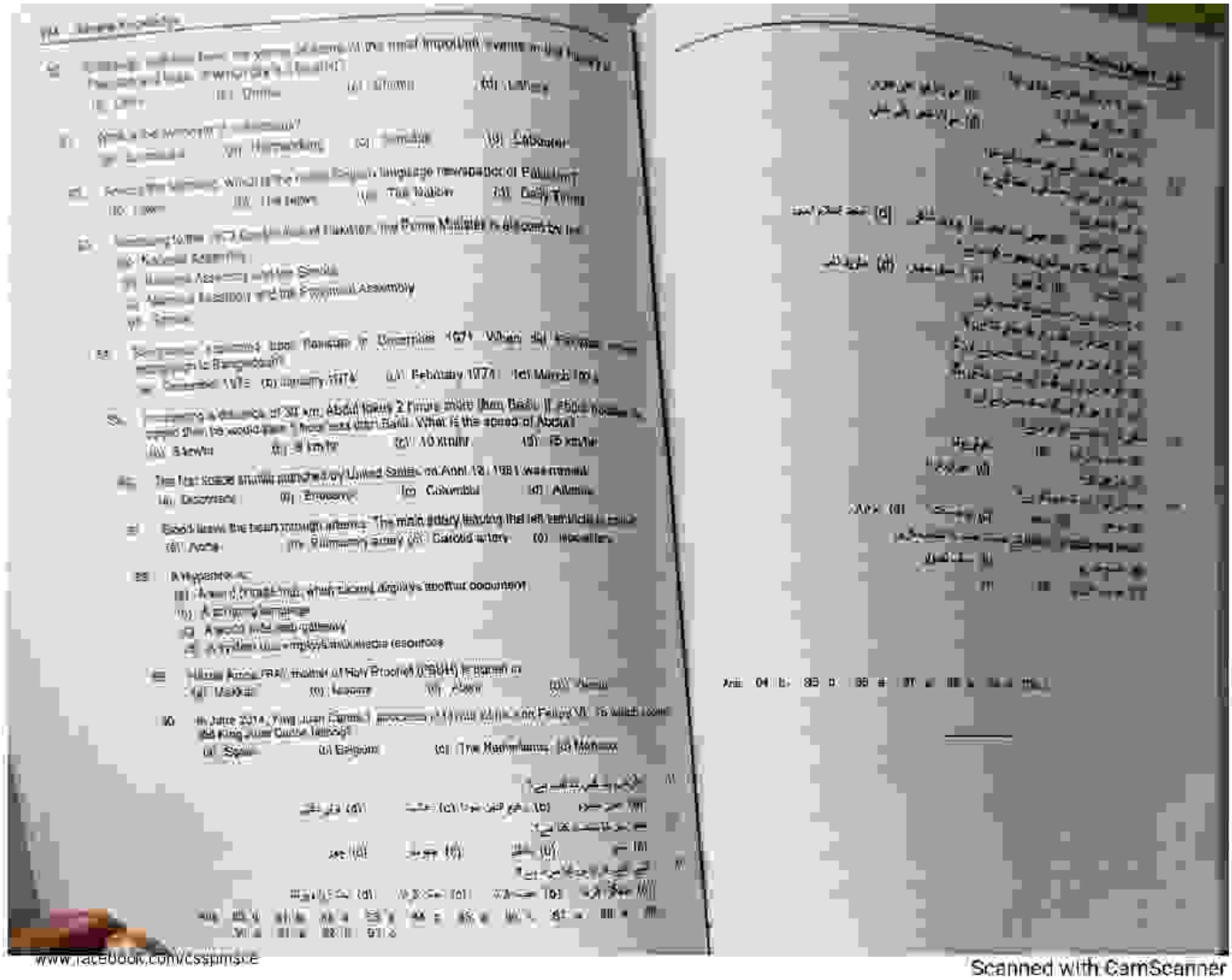

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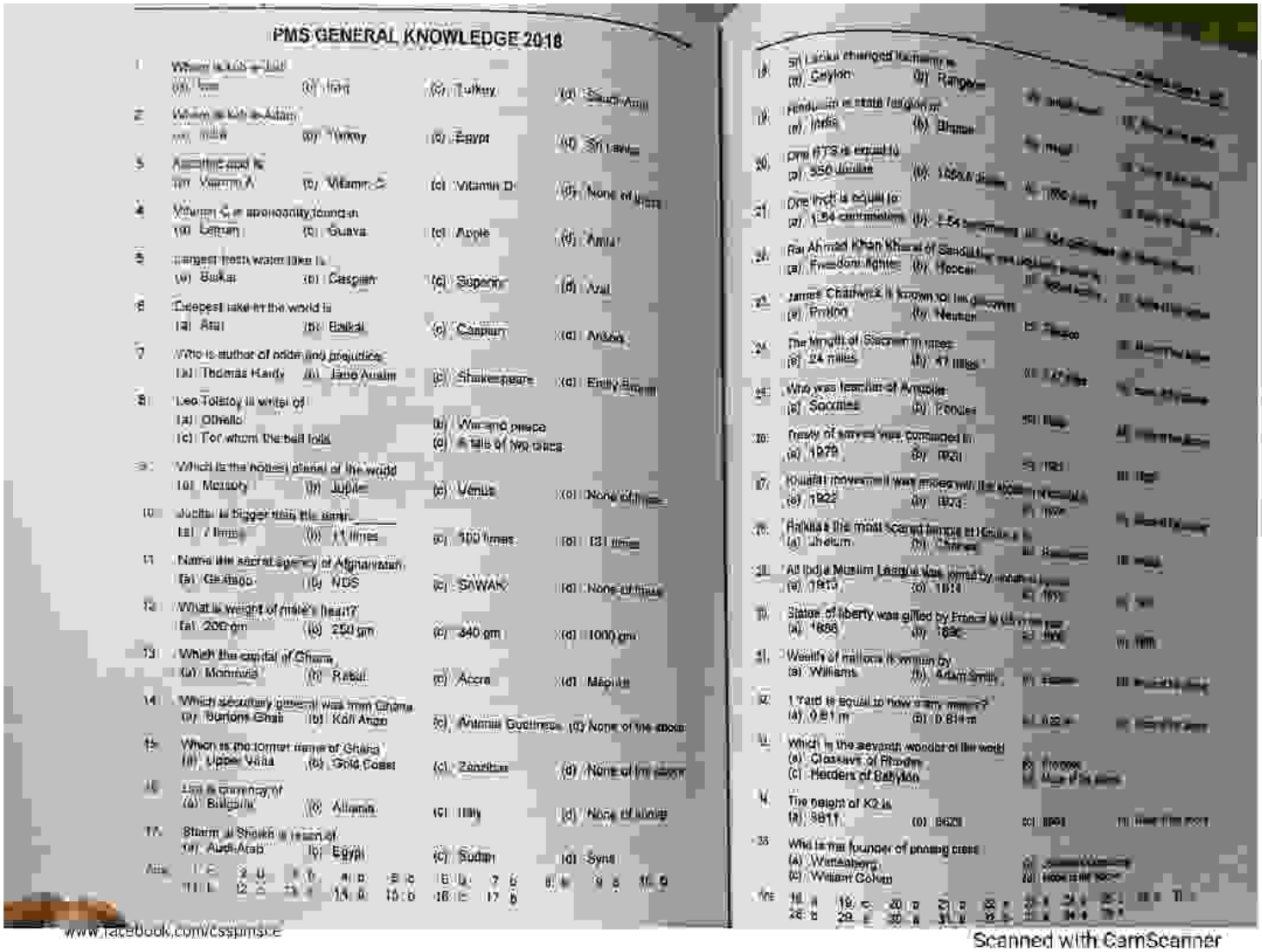

PMS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE 2018

1. Which is not a fruit
(a) Tea (b) Kiwi (c) Turkey (d) Saudi Arab

2. Which is not in Asia
(a) India (b) Turkey (c) Egypt (d) Sri Lanka

3. Ascorbic acid is
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin D (d) None of these

4. Vitamin C is abundantly found in
(a) Lemon (b) Guava (c) Apple (d) Amla

5. Largest fresh water like is
(a) Baikal (b) Caspian (c) Superior (d) Aral

6. Deepest lake in the world is
(a) Aral (b) Baikal (c) Caspian (d) Aral Sea

7. Who is author of pride and prejudice
(a) Thomas Hardy (b) Jane Austin (c) Shakespeare (d) Emily Bronte

8. Leo Tolstoy is writer of
(a) Othello (b) War and peace
(c) For whom the bell tolls (d) A tale of two cities

9. Which is the hottest planet of the world
(a) Mercury (b) Jupiter (c) Venus (d) None of these

10. Jupiter is bigger than the earth
(a) 7 times (b) 11 times (c) 100 times (d) 131 times

11. Name the secret agency of Afghanistan
(a) Gestapo (b) NDS (c) SAVAK (d) None of these

12. What is weight of male's heart?
(a) 200 gm (b) 250 gm (c) 340 gm (d) 1000 gm

13. Which the capital of Ghana
(a) Monrovia (b) Rabat (c) Accra (d) Maputo

14. Which secretary general was from Ghana
(a) Burtons Ghali (b) Kofi Anan (c) Antonio Guetres (d) None of the above

15. Which is the former name of Ghana
(a) Upper Volta (b) Gold Coast (c) Zanzibar (d) None of the above

16. Lek is currency of
(a) Bulgaria (b) Albania (c) Italy (d) None of these

17. Sharm al Shiekh is resort of
(a) Arab Arab (b) Egypt (c) Sudan (d) Syria

Ans: 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 B 5 C 6 B 7 B 8 B 9 C 10 D
11 B 12 C 13 C 14 B 15 B 16 B 17 B

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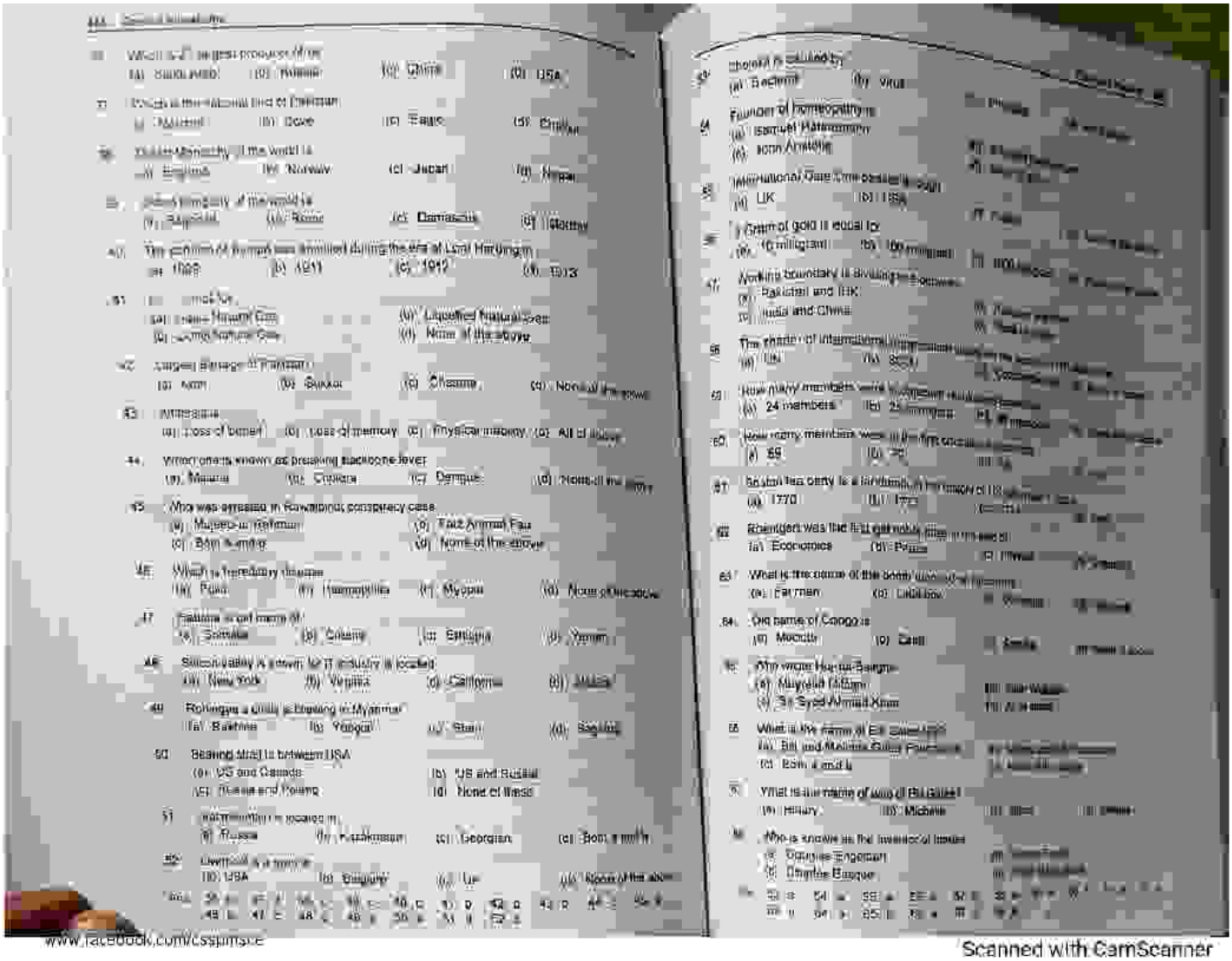

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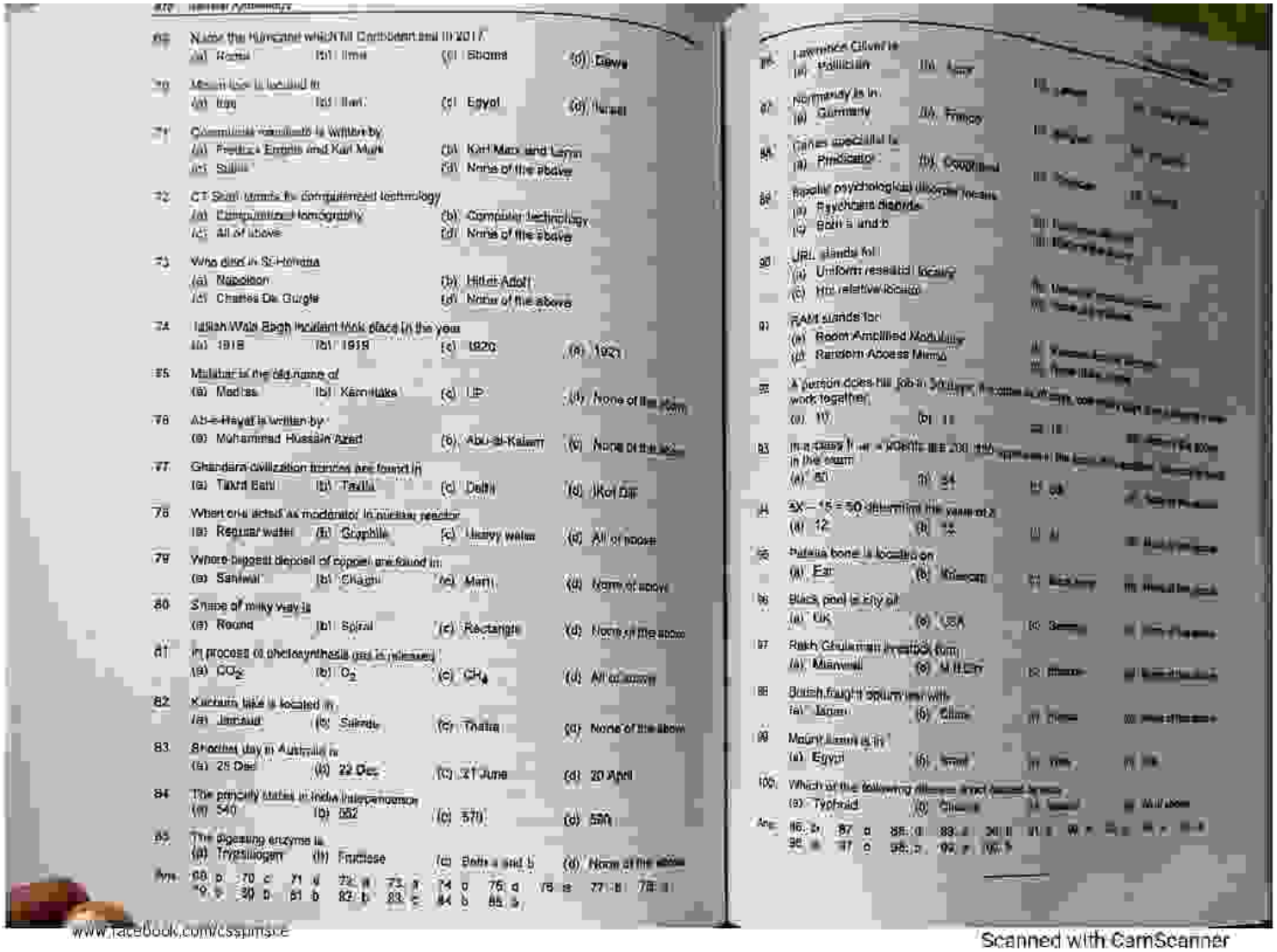

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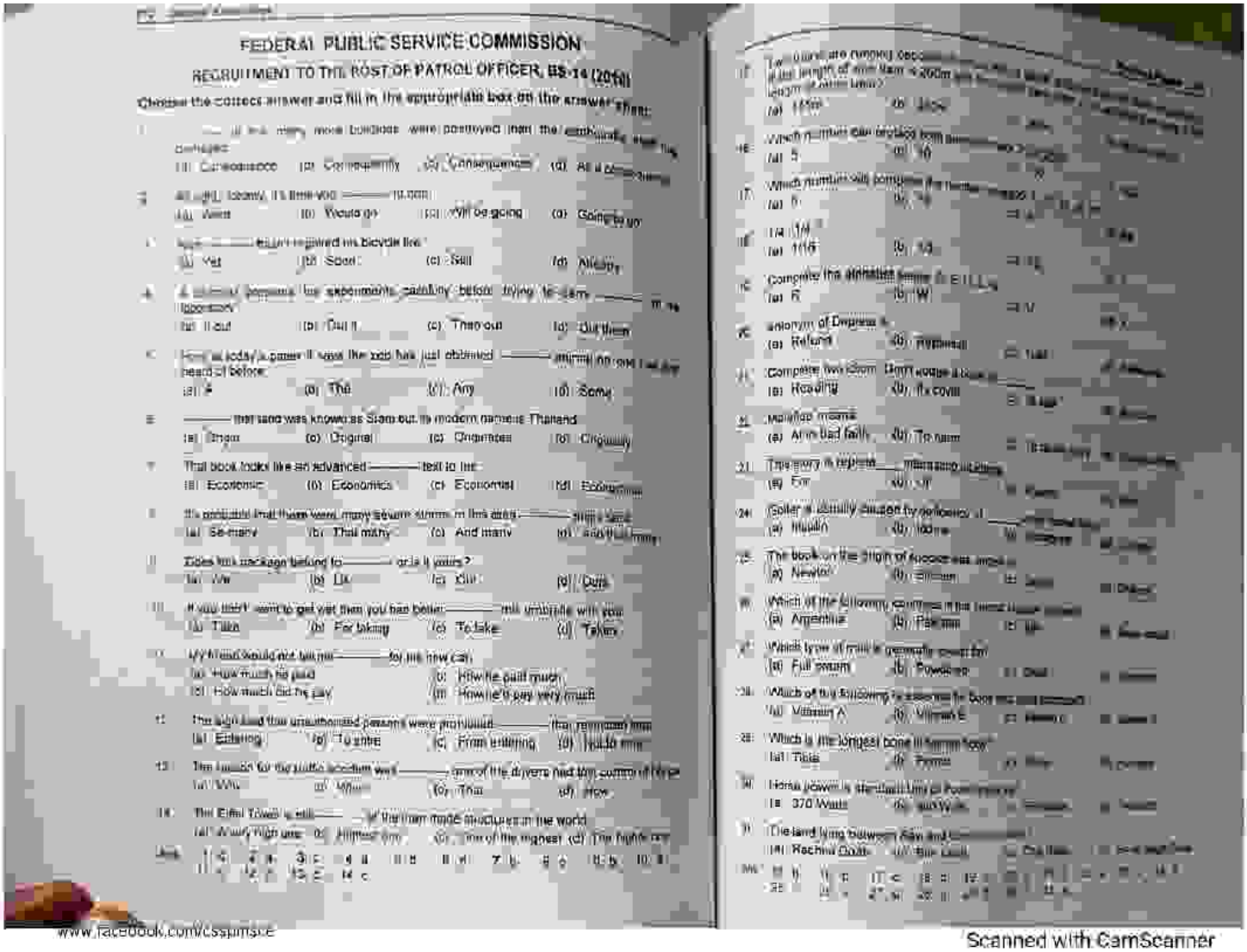

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF PATROL OFFICER, BS-14 (2016)

Choose the correct answer and fill in the appropriate box on the answer sheet:

1. ... in the many more policies were perceived from the ... that the complex
(a) Carelessness (b) Consequently (c) Consequences (d) As a ...

2. All right, tommy, it's time you ... to bed.
(a) Went (b) Would go (c) Will be going (d) Going to go

3. ... rejoined his bicycle like
(a) Yet (b) Soon (c) Still (d) Always

4. ... experiments carefully before trying to learn ... in the laboratory
(a) It out (b) Out it (c) Them out (d) Out them

5. ... words/a power it was the kid has just obtained ... animal on one I've ever heard of before
(a) A (b) The (c) Any (d) Some

6. ... that land was known as Siam but its modern name is Thailand
(a) Once (b) Original (c) Originally (d) Originality

7. That book looks like an advanced ... text to me
(a) Economic (b) Economics (c) Economist (d) Economy

8. It's probable that there were many swarm ... in this area
(a) So many (b) That many (c) And many (d) ... many

9. Does this package belong to ... or is it yours?
(a) We (b) Us (c) Our (d) Ours

10. If you don't want to get wet then you had better ... this umbrella with you
(a) Take (b) For taking (c) To take (d) Taken

11. My friend would not tell me ... for his new car
(a) How much he paid (b) How he paid much
(c) How much did he pay (d) How he'd pay very much

12. The sign said that unauthorized persons were prohibited ... the restricted area
(a) Entering (b) To enter (c) From entering (d) Had to enter

13. The reason for the traffic accident was ... one of the drivers had too much to drink
(a) Who (b) Where (c) That (d) How

14. The Eiffel Tower is still ... of the man made structures in the world
(a) A very high one (b) Highest one (c) One of the highest (d) The highest one

Ans: 1 c 2 d 3 c 4 a 5 b 6 b 7 b 8 c 9 d 10 c 11 c 12 b 13 c 14 d

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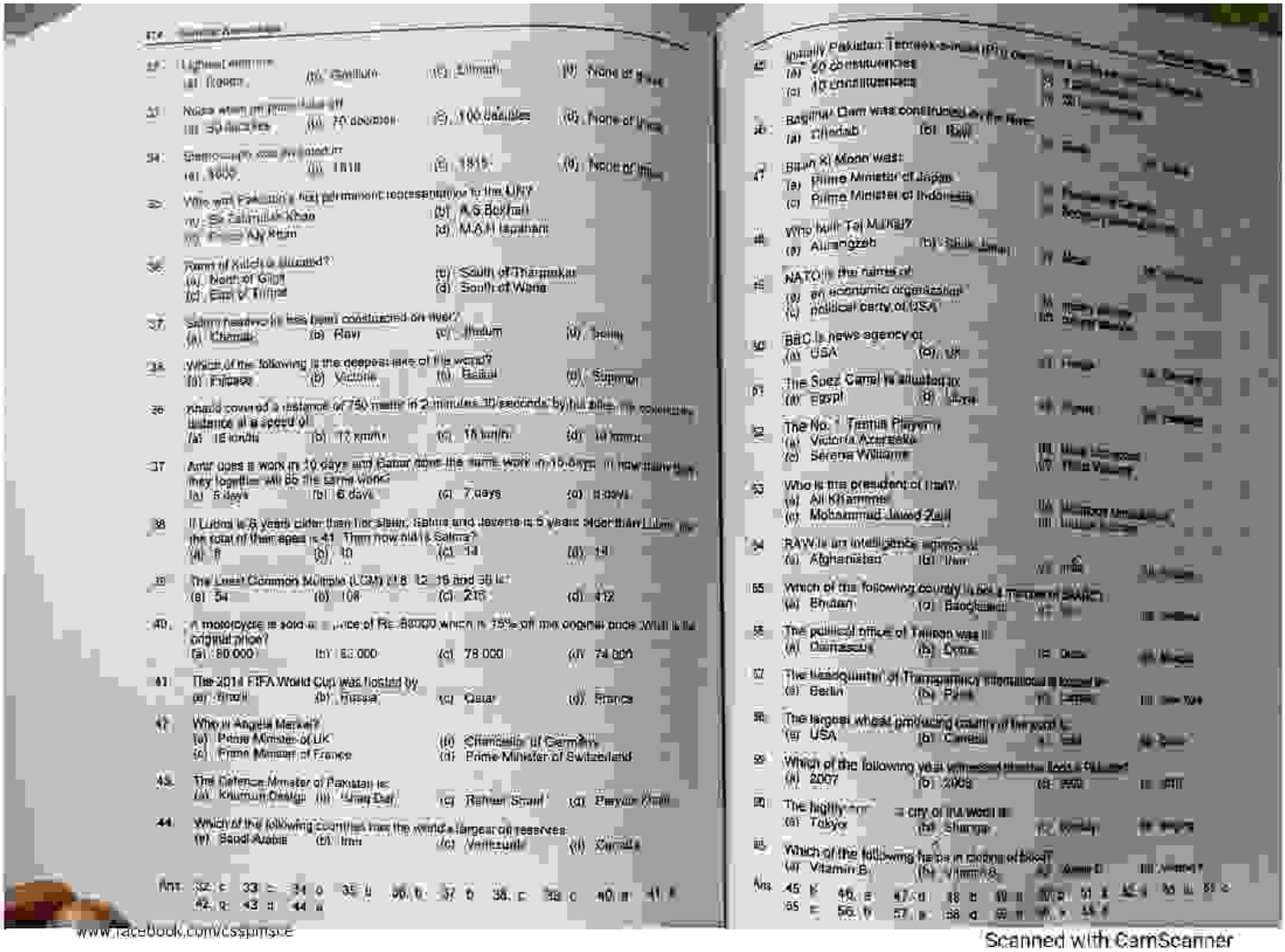

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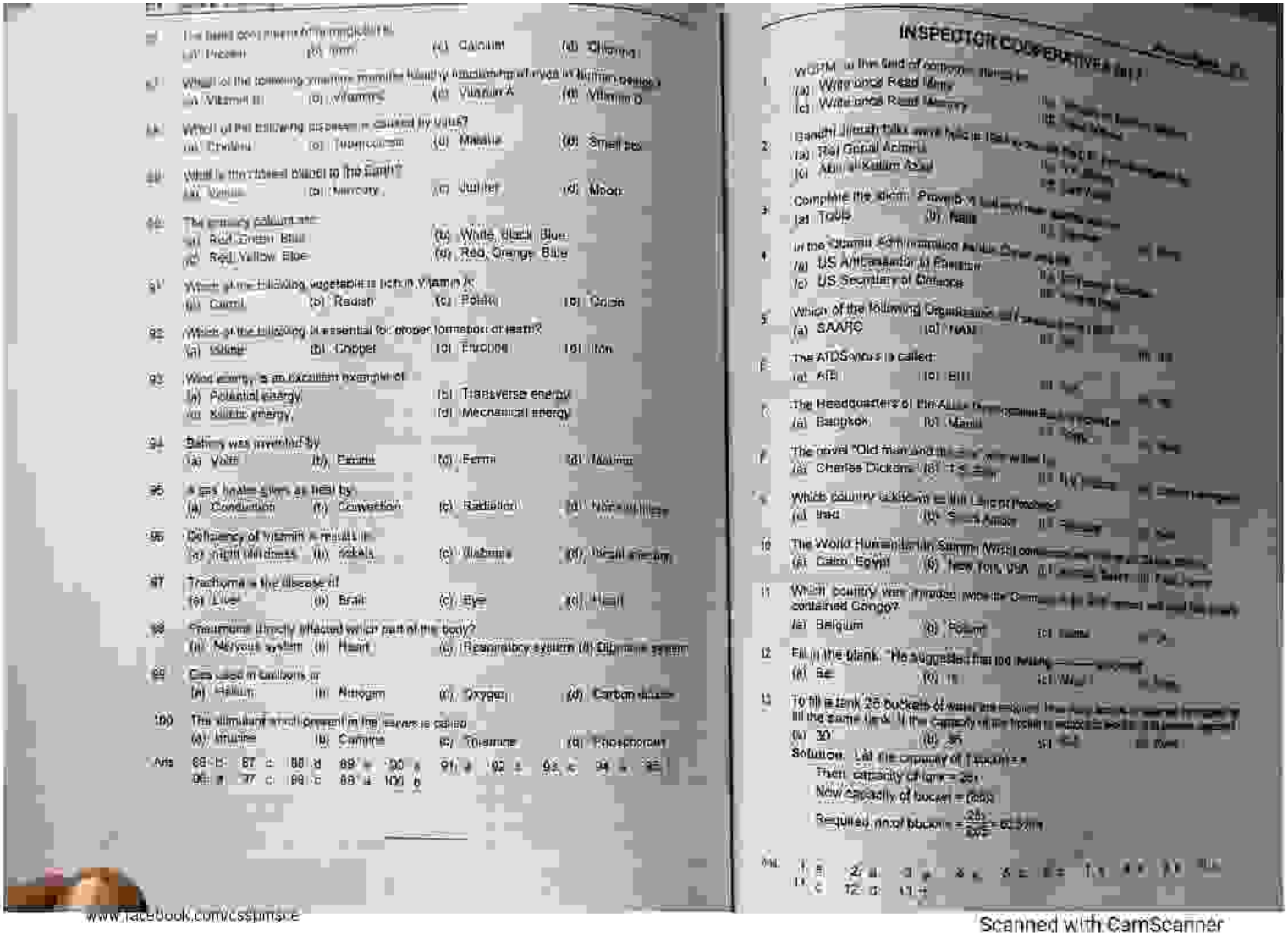

(a) Protein (b) Iron (c) Calcium (d) Chlorine

(a) Vitamin B (b) Vitamin C (c) Vitamin A (d) Vitamin D

(a) Cholera (b) Tuberculosis (c) Measles (d) Smallpox

(a) Venus (b) Mercury (c) Jupiter (d) Moon

(a) Red, Green, Blue (b) White, Black, Blue
(c) Red, Yellow, Blue (d) Red, Orange, Blue

(a) Carrot (b) Radish (c) Potato (d) Onion

(a) Iodine (b) Copper (c) Fluorine (d) Iron

(a) Potential energy (b) Transverse energy
(c) Kinetic energy (d) Mechanical energy

(a) Volta (b) Faraday (c) Fermi (d) Maxima

(a) Conduction (b) Convection (c) Radiation (d) None of these

(a) night blindness (b) rickets (c) diabetes (d) facial eczema

(a) Liver (b) Brain (c) Eye (d) Heart

(a) Nervous system (b) Heart (c) Respiratory system (d) Digestive system

(a) Helium (b) Nitrogen (c) Oxygen (d) Carbon dioxide

(a) Insulin (b) Carbine (c) Thiamine (d) Phosphorous

Ans. 88 c 87 c 88 d 89 a 90 a 91 a 92 a 93 c 94 a 95
96 a 97 c 98 c 99 a 100 b

1 WORM is the field of computer terminology
(a) Write once Read Many
(c) Write once Read Memory

2 Gandhi Ji was talking about Indian Independence
(a) Rai Gopal Acharya
(c) Abul Kalam Azad

3 Complete the idiom: Prevention is better than ...
(a) Tools (b) Tests

4 In the Obama Administration Ashok Chaturvedi is
(a) US Ambassador to Pakistan
(c) US Secretary of Defence

5 Which of the following Organisations
(a) SAARC (c) NATO

6 The AIDS virus is called:
(a) AIB (c) BIII

7 The Headquarters of the Asian Development Bank is
(a) Bangkok (c) Manila

8 The novel "Old man and the ..." was written by
(a) Charles Dickens (c) T. S. ...

9 Which country is known as the Land of Pagodas
(a) Iraq (c) South Africa

10 The World Humanitarian Summit was held
(a) Cairo, Egypt (b) New York, USA

11 Which country was invaded twice by Germany in the 19th century and had the most contained Congo?
(a) Belgium (b) Poland

12 Fill in the blank. "He suggested that the meeting ... postponed"
(a) be (c) is

13 To fill a tank 25 buckets of water are required. How many buckets of capacity 5 litres each are required to fill the same tank? (The capacity of the bucket is assumed to be a whole number)
(a) 30 (b) 35
Solution: Let the capacity of 1 bucket = x
Then, capacity of tank = 25x
New capacity of bucket = (5x)
Required no. of buckets = $\frac{25x}{5x}$ = 5 buckets

Ans. 1 a 2 a 3 a 4 a 5 c 6 c 7 a 8 a 9 a 10 a
11 a 12 a 13 a

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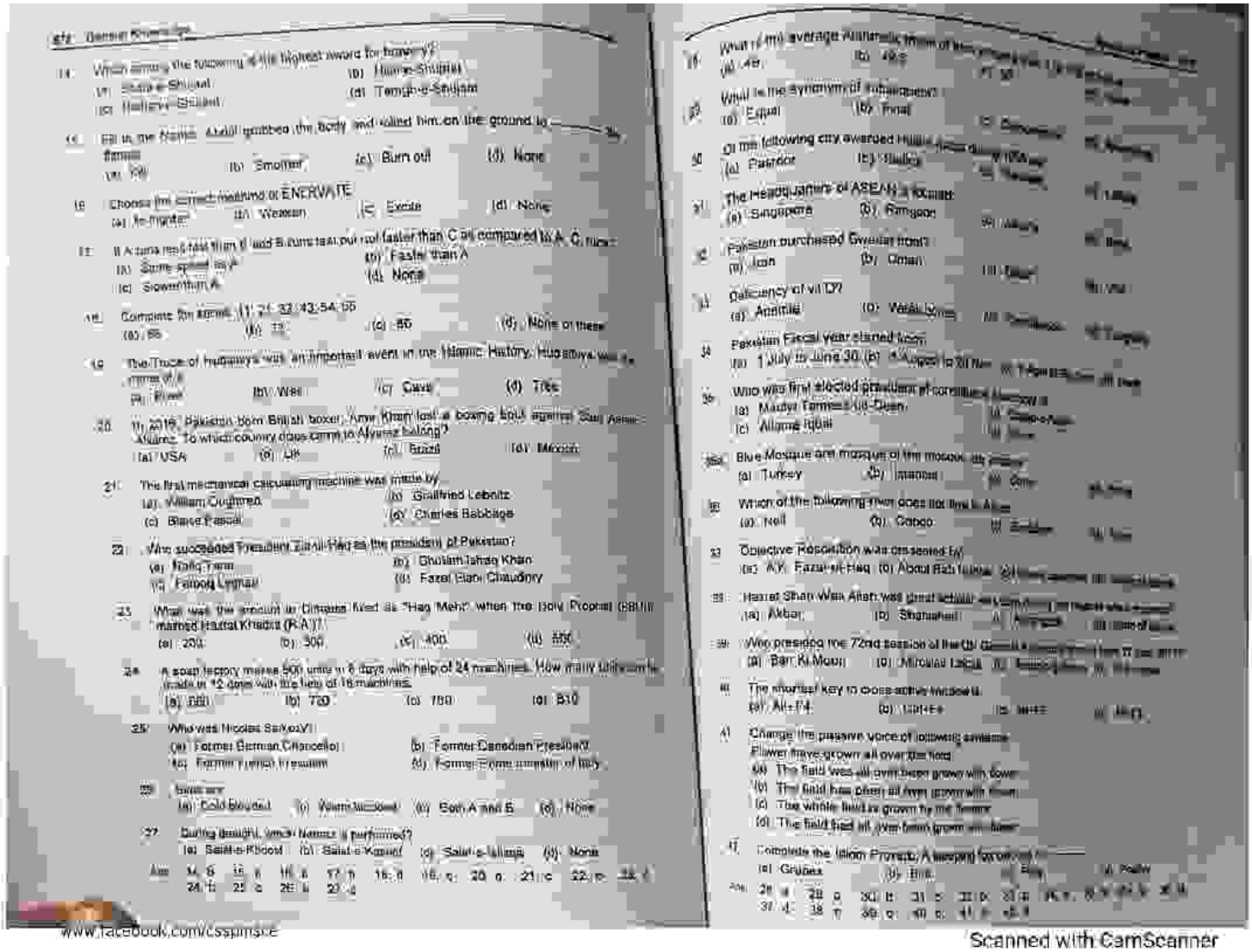

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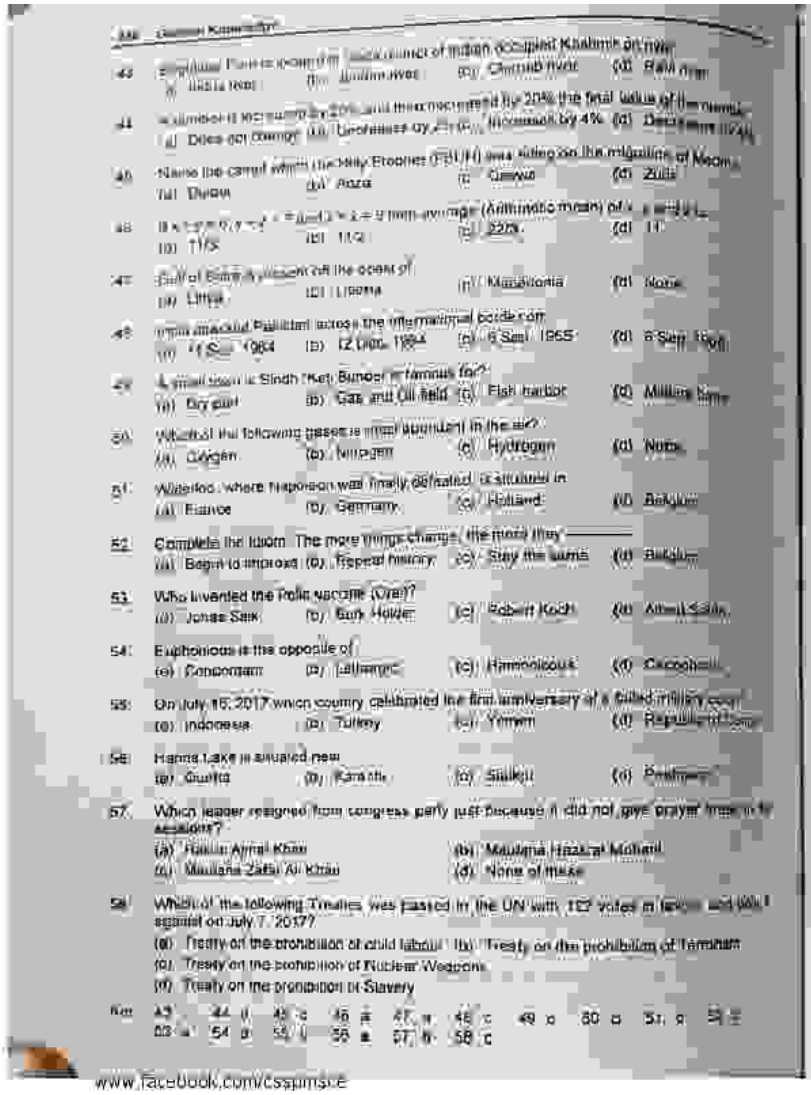

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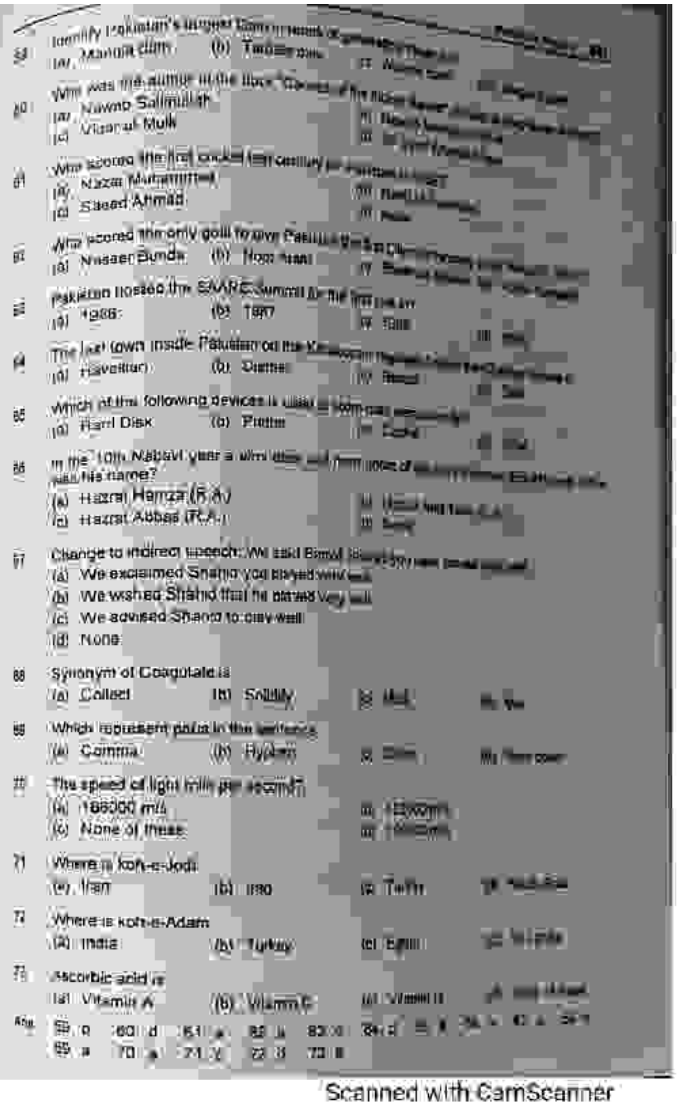

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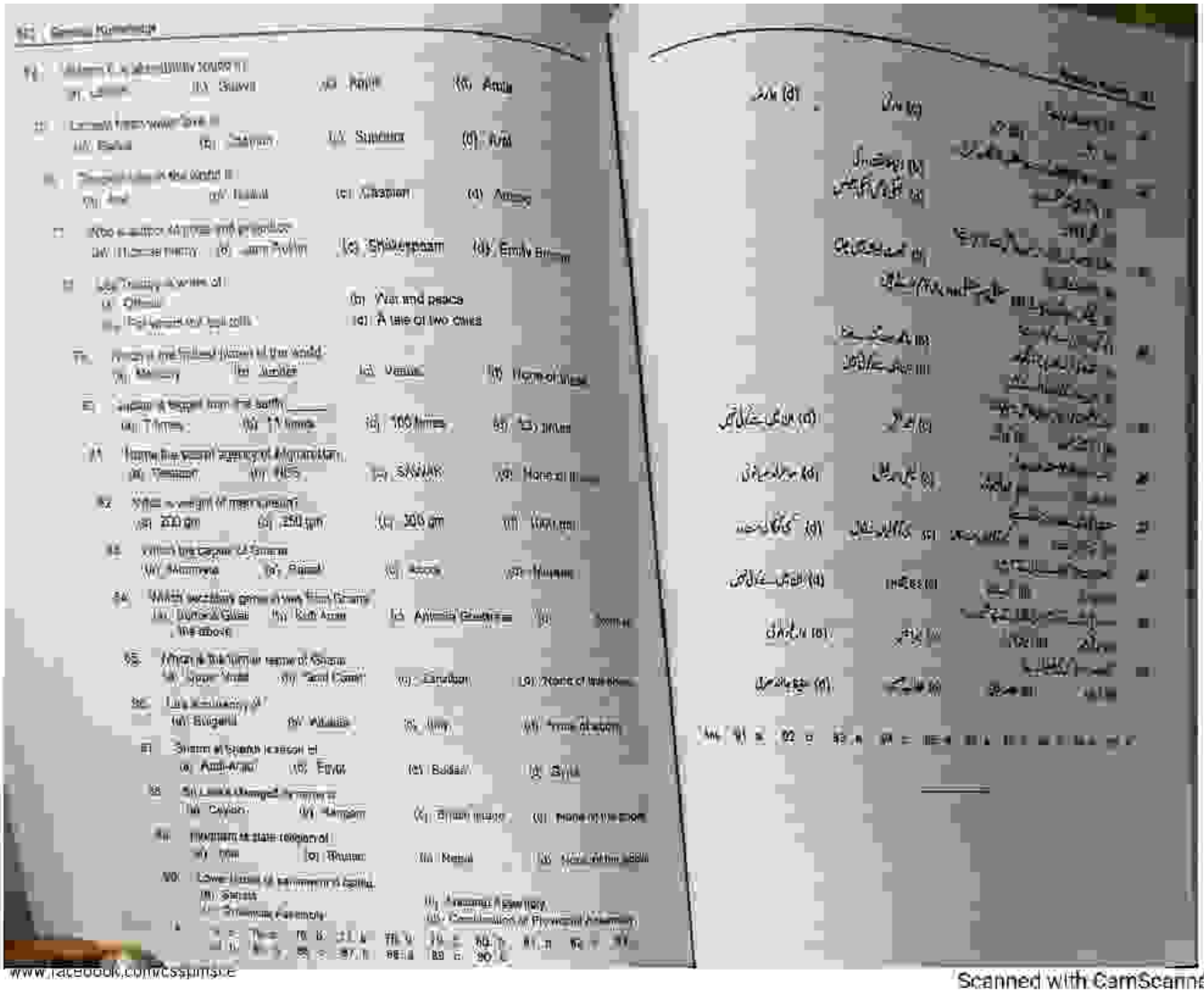

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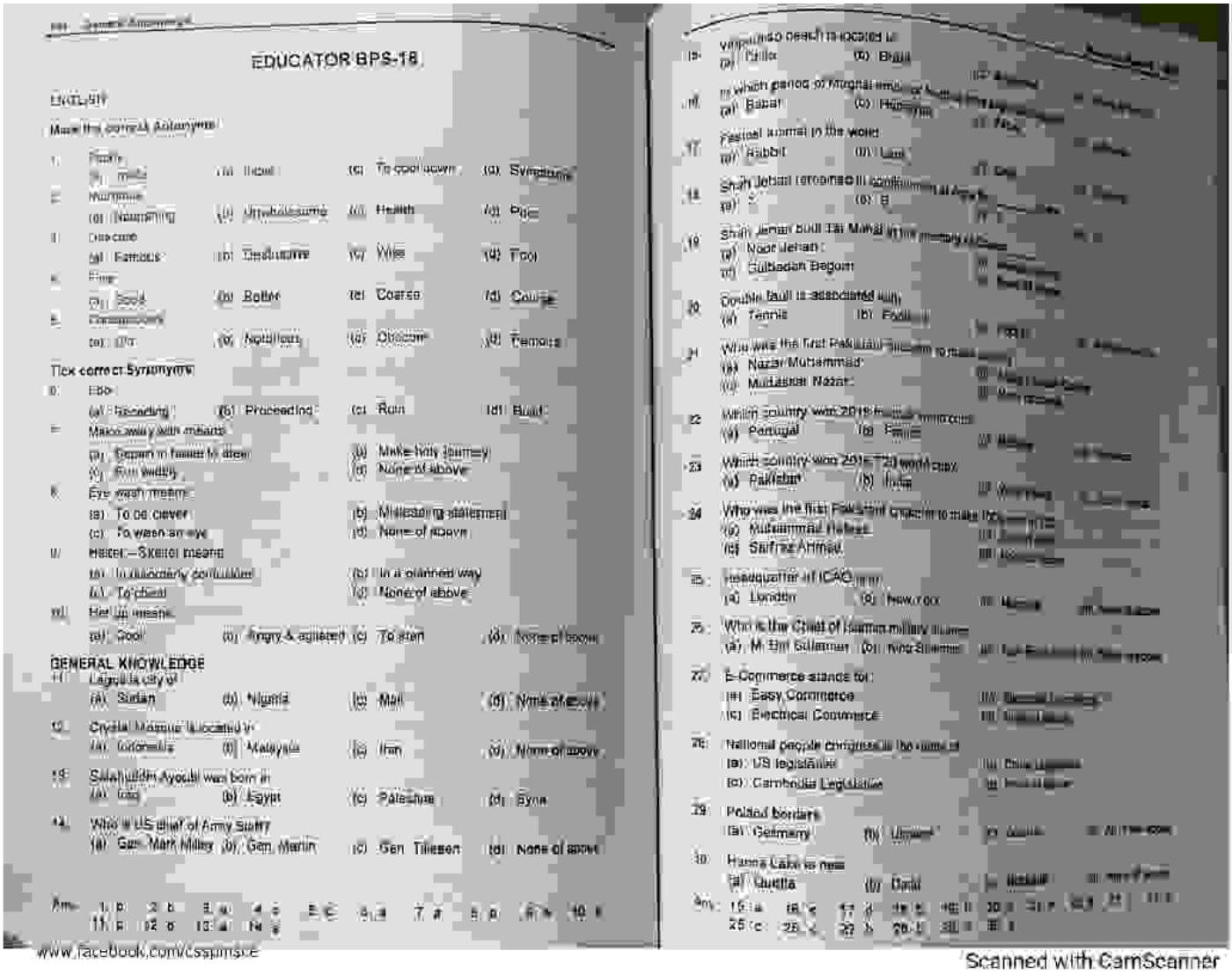

EDUCATOR BPS-18

ENGLISH

Make the correct Antonyms

1. Fast
(a) Slow (b) Hard (c) To cool down (d) Sweetness

2. Handsome
(a) Charming (b) Unwholesome (c) Health (d) Poor

3. Welcome
(a) Famous (b) Displeasure (c) Wise (d) Fool

4. Fine
(a) Good (b) Better (c) Coarse (d) Course

5. Contemporary
(a) Old (b) Nonetheless (c) Obscure (d) Famous

Tick correct Synonyms

6. Ebb
(a) Receding (b) Proceeding (c) Rain (d) Build

7. Make way with means
(a) Depart in haste to steer (b) Make holy journey
(c) Run away (d) None of above

8. Eye wash means
(a) To be clever (b) Misleading statement
(c) To wash an eye (d) None of above

9. Helter—Skelter means
(a) In extremely confusion (b) In a planned way
(c) To cheat (d) None of above

10. Hell in mesh
(a) Cool (b) Angry & agitated (c) To start (d) None of above

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

11. Legislature of
(a) Sudan (b) Nigeria (c) Mali (d) None of above

12. Crystal Mosque located in
(a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia (c) Iran (d) None of above

13. Salahuddin Ayoubi was born in
(a) Iraq (b) Egypt (c) Palestine (d) Syria

14. Who is US chief of Army Staff
(a) Gen. Mark Milley (b) Gen. Martin (c) Gen. Tillerson (d) None of above

Ans: 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b
11. a 12. a 13. a 14. a

15. Vaishno Devi is located in
(a) Delhi (b) Brazil

16. In which period of Mughal emp...
(a) Babar (c) Humayun

17. Festival animal in the world
(a) Rabbit (b) Lion

18. Shah Jahan remained in confinement at Agra
(a) 7 (b) 8

19. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in the memory of
(a) Noor Jahan
(b) Gulbadan Begum

20. Double fault is associated with
(a) Tennis (b) Foot...

21. Who was the first Pakistani citizen to make...
(a) Nazar Muhammad
(b) Mukhtar Nazar

22. Which country won 2018 ... tournament
(a) Portugal (b) France

23. Which country won 2016 T-20 world cup
(a) Pakistan (b) India

24. Who was the first Pakistani cricketer to make 100...
(a) Mushtaq Ahmed
(b) Saif ...z Ahmed

25. Headquarter of ICAO is in
(a) London (b) New York

26. Who is the Chief of Islamic military alliance
(a) M. Tim Sulaiman (b) Riaz Sharma

27. E-Commerce stands for
(a) Easy Commerce
(c) Electrical Commerce

28. National people congress is the name of
(a) US legislature
(c) Cambodia Legislative

29. Polled borders
(a) Germany (b) Ukraine

30. Hanna Lake is near
(a) Quetta (b) Dadu

Ans: 15. a 16. c 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. a 21. b 22. a 23. a 24. b
25. c 26. a 27. b 28. c 29. a 30. a

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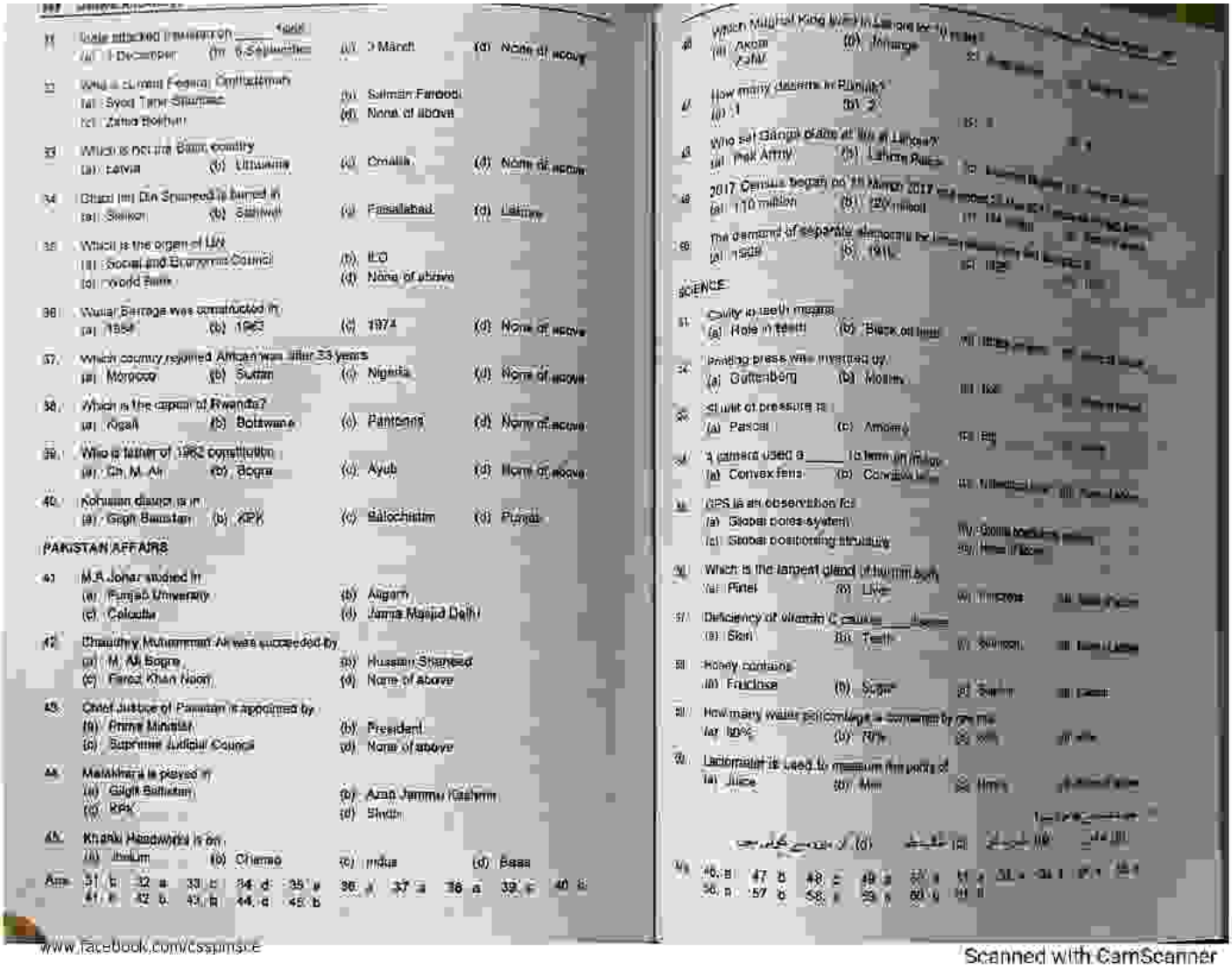

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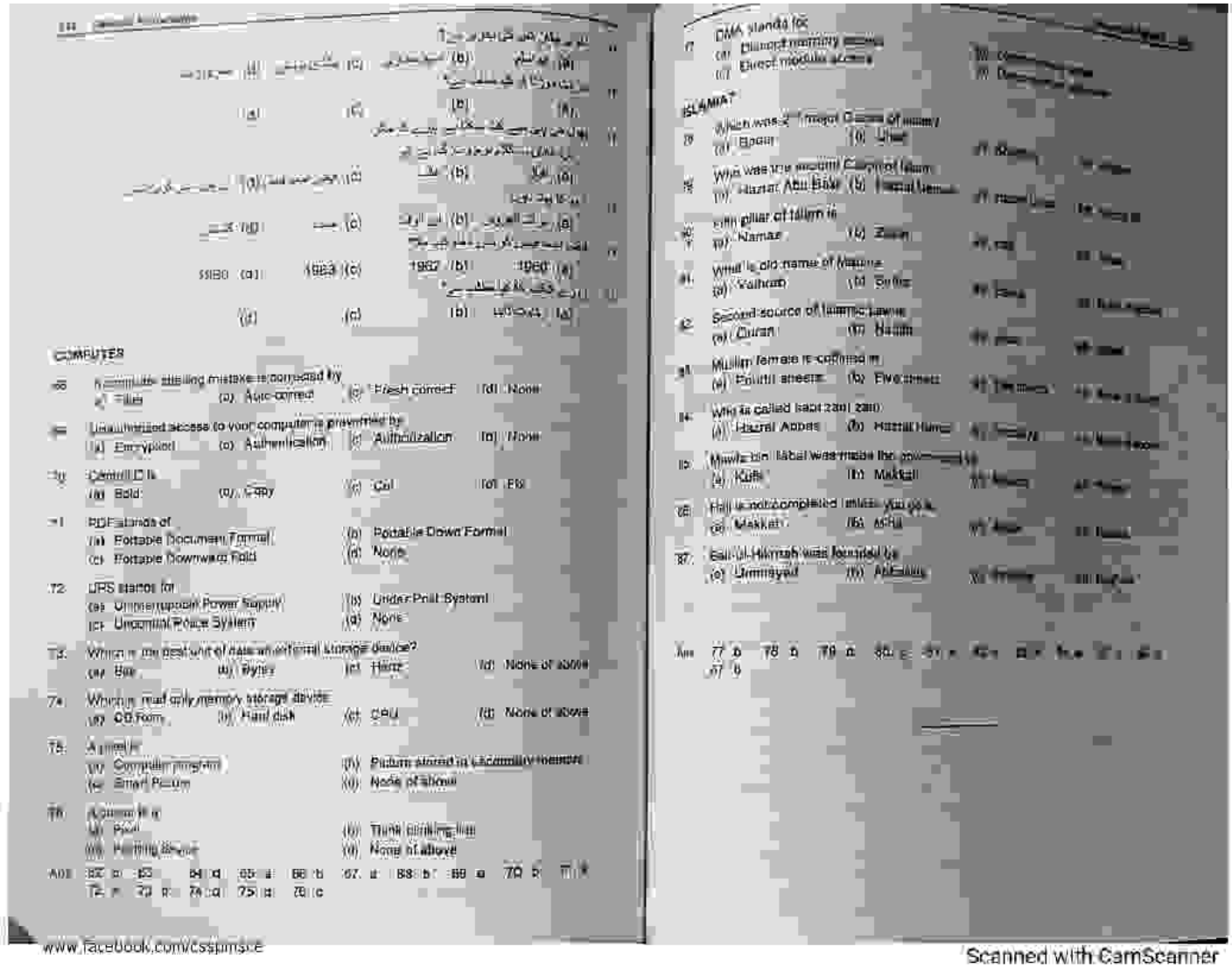

COMPUTER

68. A common spelling mistake is corrected by
(a) Files (b) Auto-correct (c) Fresh correct (d) None

69. Unauthorized access to your computer is prevented by
(a) Encryption (b) Authentication (c) Authorization (d) None

70. Ctrl+U is
(a) Bold (b) Copy (c) Cut (d) Fill

71. PDF stands for
(a) Portable Document Format (b) Portable Down Format
(c) Portable Downward Fold (d) None

72. UPS stands for
(a) Uninterruptable Power Supply (b) Under Print System
(c) Universal Police System (d) None

73. Which is the best unit of data in external storage device?
(a) Bit (b) Bytes (c) Hertz (d) None of above

74. Which is read only memory storage device
(a) CD Rom (b) Hard disk (c) CPU (d) None of above

75. A printer is
(a) Computer program (b) Picture stored in secondary memory
(c) Smart Picture (d) None of above

76. A mouse is a
(a) Pest (b) Think climbing tool
(c) Pointing device (d) None of above

ANS 62. a 63. 64. d 65. a 66. b 67. a 68. b 69. a 70. b 71. a
72. a 73. b 74. a 75. a 76. c

77. DMA stands for
(a) Direct memory access (b)
(c) Direct module access (d)

ISLAMIAT

78. Which was 2nd major Cause of islam?
(a) Badar (b) Uhad

79. Who was the second Caliph of Islam
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (b) Hazrat Umar

80. Fifth pillar of Islam is
(a) Namaz (b) Zakat

81. What is old name of Medina
(a) Yatherib (b) Sirbia

82. Second source of Islamic Laws is
(a) Quran (b) Hadith

83. Muslim female is commanded in
(a) Fourth ameer (b) Five times

84. Who is called Sadiq and Amin
(a) Hazrat Abbas (b) Hazrat Hamza

85. Mawlid-un-Nabi was made the [illegible]
(a) Kufa (b) Makkah

86. Hajj is not completed unless you go to
(a) Makkah (b) Mina

87. Bait-ul-Hikmah was founded by
(a) Ummayad (b) Abbasids

Ans 77. b 78. b 79. a 80. c 81. a 82. a 83. a 84. a 85. a 86. a
87. b

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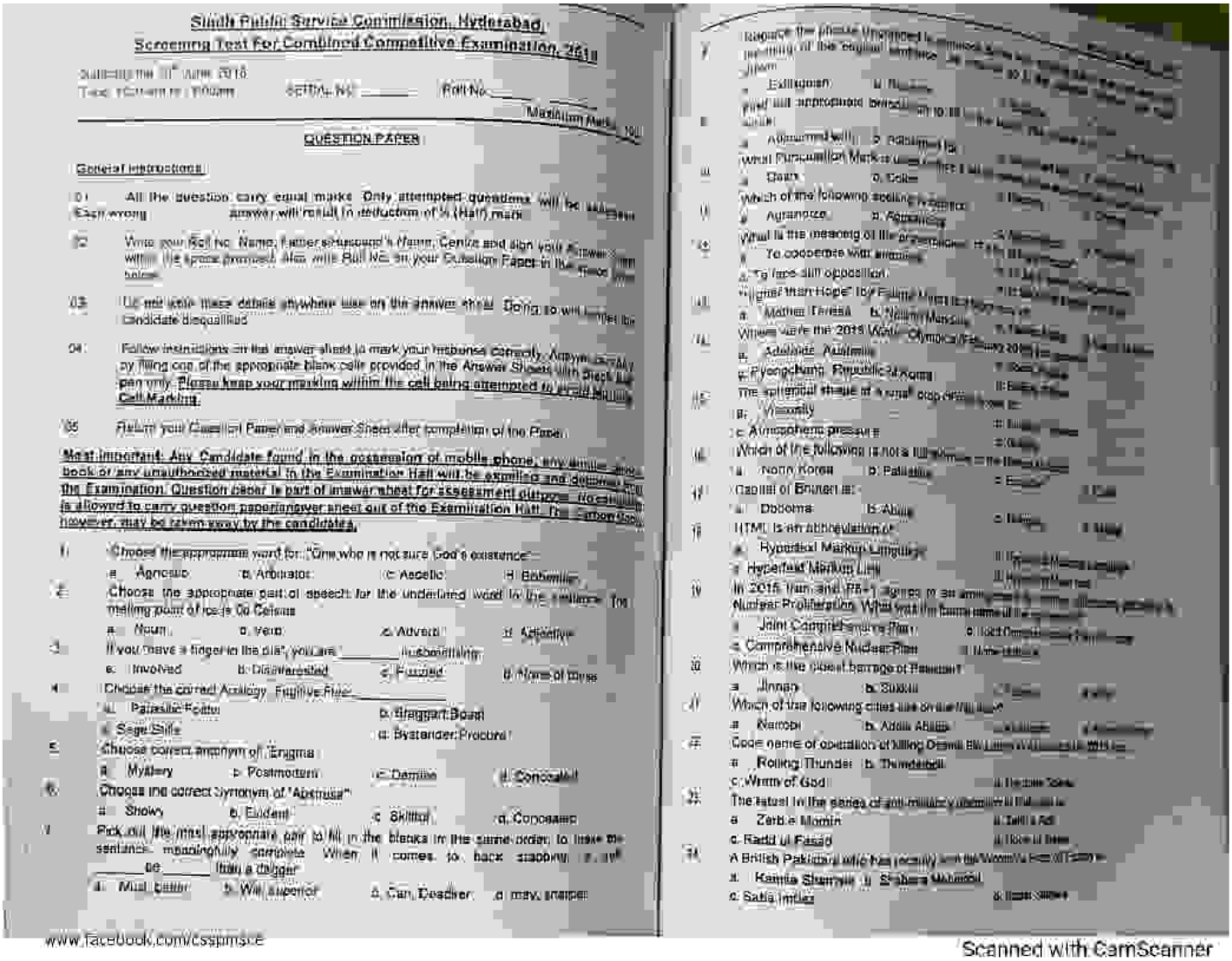

Sindh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad

Screening Test For Combined Competitive Examination, 2018

Saturday the 9th June 2018

Test (Current Affairs) Section No: _____ Roll No: _____

Maximum Marks: 100

QUESTION PAPER

General Instructions:

01: All the question carry equal marks. Only attempted questions will be assessed. Each wrong answer will result in reduction of ½ (Half) mark.

02: Write your Roll No, Name, Father's/Husband's Name, Centre and sign your Answer Sheet within the space provided. Also write Roll No. on your Question Paper in the space provided below.

03: Do not write these details anywhere else on the answer sheet. Doing so will lead to the Candidate disqualified.

04: Follow instructions on the answer sheet to mark your response correctly. Answer can be given by filling one of the appropriate black cells provided in the Answer Sheet with Black ball point pen only. Please keep your marking within the cell being attempted to avoid wrong Cell Marking.

05: Return your Question Paper and Answer Sheet after completion of the Paper.

Most important: Any Candidate found in the possession of mobile phone, any similar device, book or any unauthorized material in the Examination Hall will be expelled and debarred from the Examination. Question paper is part of answer sheet for assessment purpose. No candidate is allowed to carry question paper/answer sheet out of the Examination Hall. The carbon copy, however, may be taken away by the candidates.

1. Choose the appropriate word for: "One who is not sure God's existence"
a. Agnostic b. Arbitrator c. Ascetic d. Bohemian

2. Choose the appropriate part of speech for the underlined word in the sentence: The melting point of ice is 0o Celsius
a. Noun b. Verb c. Adverb d. Adjective

3. If you have a finger in the pie, you are _____ in something.
a. Involved b. Disinterested c. Focused d. None of these

4. Choose the correct Analogy: Fugitive: Flee: _____
a. Parasite: Fodder b. Braggart: Boast
c. Sage: Strife d. Bystander: Procure

5. Choose correct anonym of 'Enigma'
a. Mystery b. Postmortem c. Demise d. Concealed

6. Choose the correct Synonym of 'Abstruse'
a. Showy b. Evident c. Skillful d. Concealed

7. Pick out the most appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order, to make the sentence meaningfully complete. When it comes to back stabbing, a girl _____ be _____ than a dagger.
a. Must better b. Will superior c. Can, Deadlier d. may, sharper

Rearrange the phrase underlined to form a meaningful sentence:
a. Extinguish b. Rumble

Fill in the appropriate blank:
a. Abhorred b. Published

What Punctuation Mark is used
a. Dash b. Colon

Which of the following spelling is correct:
a. Aggrandize b. Aggrandize

What is the meaning of the expression:
a. To cooperate with enemies
b. To face stiff opposition

"Higher than Hope" by Fatima
a. Mother Teresa b. Nelson Mandela

Where were the 2018 World Olympics held?
a. Adelaide, Australia
b. PyeongChang, Republic of Korea

The spherical shape of a small drop of water is due to its:
a. Viscosity
b. Atmospheric pressure

Which of the following is not a full member of the United Nations?
a. North Korea b. Palestine

Capital of Brunei is:
a. Dodoma b. Abuja

HTML is an abbreviation of:
a. Hyperlink Markup Language
b. Hyperlink Markup Link

In 2015 Iran and P5+1 agreed on an arrangement called Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) to curb Nuclear Proliferation. What was it in lieu of?
a. Joint Comprehensive Peace Plan b. Joint Comprehensive Plan
c. Comprehensive Nuclear Plan

Which is the oldest barrage of Pakistan?
a. Jinnah b. Sukkur

Which of the following cities lies on the Nile River?
a. Nairobi b. Addis Ababa

Code name of operation of killing Osama Bin Laden was associated with:
a. Rolling Thunder b. Thunderbolt
c. Wrath of God

The fatwa in the series of anti-military manifestos is:
a. Zarb e Momin
c. Radd ul Fasad

A British Pakistani who has recently won the Women's Hockey World Cup is:
a. Kamila Shamsie b. Shabana Mahmood
c. Sana Imtiaz

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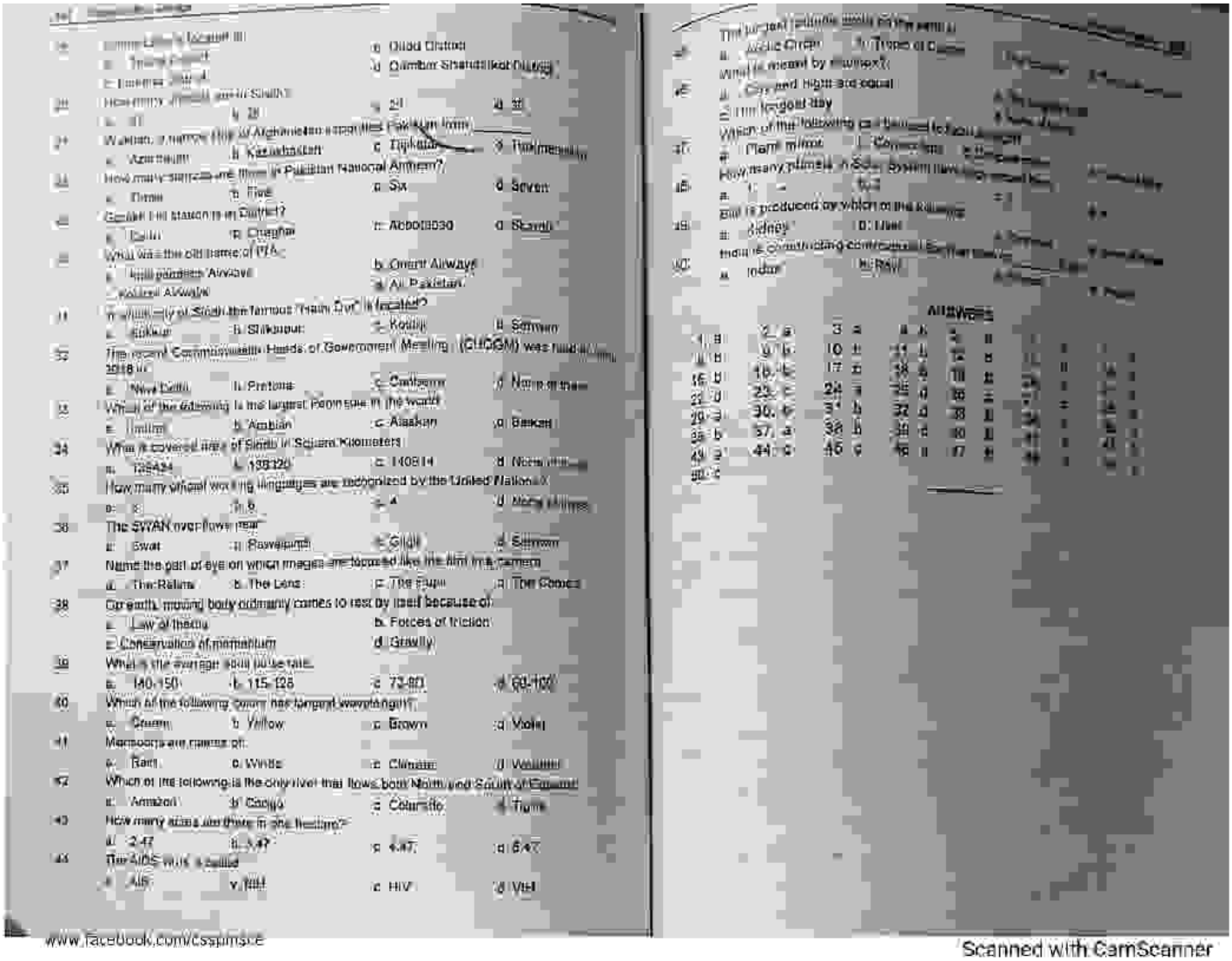

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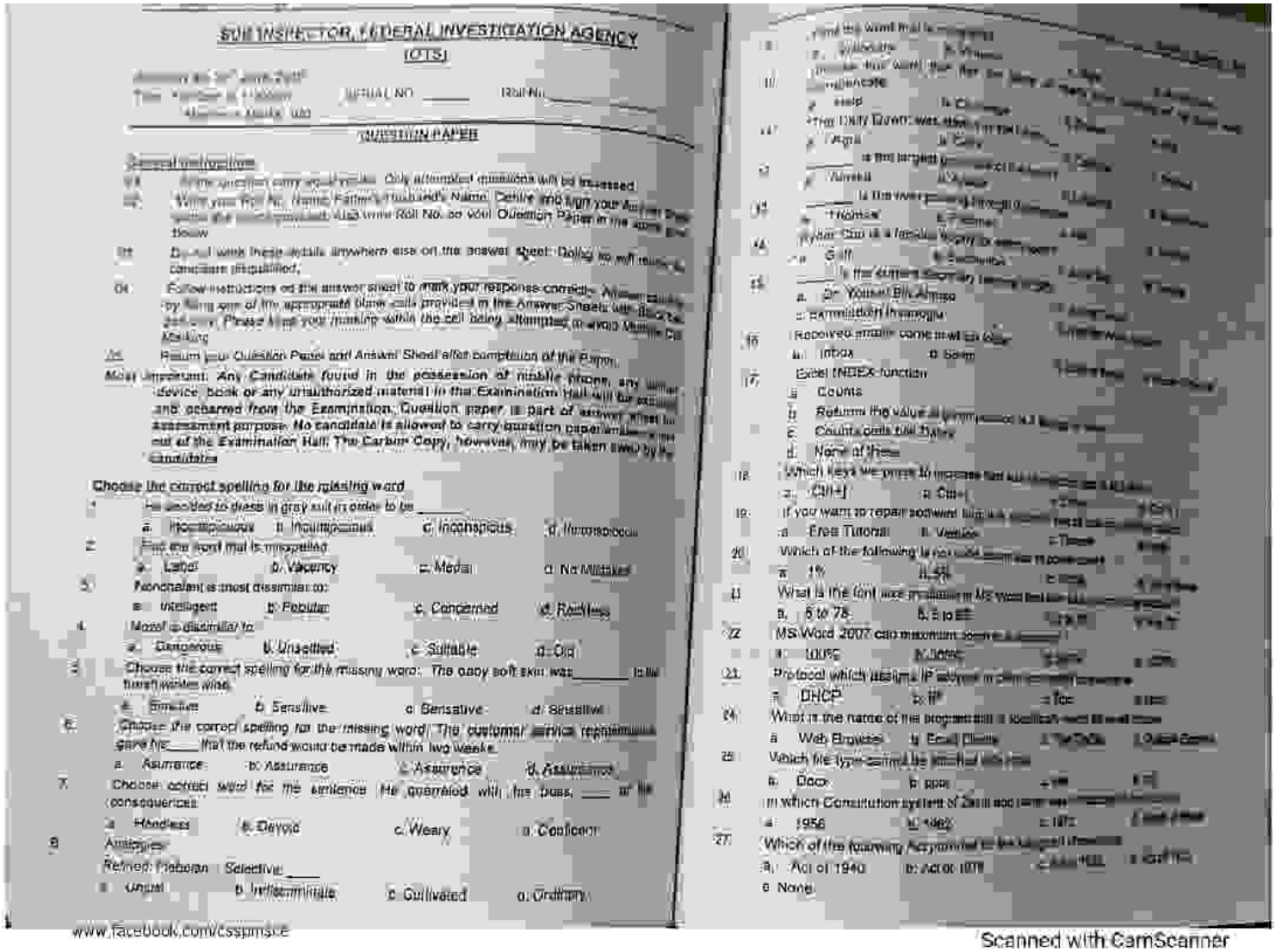

SUB INSPECTOR, FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY

(OTS)

SERIAL NO _____ Roll No _____

QUESTION PAPER

General Instructions:

i) All the questions carry equal marks. Only attempted questions will be assessed.

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Choose the correct spelling for the missing word

1. He decided to dress in grey suit in order to be _____
   a. Inconspicuous b. Inauspicious c. Inconspicus d. Inconspicous
2. Find the word that is misspelled
   a. Label b. Vacancy c. Medal d. No Mistake
3. Fanciful is most dissimilar to:
   a. Intelligent b. Popular c. Concerned d. Reckless
4. Moral is dissimilar to
   a. Dangerous b. Unsettled c. Suitable d. Old
5. Choose the correct spelling for the missing word: The baby soft skin was_____ to the finest wrinkle wise.
   a. Sensitive b. Sensitive c. Sensative d. Sensitive
6. Choose the correct spelling for the missing word: The customer service representative gave his_____ that the refund would be made within two weeks.
   a. Assurance b. Assurance c. Assurence d. Assurrance
7. Choose correct word for the sentence He quarreled with his boss, ____ of its consequences
   a. Heedless b. Devoid c. Weary d. Confident
8. Antonyms:
   Refined: Reborn Selective: ____
   a. Unpolished b. Indiscriminate c. Cultivated d. Ordinary

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9. Find the word that is misspelled
   a. Welcome b. Wisdom
10. Choose the word that has the same meaning as the given word
    a. Help b. Change
11. The Daily Dawn was ____ in 1941
    a. Began b. Start
12. Is the largest ____ in the world
    a. Animal b. Deer
13. Is the world's ____ through the ____
    a. Promise b. Sense
14. Pervez Musharraf is a famous ____ of Pakistan
    a. Golf b. Cricket
15. Is the current Governor of Sindh ____
    a. Dr. Yousuf Bin Ahmed
    b. Kamaluddin Hussain
16. Received emails come in the ____
    a. Inbox b. Sent
17. Excel INDEX function
    a. Counts
    b. Returns the value of a ____
    c. Counts cells that ____
    d. None of these
18. Which keys we press to increase font size in Word
    a. Ctrl+] b. Ctrl+
19. If you want to repair software like a ____
    a. Free Tutorial b. Version
20. Which of the following is not ____
    a. 1% b. 4%
21. What is the font size ____ in MS word
    a. 5 to 75 b. 5 to 85
22. MS Word 2007 can maximum ____
    a. 100% b. 200%
23. Protocol which assigns IP address ____
    a. DHCP b. IP
24. What is the name of the program ____
    a. Web Browser b. Excel Sheets
25. Which file type cannot be ____
    a. Docx b. ppsx
26. In which Constitution system of Zakat ____
    a. 1956 b. 1962
27. Which of the following ____
    a. Act of 1940 b. Act of 1978
    c. None

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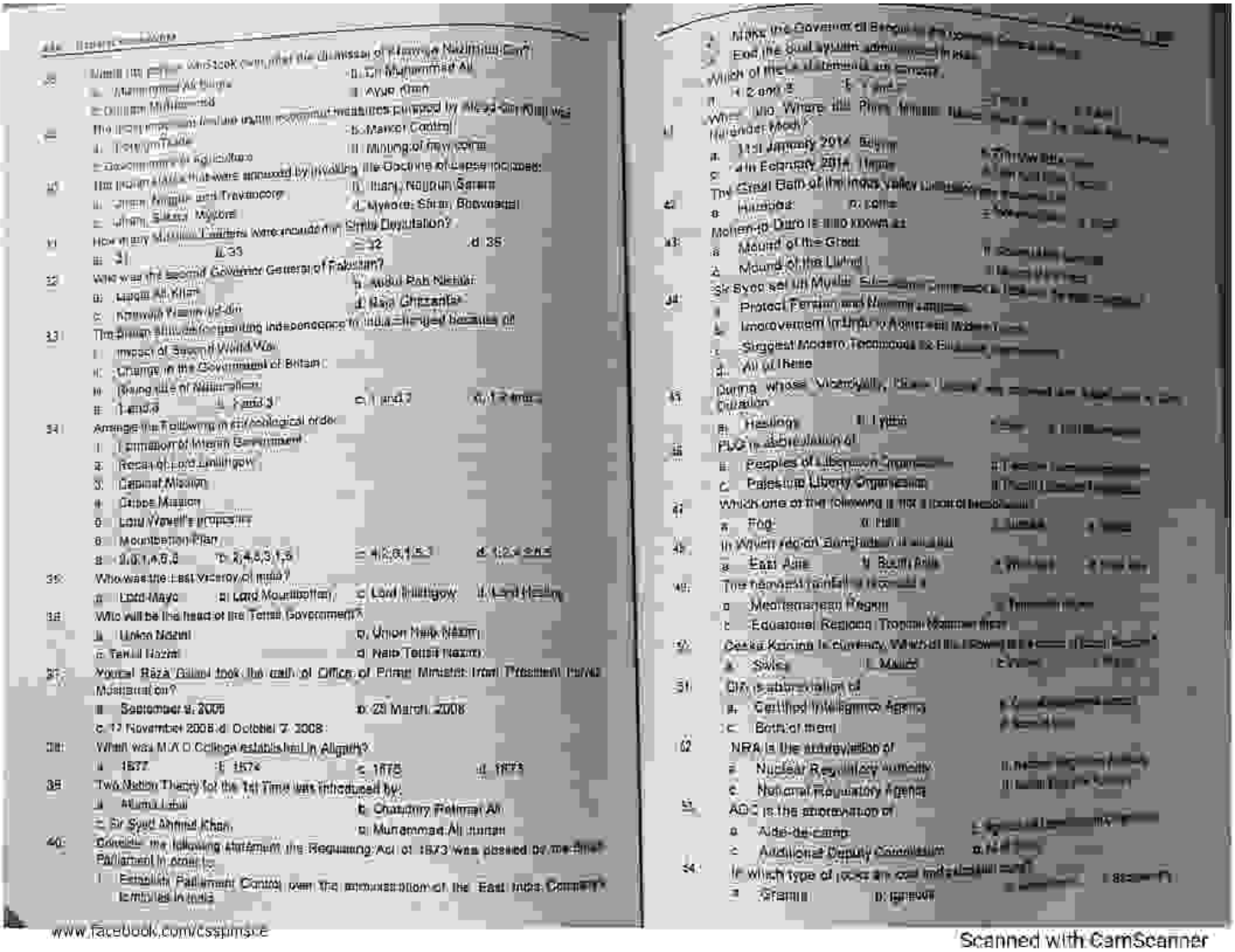

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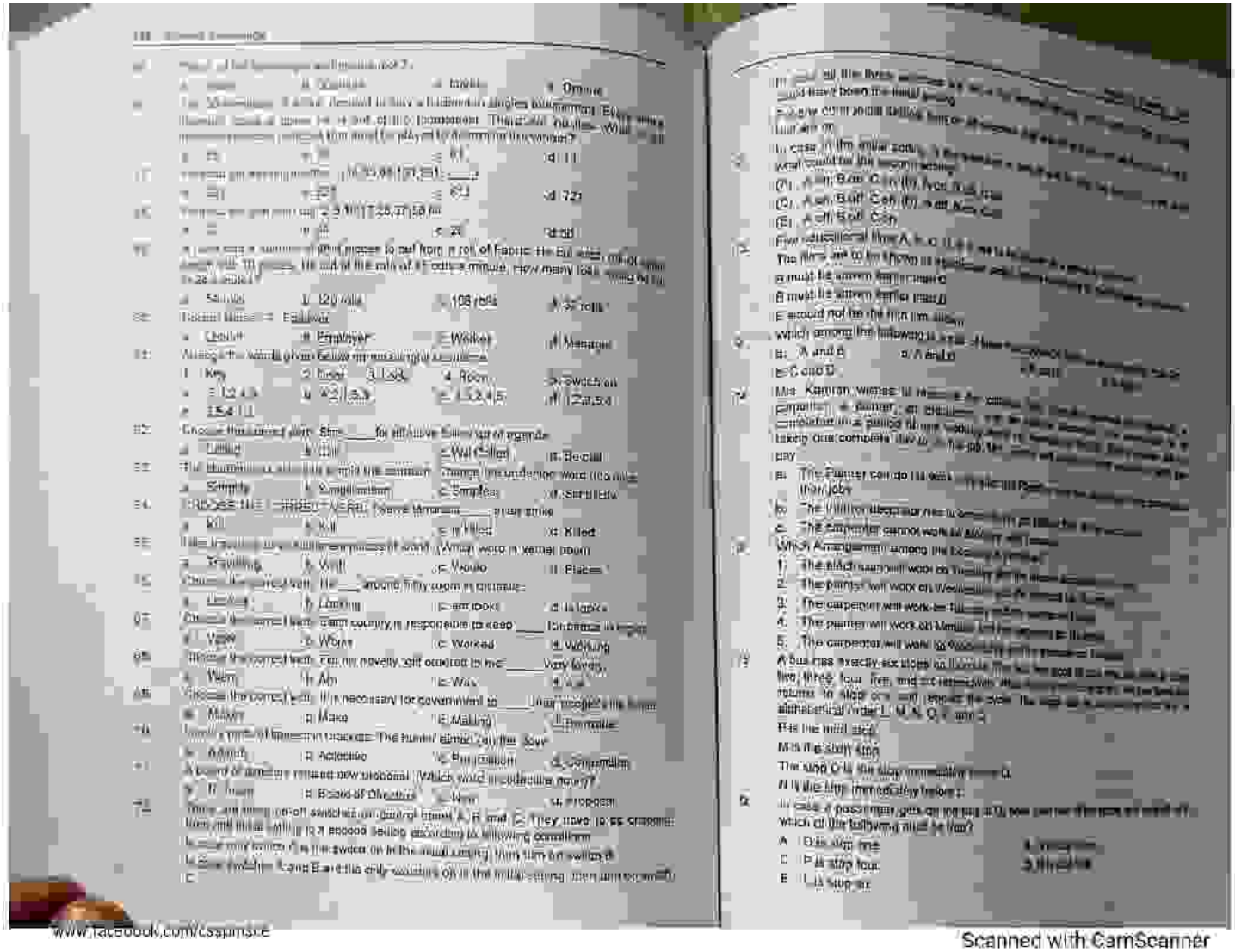

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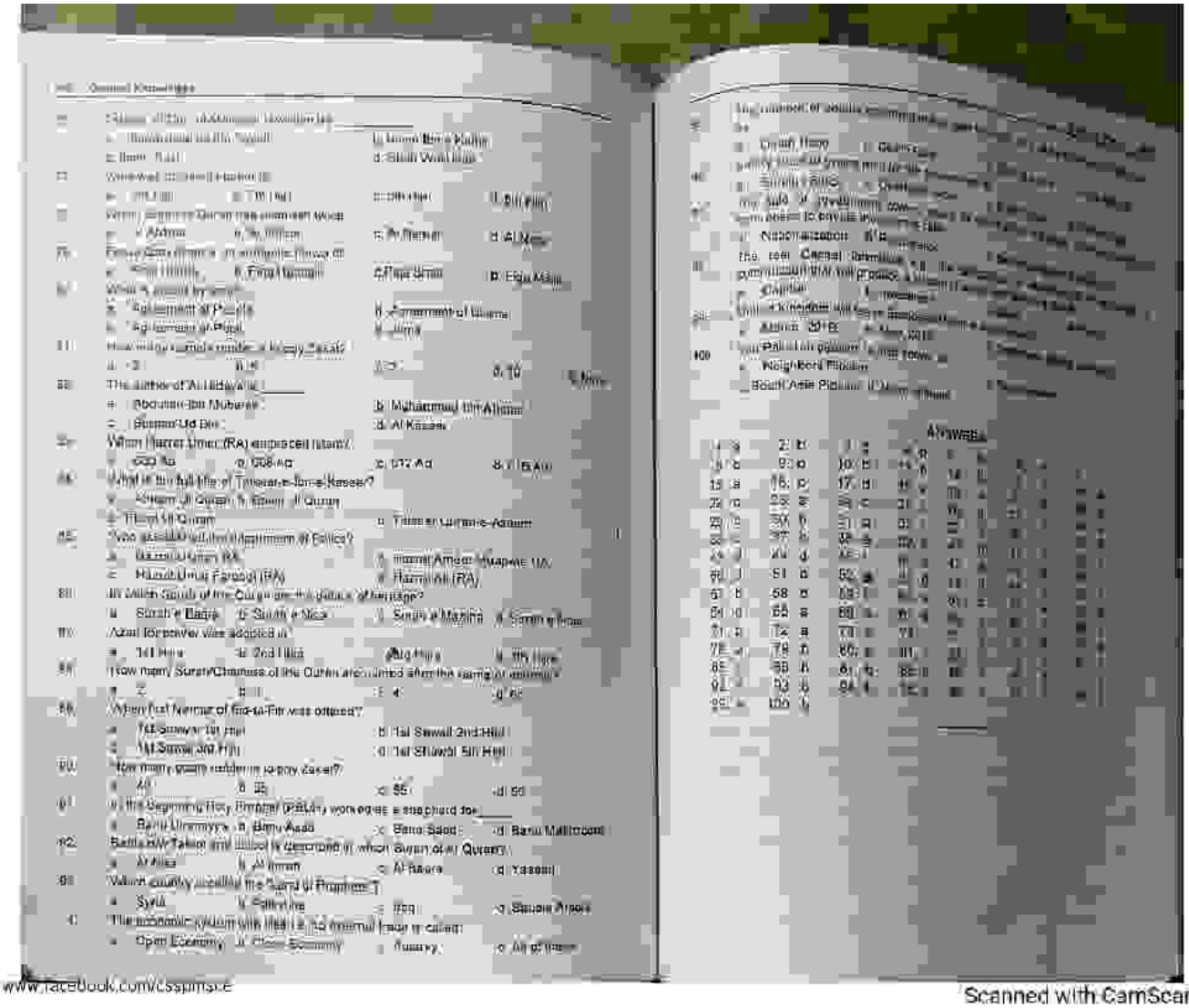

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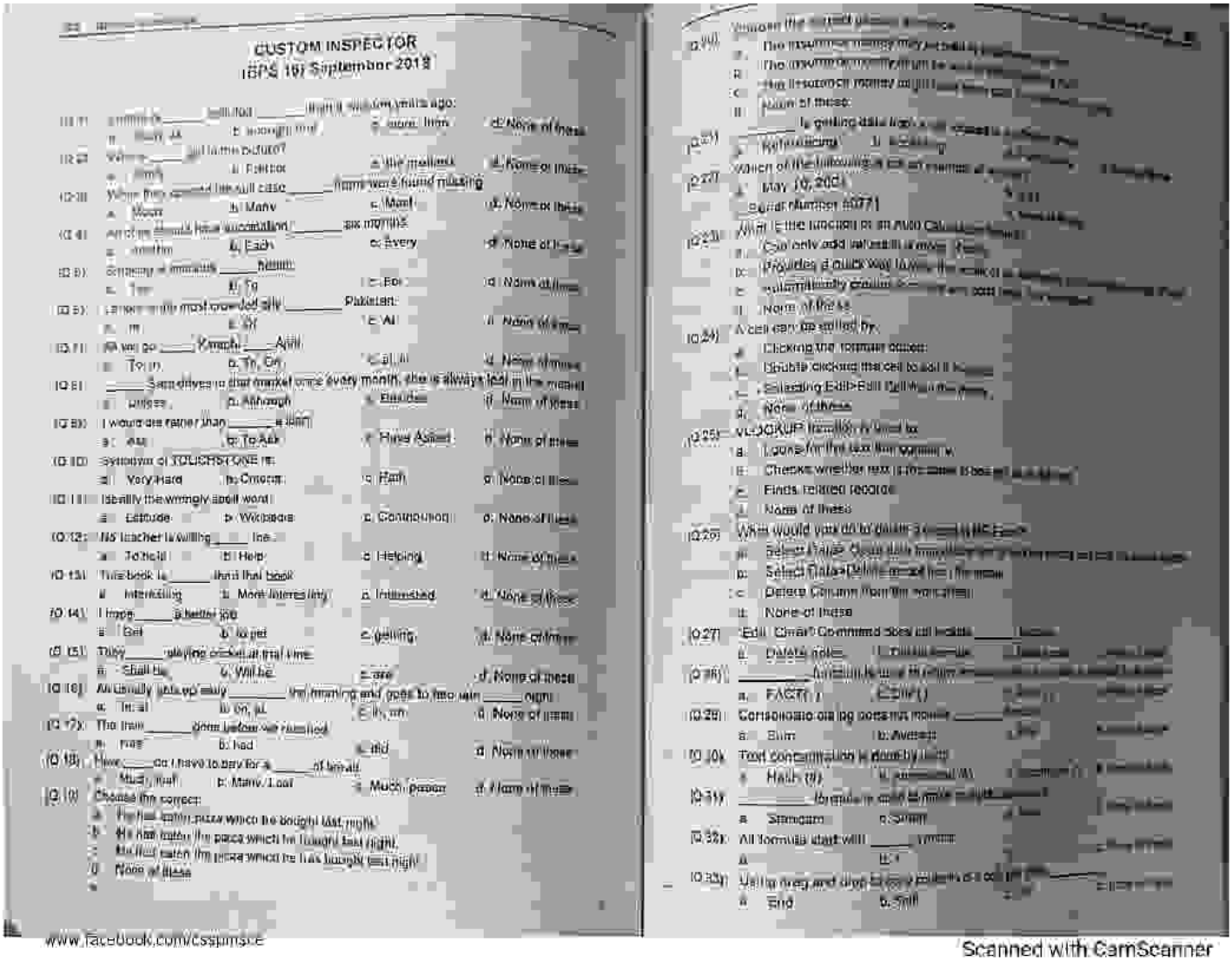

CUSTOM INSPECTOR
ISPS 167 September 2018

(Q 1) _____ milk did _____ buy _____ two weeks ago?
a. How much b. How many c. How many litres d. None of these

(Q 2) Where _____ is the bottle?
a. Pen b. Pencil c. the mallard d. None of these

(Q 3) Where _____ the police will case _____ items were found missing
a. Room b. Many c. Most d. None of these

(Q 4) An office _____ have accountant _____ six months
a. months b. Each c. Every d. None of these

(Q 5) Company _____ minimum _____ hours
a. Two b. To c. For d. None of these

(Q 6) Lahore is the most crowded city _____ Pakistan.
a. In b. Of c. At d. None of these

(Q 7) We go _____ Karachi _____ April
a. To in b. To, On c. at, in d. None of these

(Q 8) _____ Sana drives to that market once every month, she is always lost in the market
a. Unless b. Although c. Besides d. None of these

(Q 9) I would die rather than _____ a lion
a. Ask b. To Ask c. Have Asked d. None of these

(Q 10) Synonym of TOUCHSTONE is:
a. Very Hard b. Criteria c. Rich d. None of these

(Q 11) Identify the wrongly spelt word
a. Latitude b. Wikipedia c. Continuation d. None of these

(Q 12) MS teacher is willing _____ me.
a. To help b. Help c. Helping d. None of these

(Q 13) This book is _____ than that book
a. Interesting b. More interesting c. Interested d. None of these

(Q 14) I hope _____ a better job
a. Get b. to get c. getting d. None of these

(Q 15) They _____ playing cricket at this time
a. Shall be b. Will be c. are d. None of these

(Q 16) Aristotle was very _____ the meaning and goes to the rain _____ night
a. In at b. on, at c. in, on d. None of these

(Q 17) The train _____ gone before we reached
a. Has b. had c. did d. None of these

(Q 18) Have _____ to pay for a _____ of bread
a. Much, loaf b. Many, Loaf c. Much, piece d. None of these

(Q. 19) Choose the correct:
a. The last eaten pizza which he bought last night
b. He has eaten the pizza which he bought last night
c. He last eaten the pizza which he has bought last night
d. None of these

(Q 20) Which the correct option is:
a. The maximum memory may not be
b. The maximum memory may be
c. The maximum memory may not
d. None of these

(Q 21) _____ is getting data from a user
a. Information b. Data

(Q 22) Which of the following is an example of
a. May 10, 2021
b. [illegible] Number 1077]

(Q 23) What is the function of an Auto Calculate
a. Can only add values in a row
b. Provides a quick way to view the sum of
c. Automatically creates
d. None of the

(Q 24) A cell can be edited by:
a. Clicking the formula option
b. Double clicking inside to edit it
c. Selecting Edit>Edit Cell
d. None of these

(Q 25) VLOOKUP function is used to
a. Looks for the last like options
b. Checks whether text is the same
c. Finds related records
d. None of these

(Q 26) What would you do to delete a
a. Select Home>Delete
b. Select Data>Delete
c. Delete Column from the menu
d. None of these

(Q 27) Edit Clear Command does not include _____ option
a. Delete note b. Clear formats c. Delete d. None of these

(Q 28) _____ function is a
a. FACT( ) b. =Fact( )

(Q 29) Consolidate dialog box is not found in _____
a. Sum b. Average

(Q 30) Text concatenation is done by using
a. Hash (#) b. [illegible]

(Q 31) _____ formula is used to find the right
a. Strlength b. Strlen

(Q 32) All formula start with _____ symbol
a. =

(Q 33) Using drag and drop to copy values is called
a. End b. Shift

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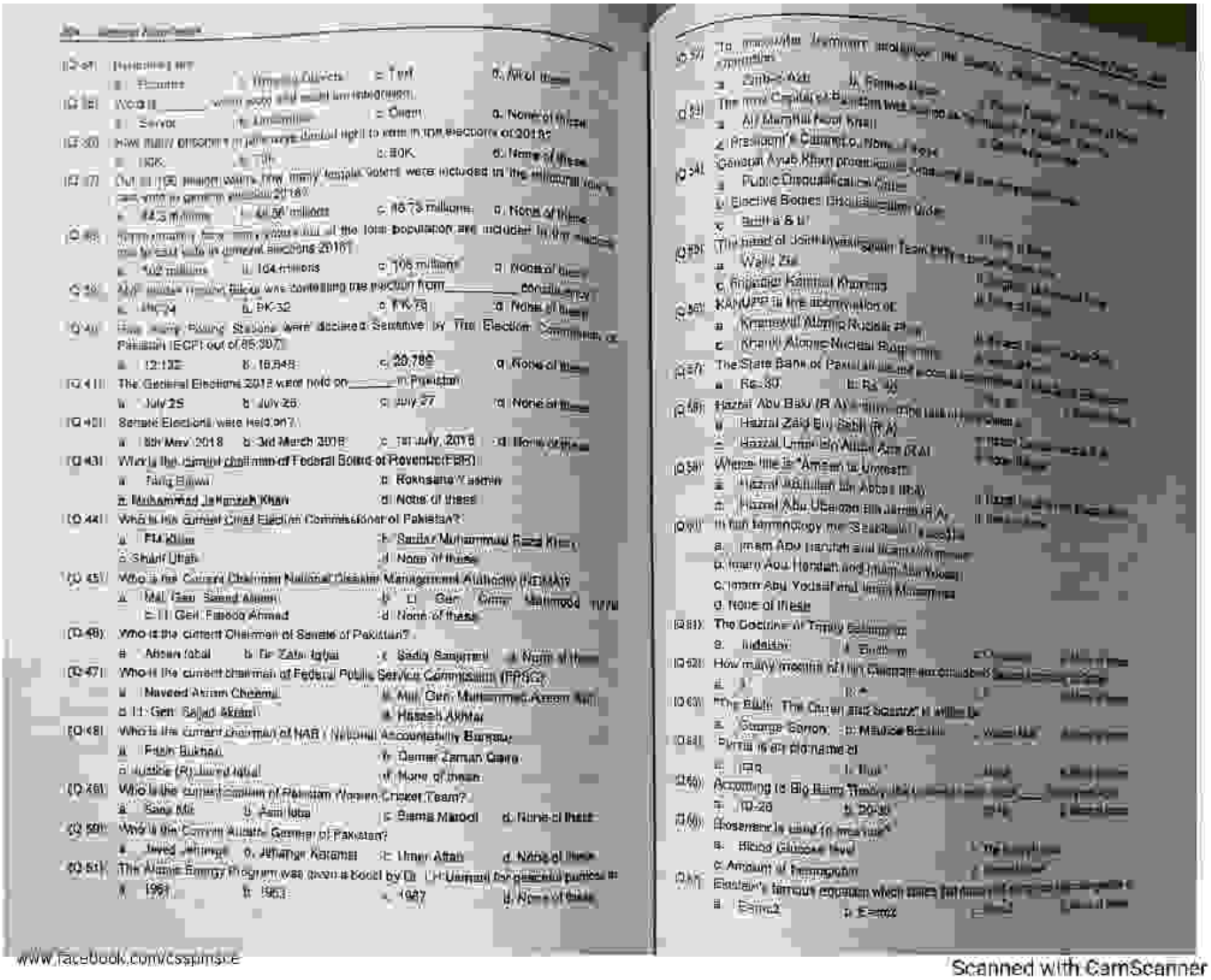

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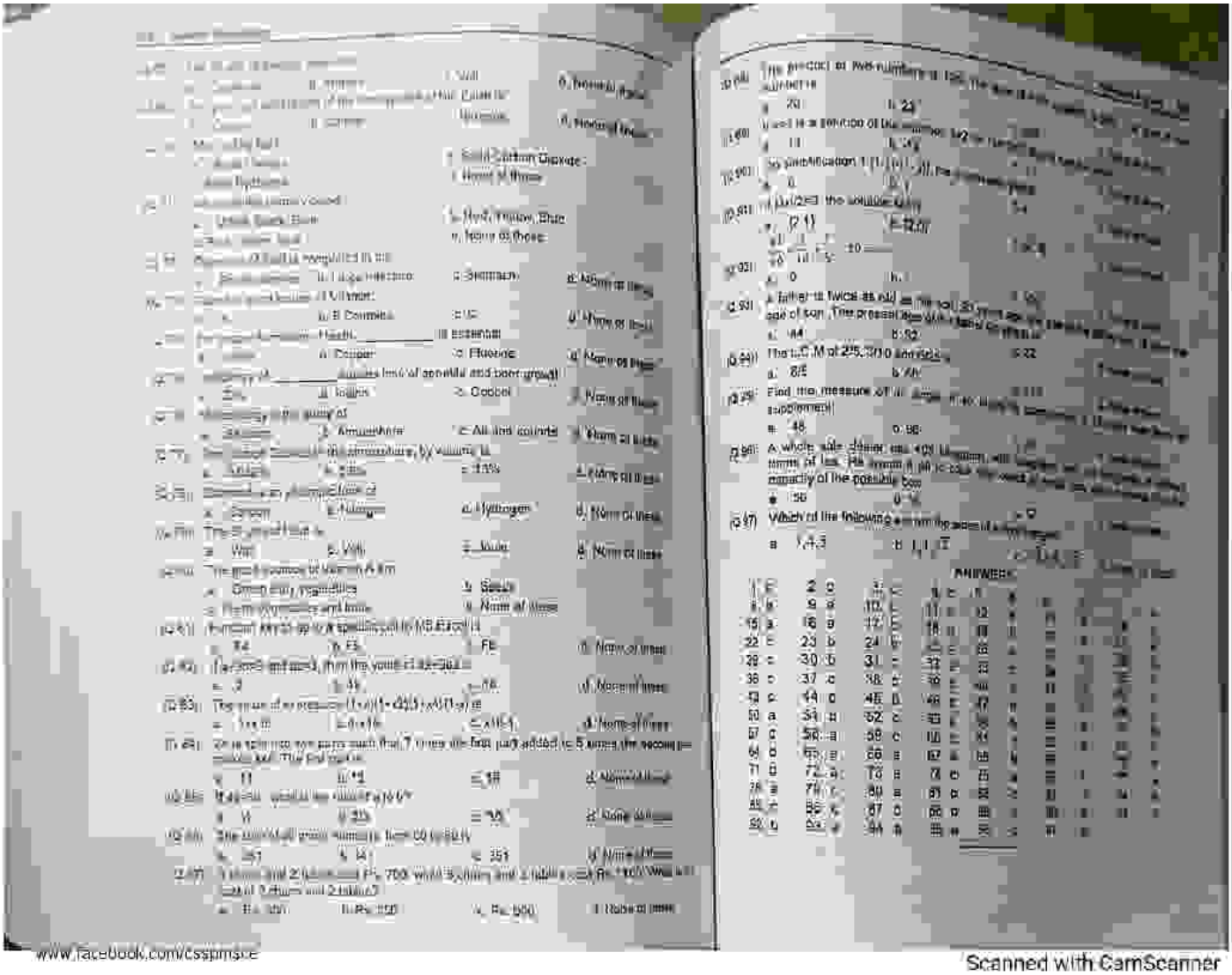

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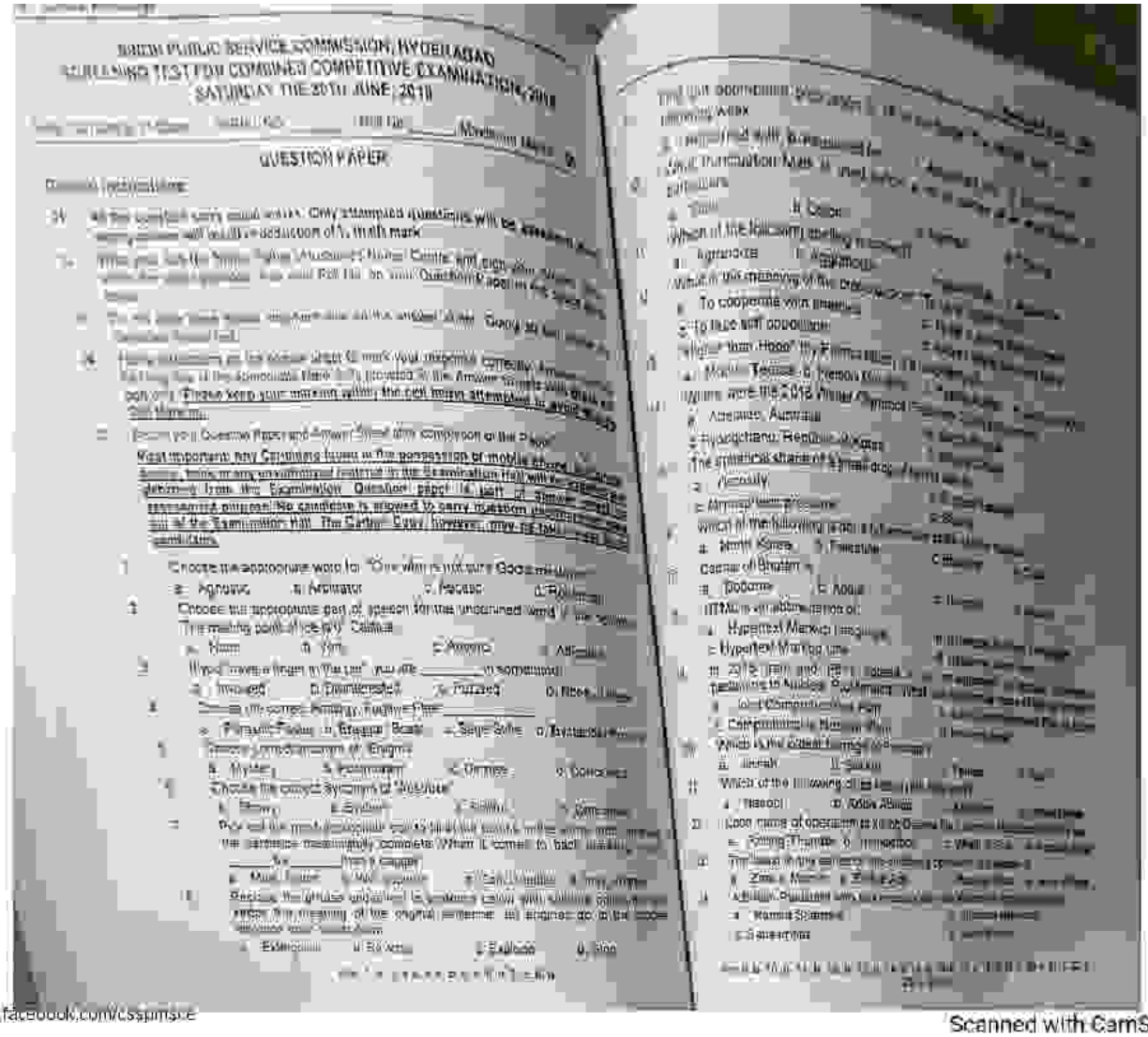

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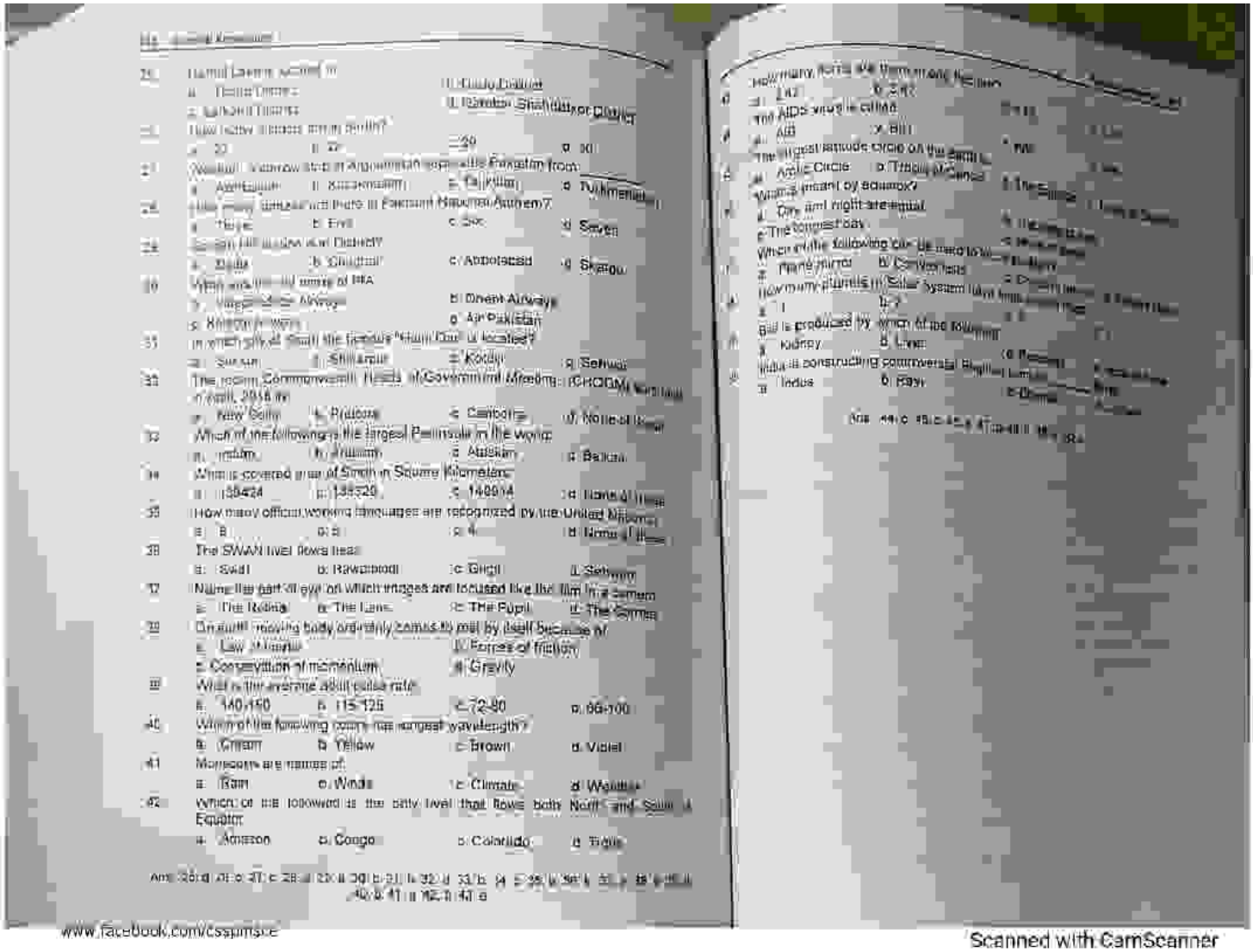

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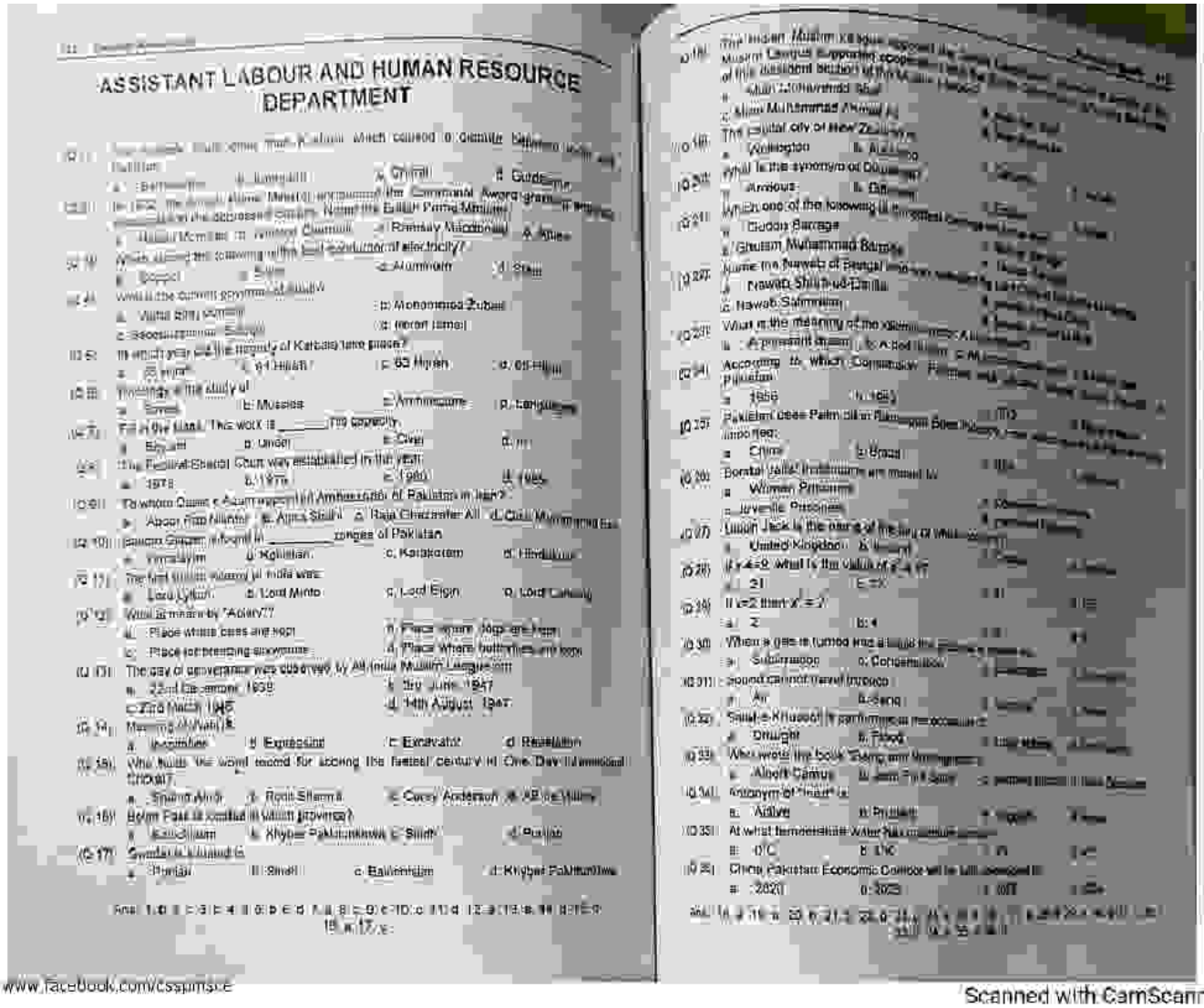

ASSISTANT LABOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT

Ans: 1.d 2.c 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.c 10.c 11.d 12.a 13.a 14.a 15.a 16.b 17.c

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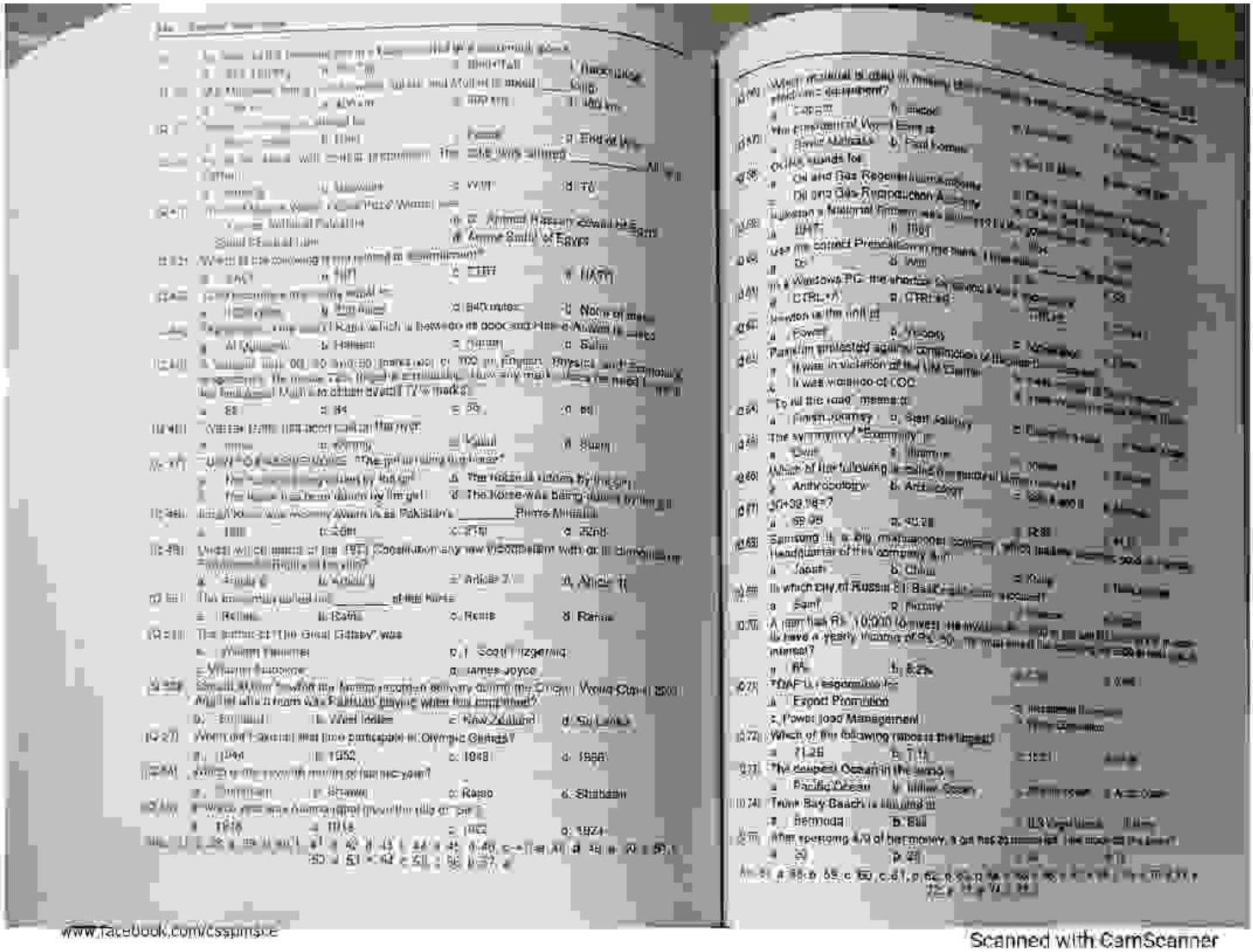

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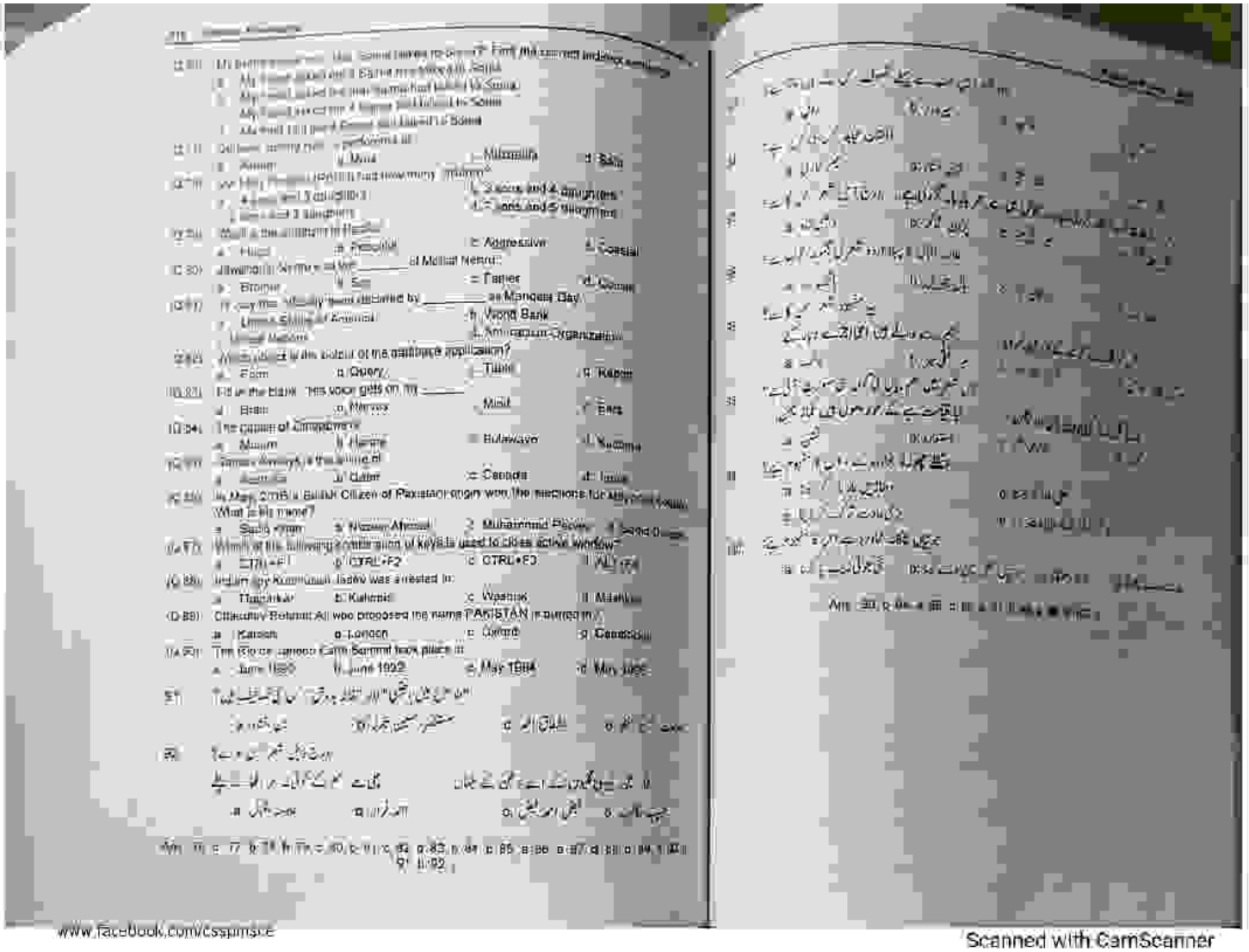

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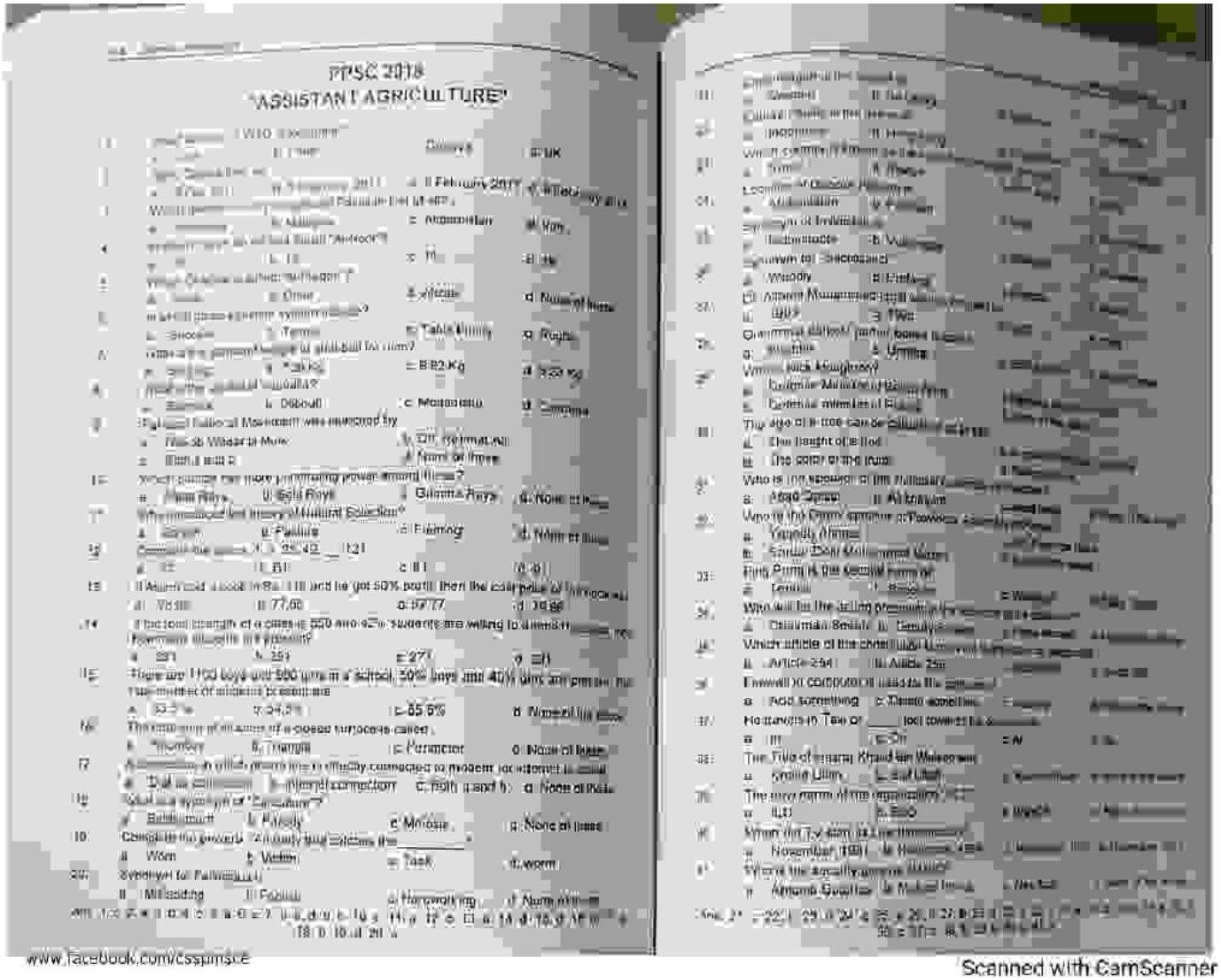

PPSC 2018

"ASSISTANT AGRICULTURE"

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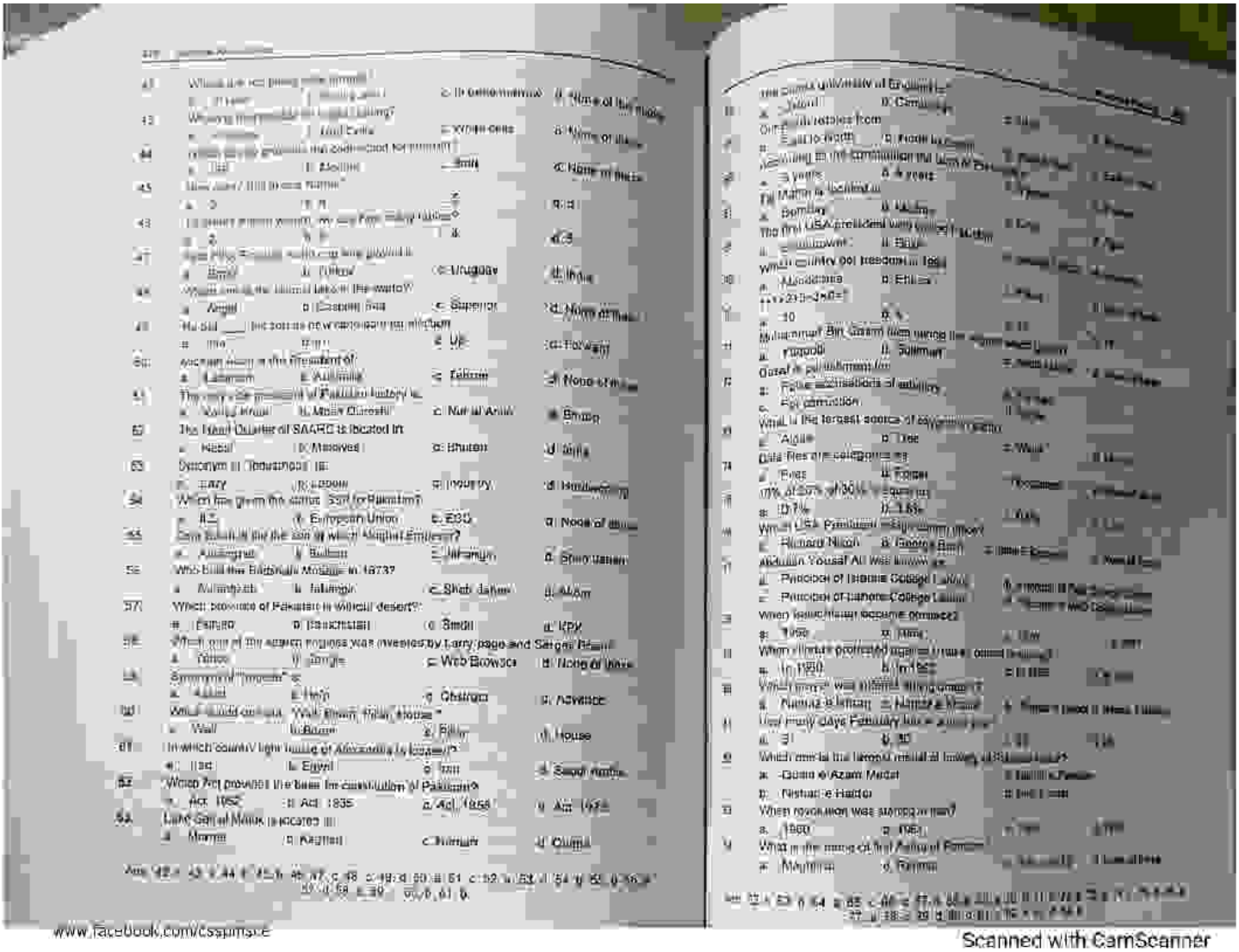

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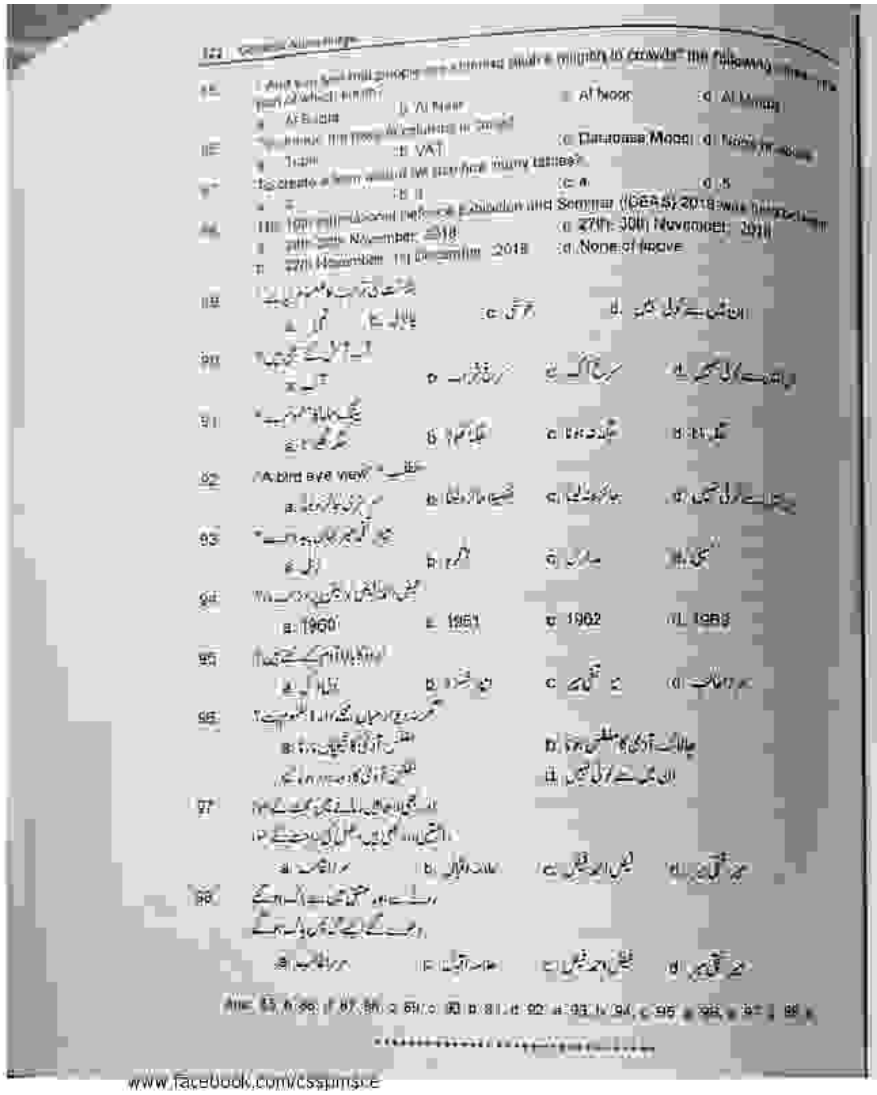
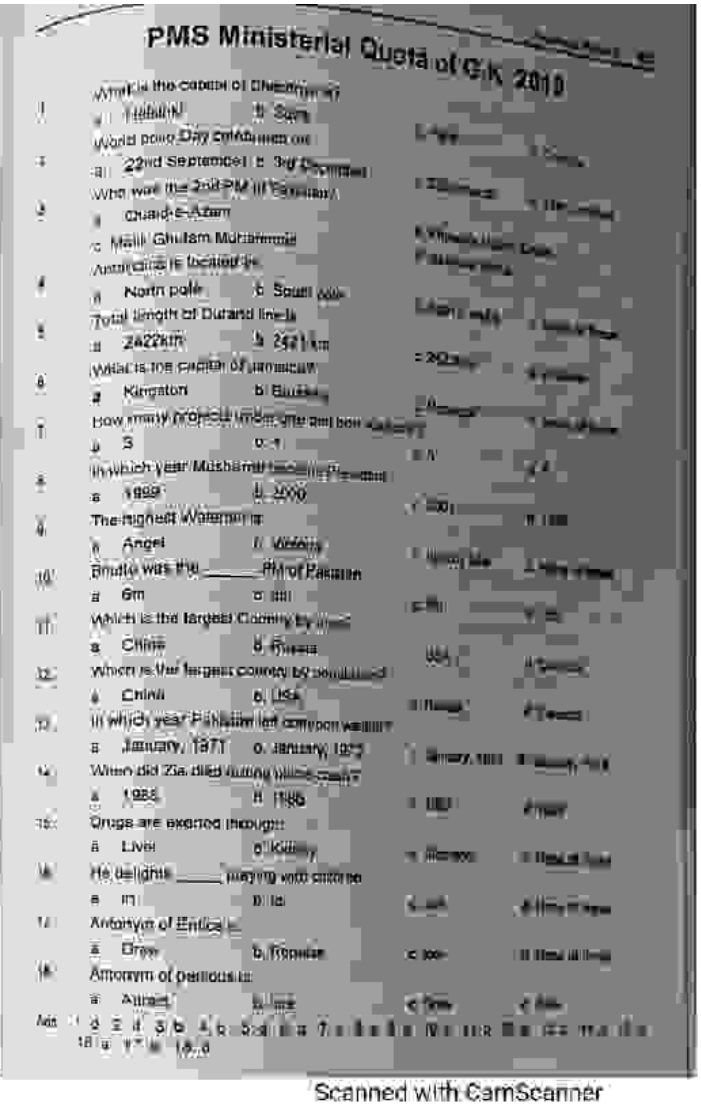


PMS Ministerial Quota of CSK 2018



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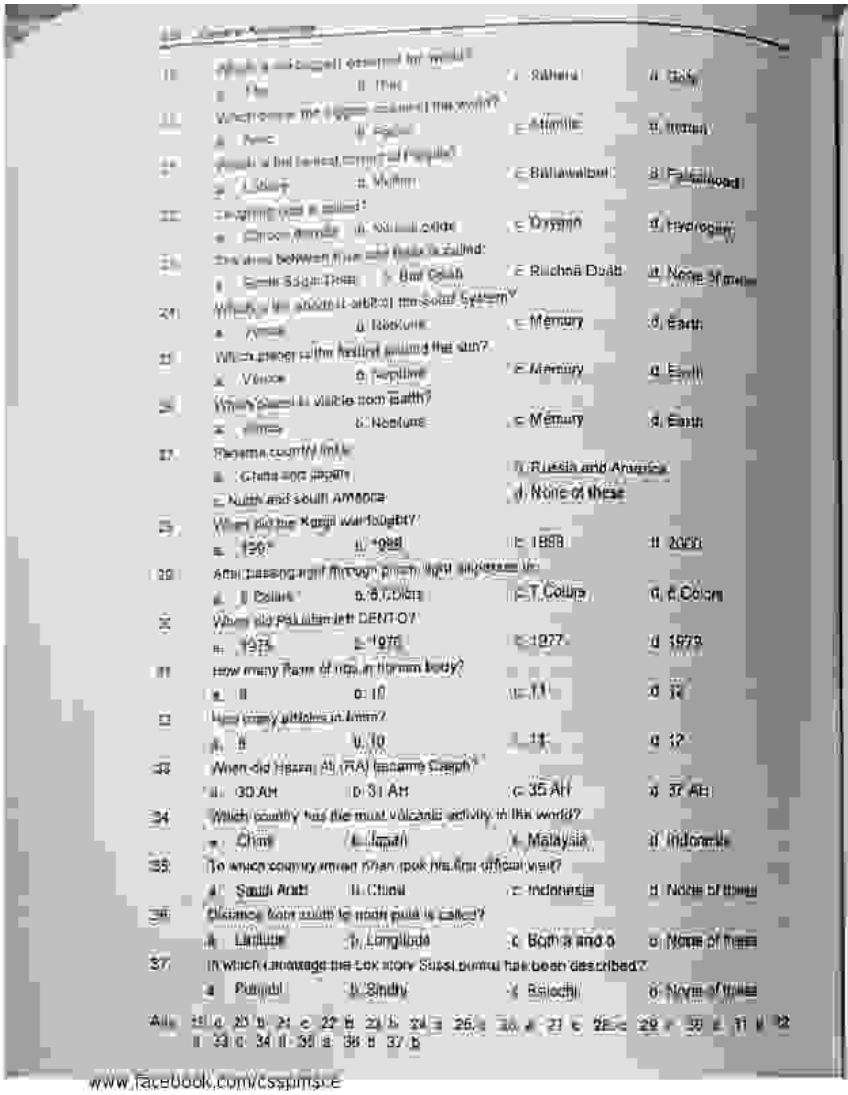

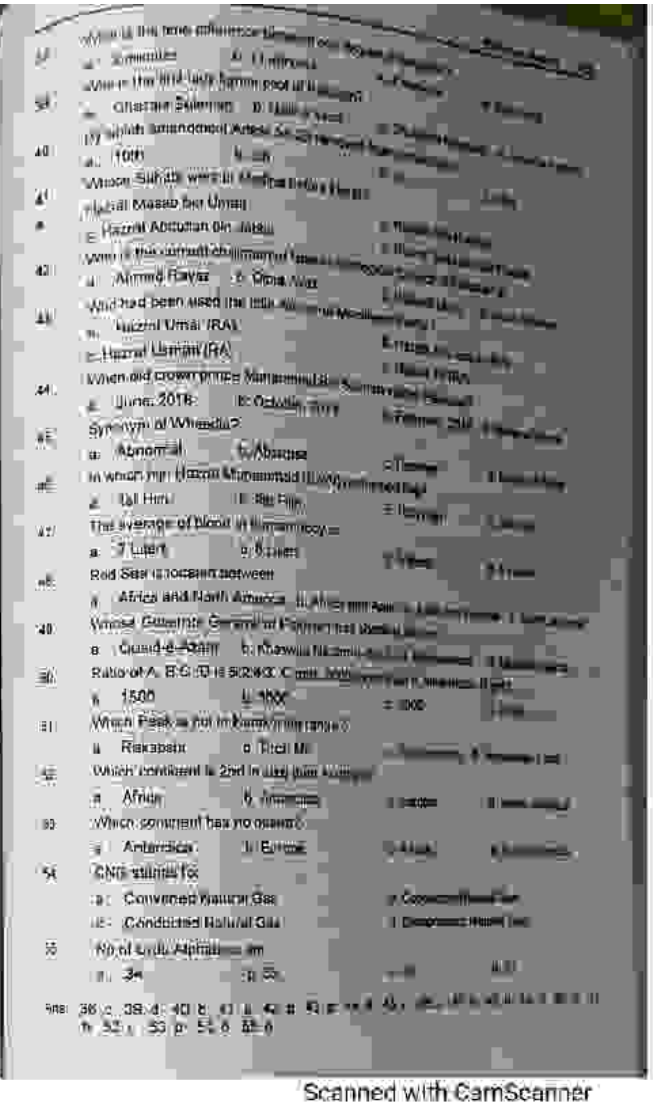

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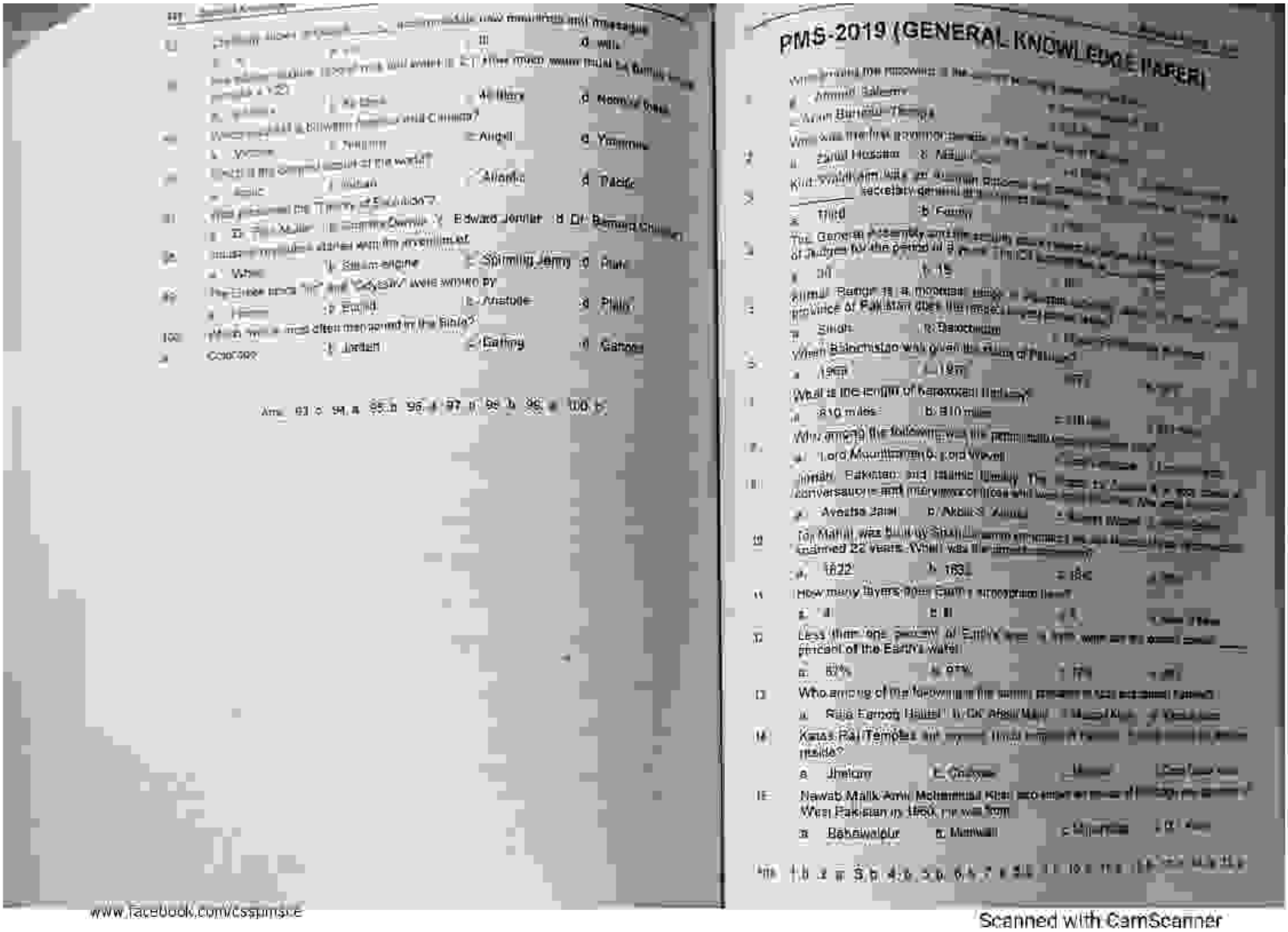

PMS-2019 (GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER)

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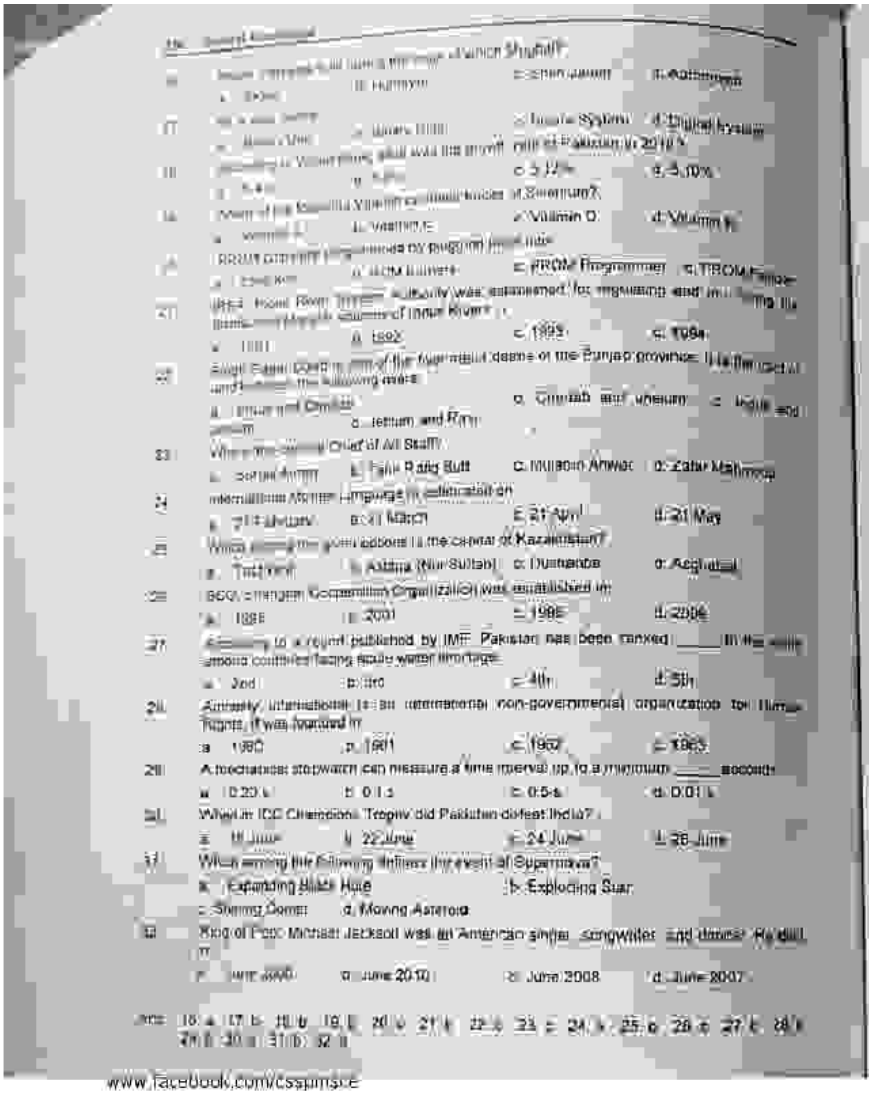

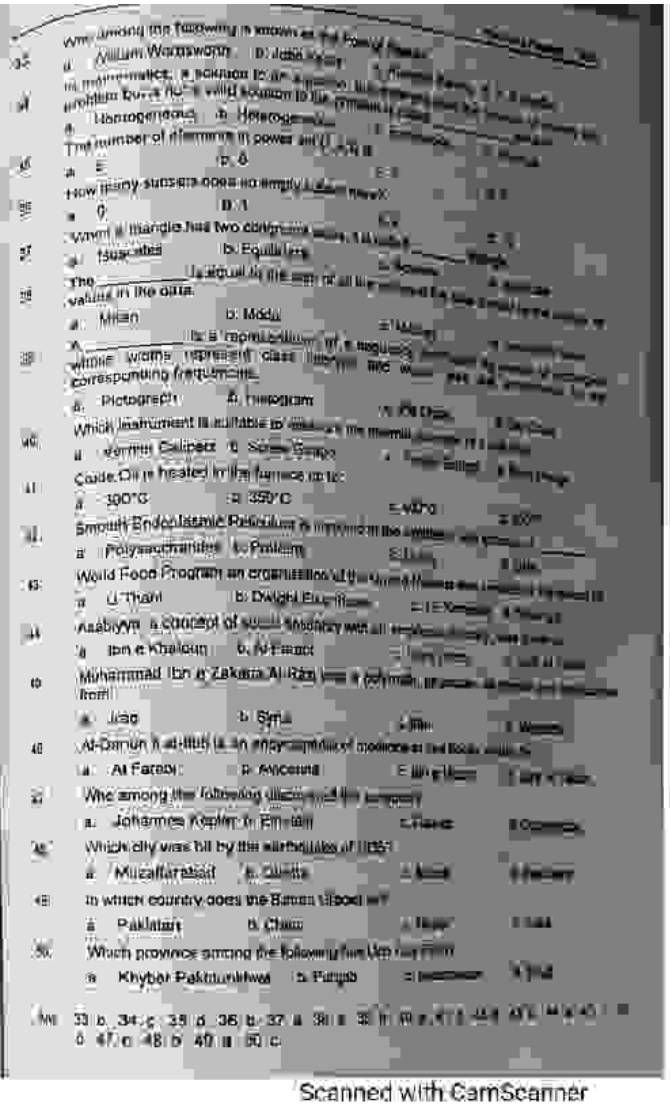

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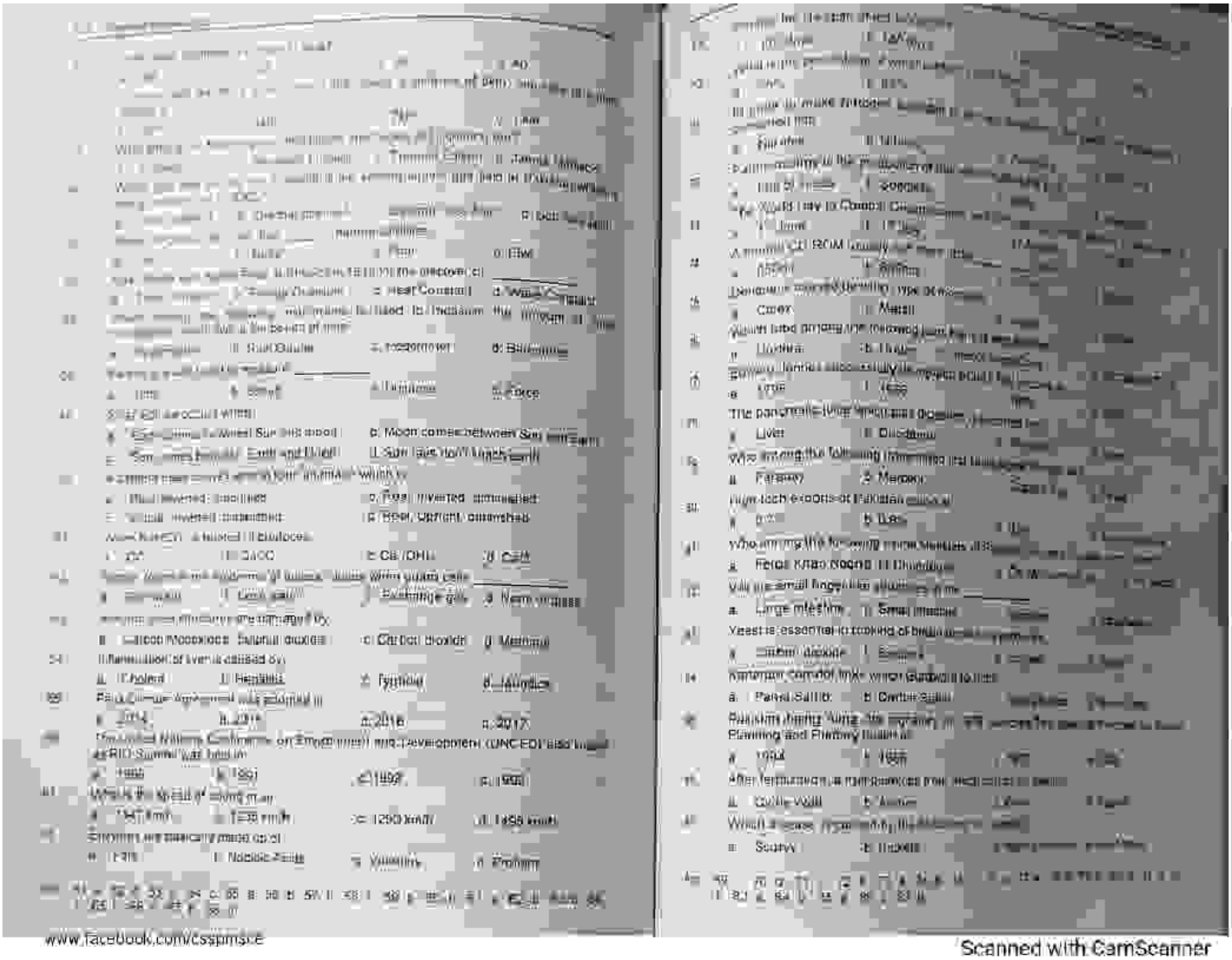

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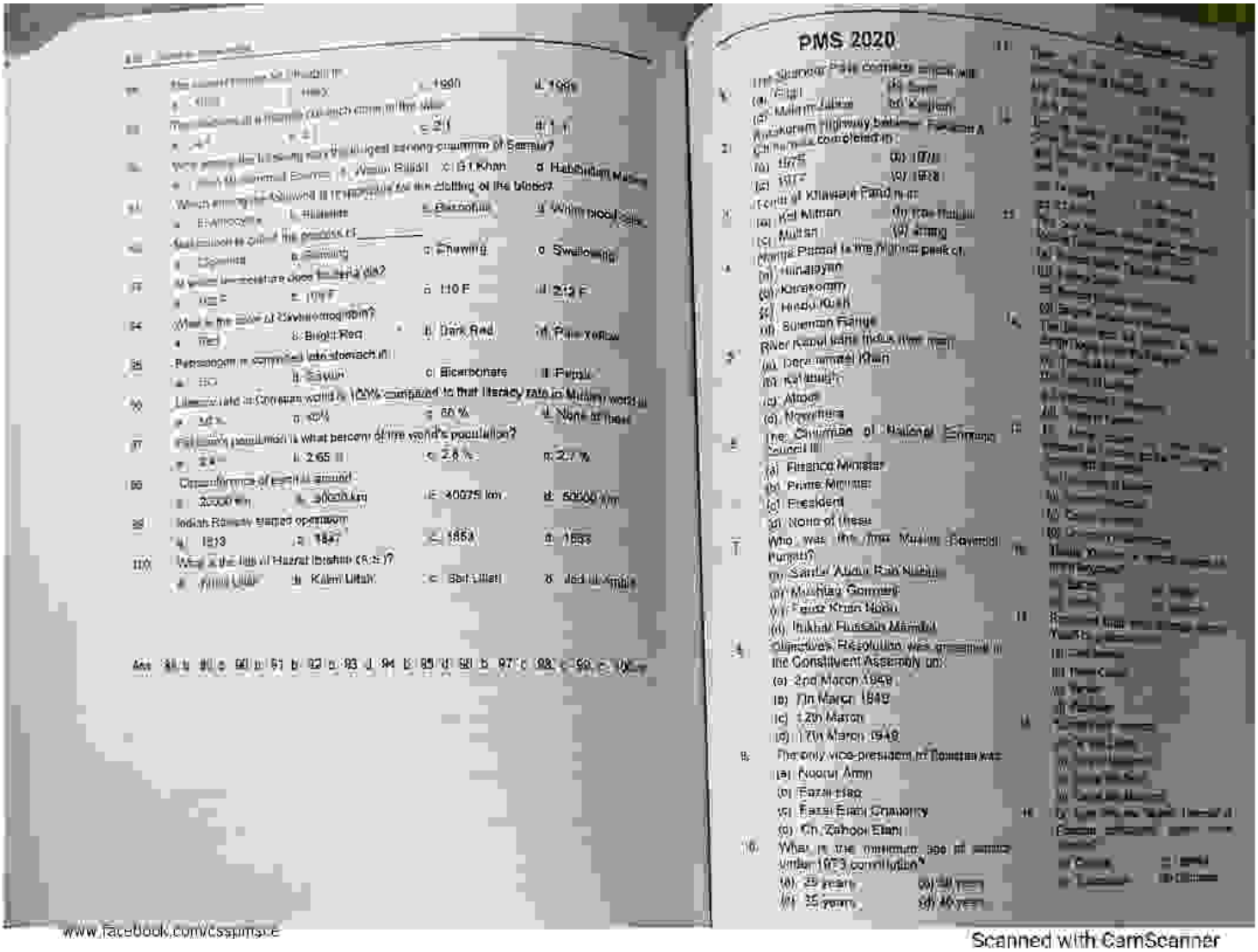

PMS 2020

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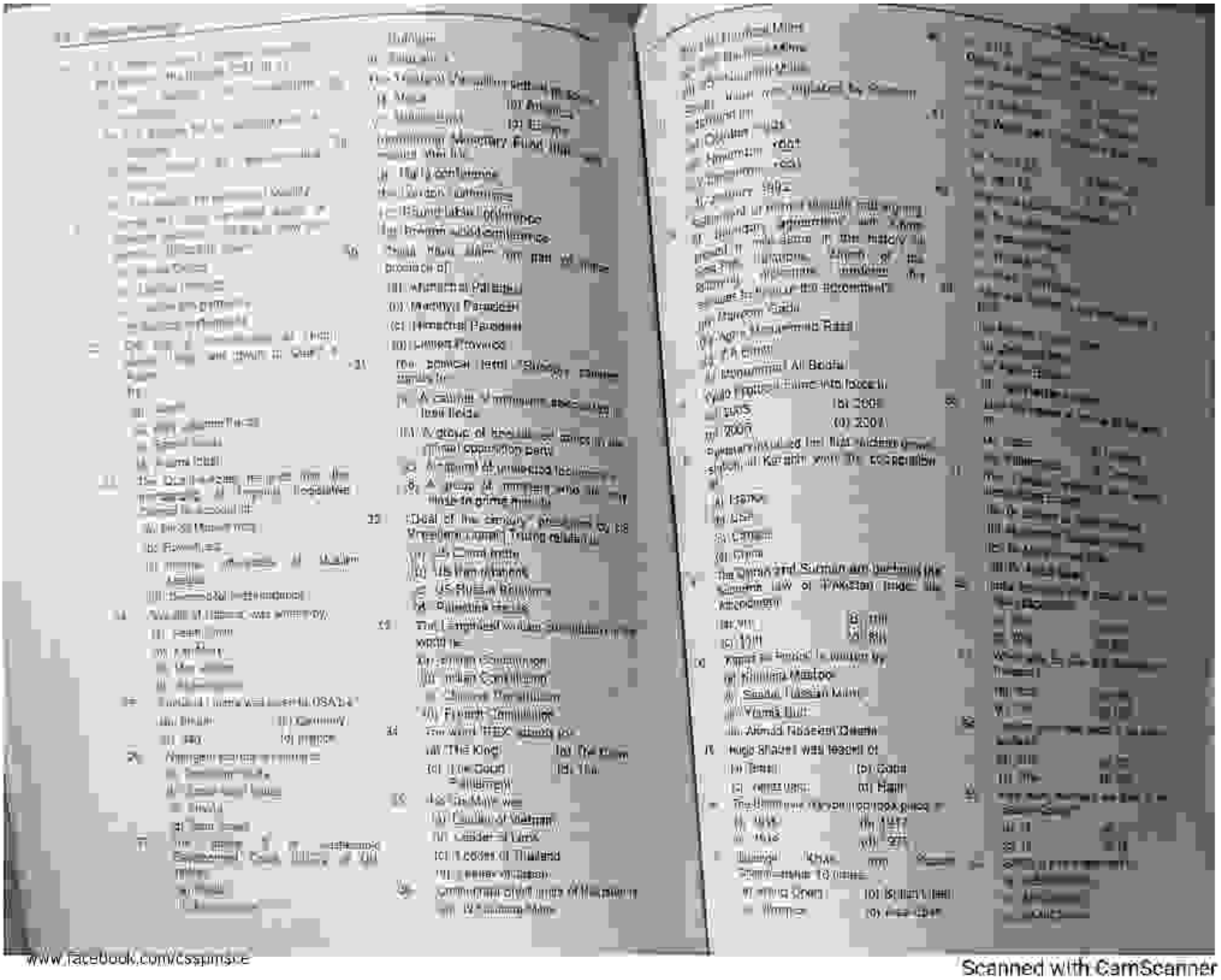

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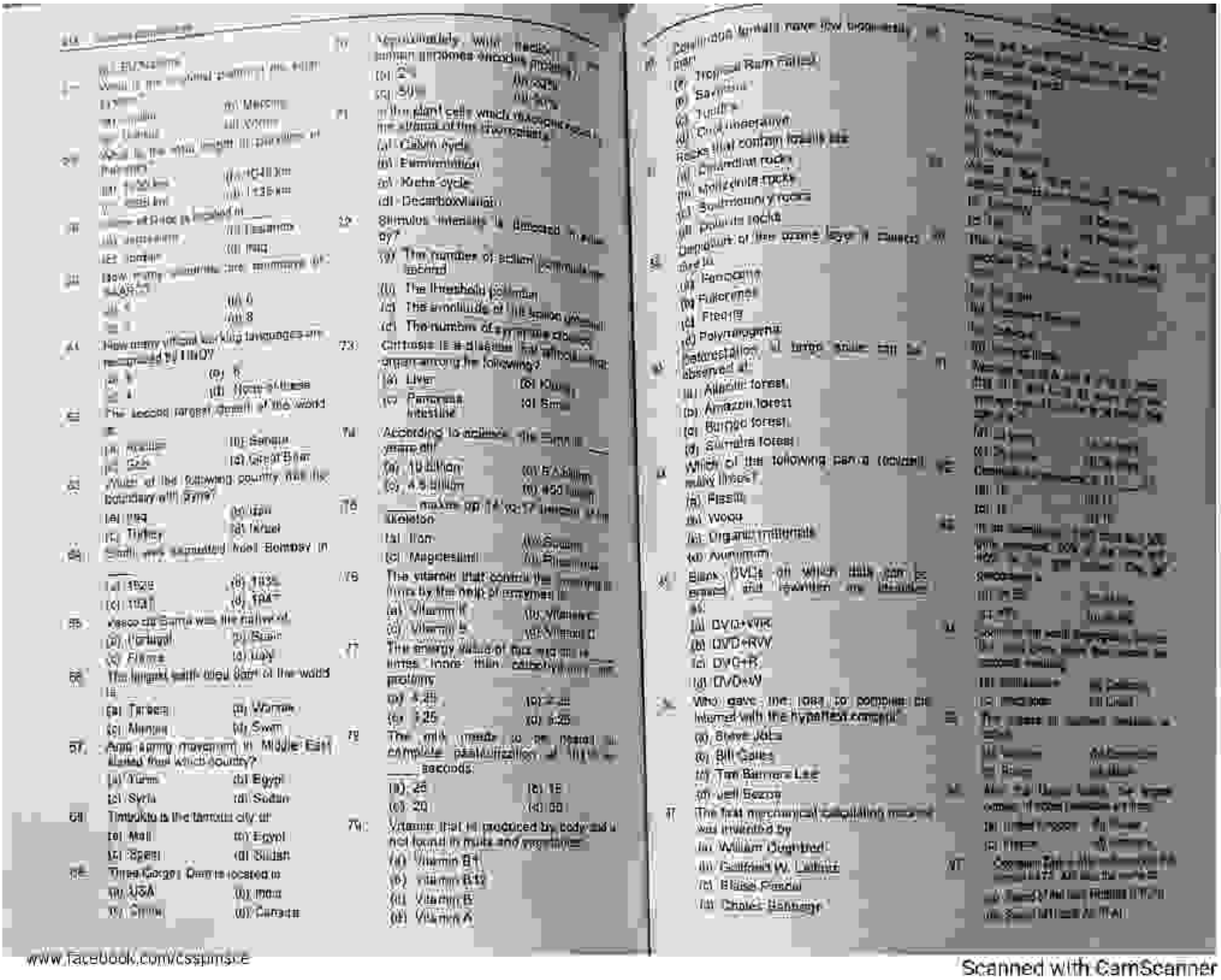

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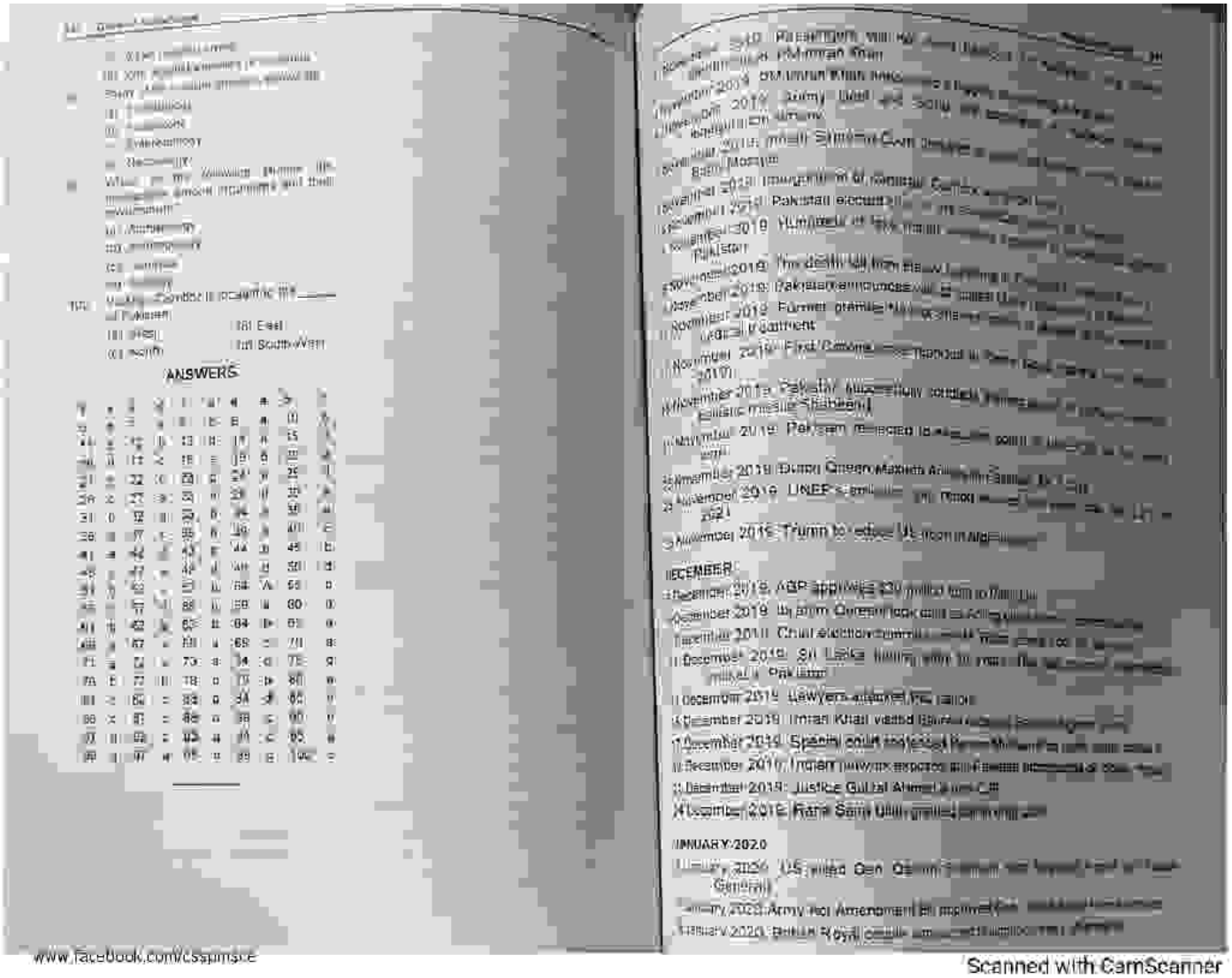

ANSWERS

DECEMBER

JANUARY 2020

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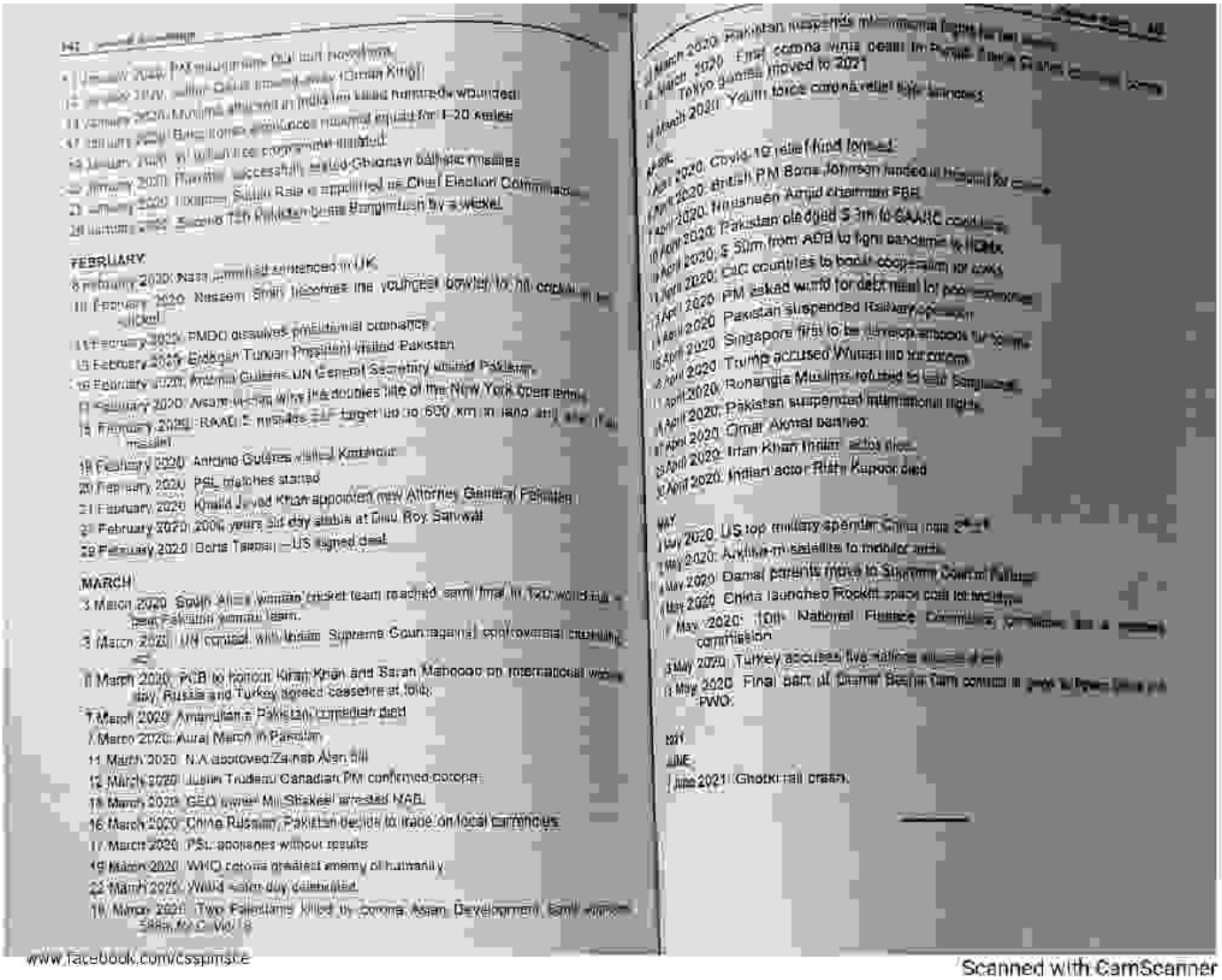

FEBRUARY

6 February 2020: Nasir Jamshed sentenced in UK.
10 February 2020: Naseem Shah becomes the youngest bowler to hit cricket.
13 February 2020: PMDC dissolves professional committee.
13 February 2020: Erdogan Turkish President visited Pakistan.
16 February 2020: Antonio Guterres UN General Secretary visited Pakistan.
17 February 2020: Asam Ul Haq wins the doubles title of the New York Open tennis.
19 February 2020: Ghaznavi missiles successfully test-fired.
19 February 2020: Antonio Guterres visited Kashmir.
20 February 2020: PSL matches started.
21 February 2020: Khalid Javed Khan appointed new Attorney General Pakistan.
28 February 2020: 200% years old day attacks at Dasu, Roy Sahiwal.
29 February 2020: Boris Taiwan — US signed deal.

MARCH

3 March 2020: South Africa women cricket team reached semi final in T20 world cup beat Pakistan women team.
3 March 2020: UN contact with Indian Supreme Court against controversial citizenship act.
8 March 2020: PCB to honour Kiran Khan and Sarah Mahood on international women day, Russia and Turkey agreed ceasefire at Idlib.
7 March 2020: Amanullah Pakistan comedian died.
7 March 2020: Aurat March in Pakistan.
11 March 2020: N.A approved Zainab Alert Bill.
12 March 2020: Justin Trudeau Canadian PM confirmed corona.
13 March 2020: GEO owner Mir Shakeel arrested NAB.
16 March 2020: China Russian, Pakistan decide to trade on local currencies.
17 March 2020: PSL abandoned without results.
19 March 2020: WHO declare greatest enemy of humanity.
23 March 2020: World Pakistan day celebrated.
19 March 2020: Two Pakistanis killed in Corona Asian Development Bank announced $48bn for C. Virus.

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23 March 2020: Pakistan suspends all commercial flights for two weeks.
24 March 2020: First corona virus death in Punjab Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Gilgit Baltistan.
24 March 2020: Tokyo games moved to 2021.
24 March 2020: Youth force corona relief fight services.

APRIL

1 April 2020: Covid-19 relief fund formed.
2 April 2020: British PM Boris Johnson landed in hospital for corona.
3 April 2020: Nausheen Amjad chairman PBB.
4 April 2020: Pakistan pledged $ 3m to SAARC countries.
10 April 2020: $ 5bm from ADB to fight pandemic in SAARC.
11 April 2020: CIC countries to boost cooperation for corona.
7 April 2020: PM asked world for debt relief for poor countries.
14 April 2020: Pakistan suspended Railway operation.
15 April 2020: Singapore first to be developed vaccine for corona.
15 April 2020: Trump accused Russia and China.
11 April 2020: Rohangia Muslims refused to bury Bangladesh.
17 April 2020: Pakistan suspended international flights.
18 April 2020: Omar Akmal banned.
20 April 2020: Irfan Khan Indian actor died.
30 April 2020: Indian actor Rishi Kapoor died.

MAY

1 May 2020: US top military spender China rose 2nd.
2 May 2020: Anytime-m satellite to mobilize work.
4 May 2020: Danial parents move to Supreme Court of Pakistan.
5 May 2020: China launched Rocket space coat to mobilize.
7 May 2020: 10th National Finance Commission Committee for a money commission.
3 May 2020: Turkey accuses five nations attacks on us.
13 May 2020: Final part of Dhamal Bedrai Tam comics in page to Page Dhamal PWO.

2021

JUNE

1 June 2021: Ghotki rail crash.

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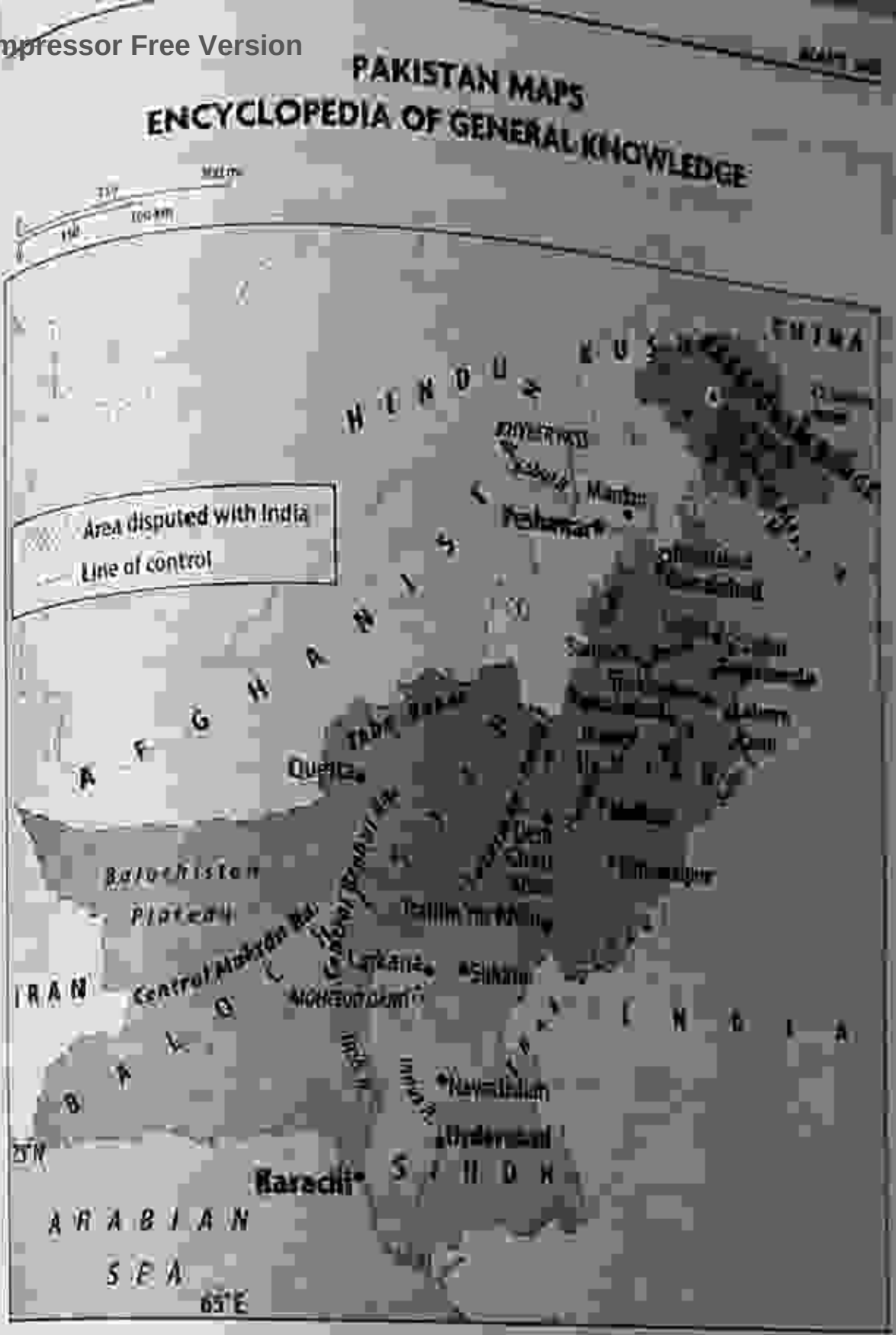
PAKISTAN MAPS
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



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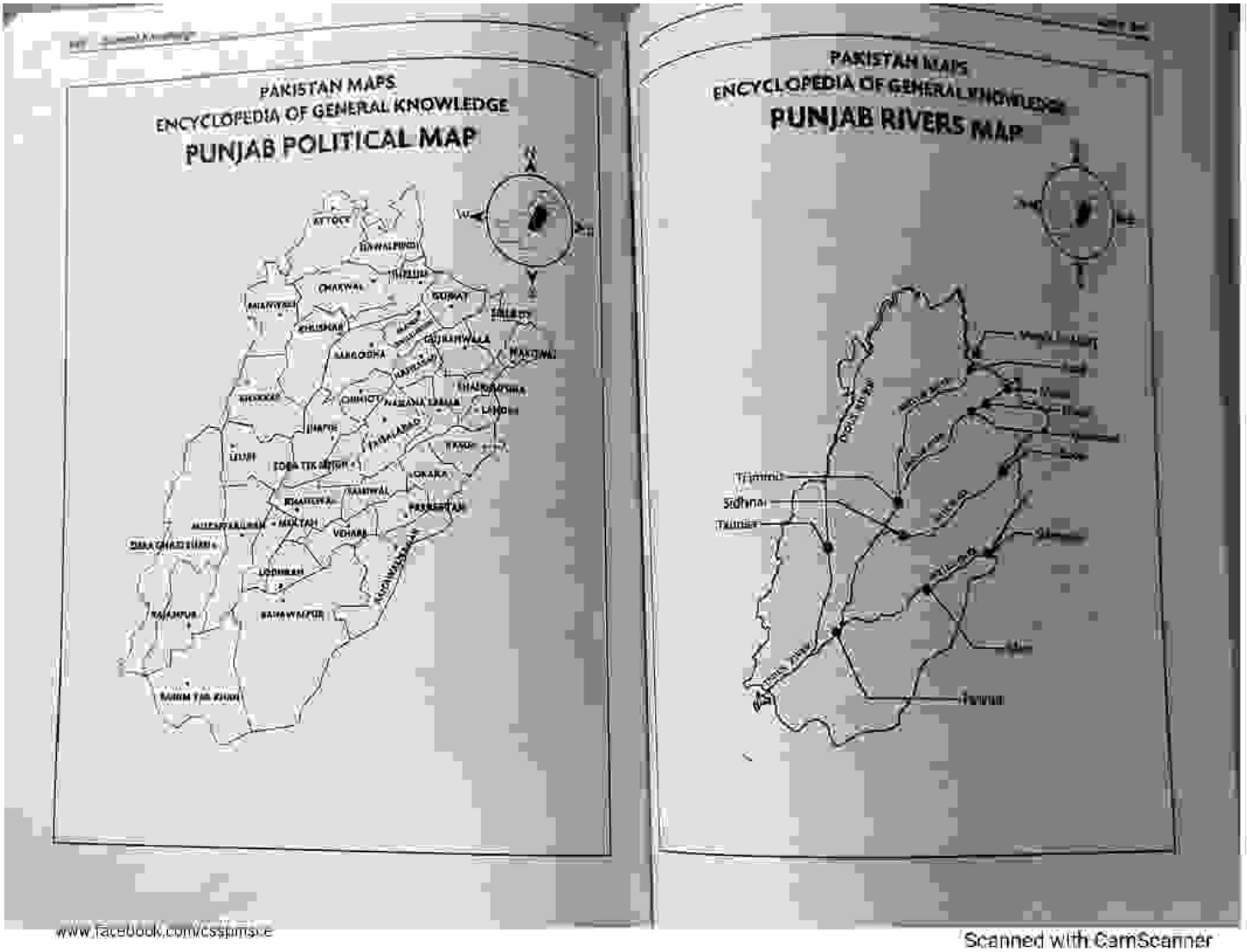

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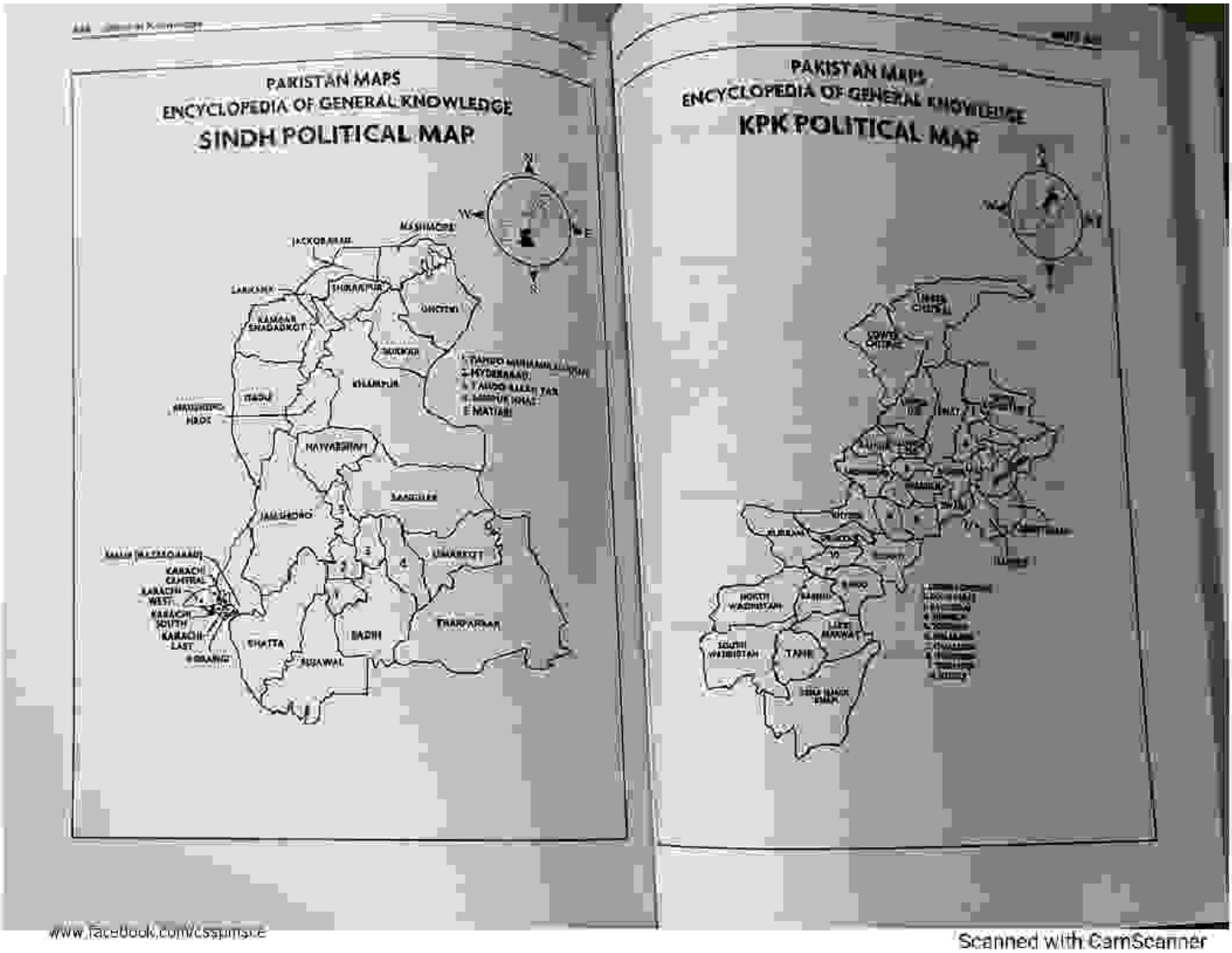

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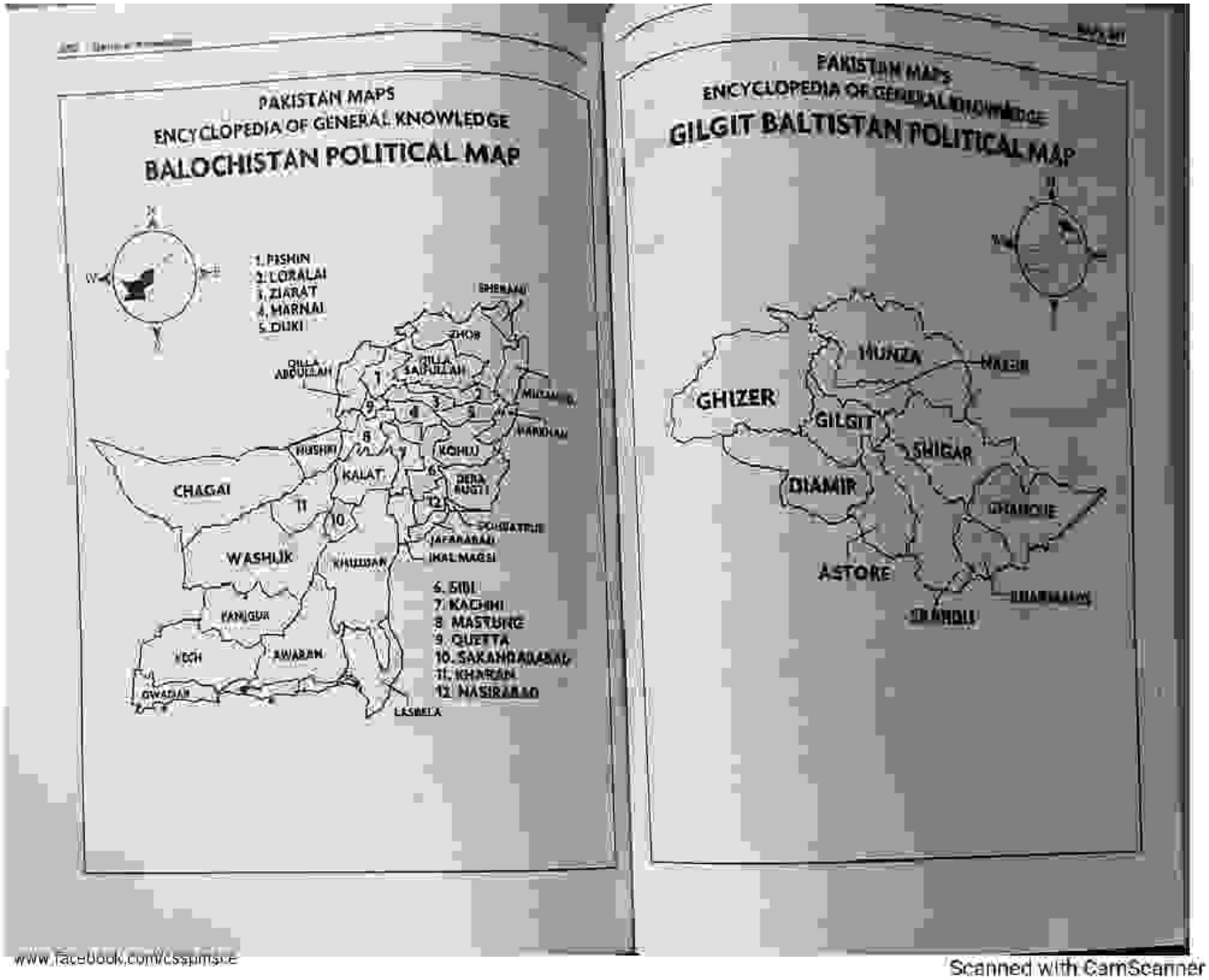

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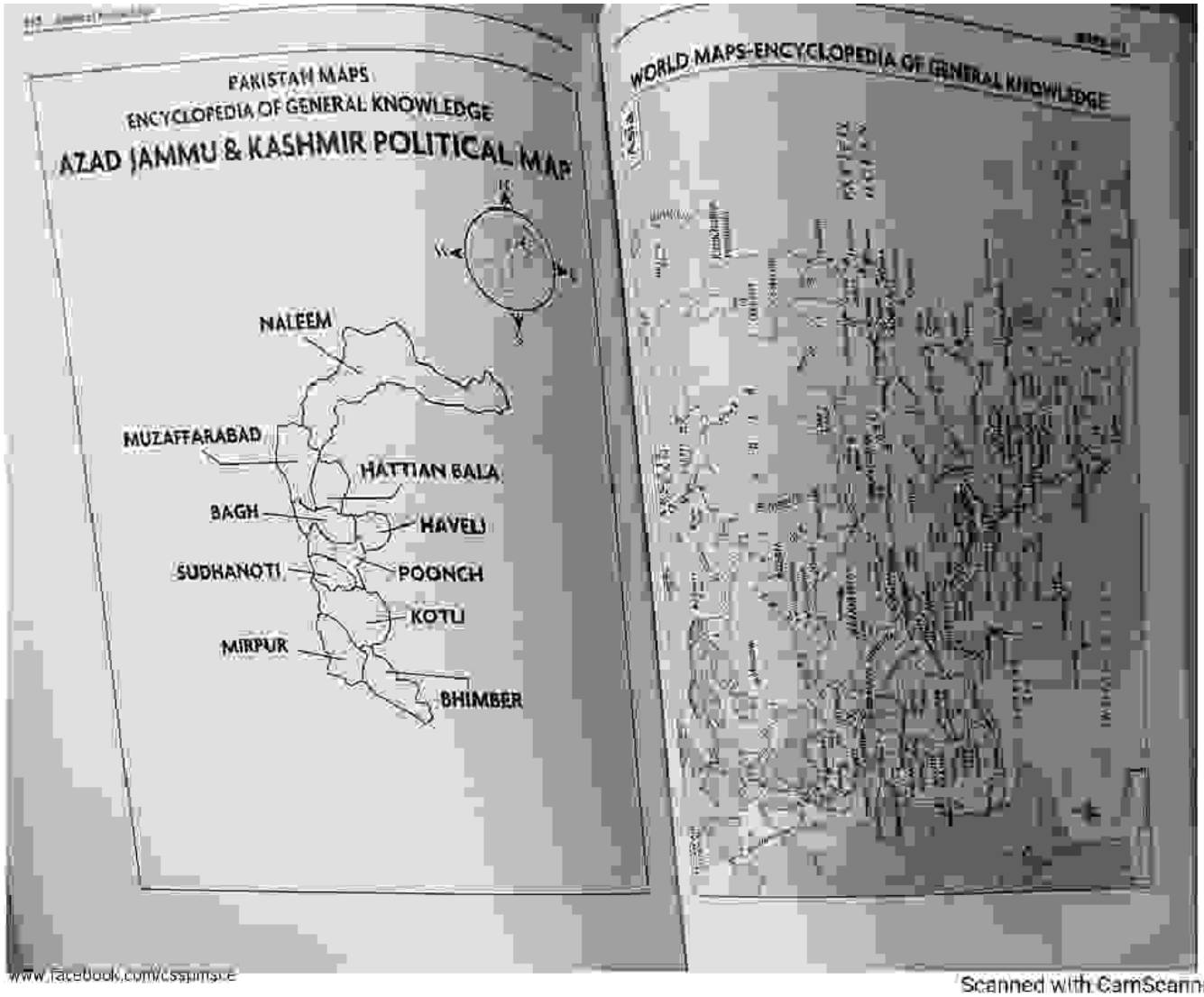

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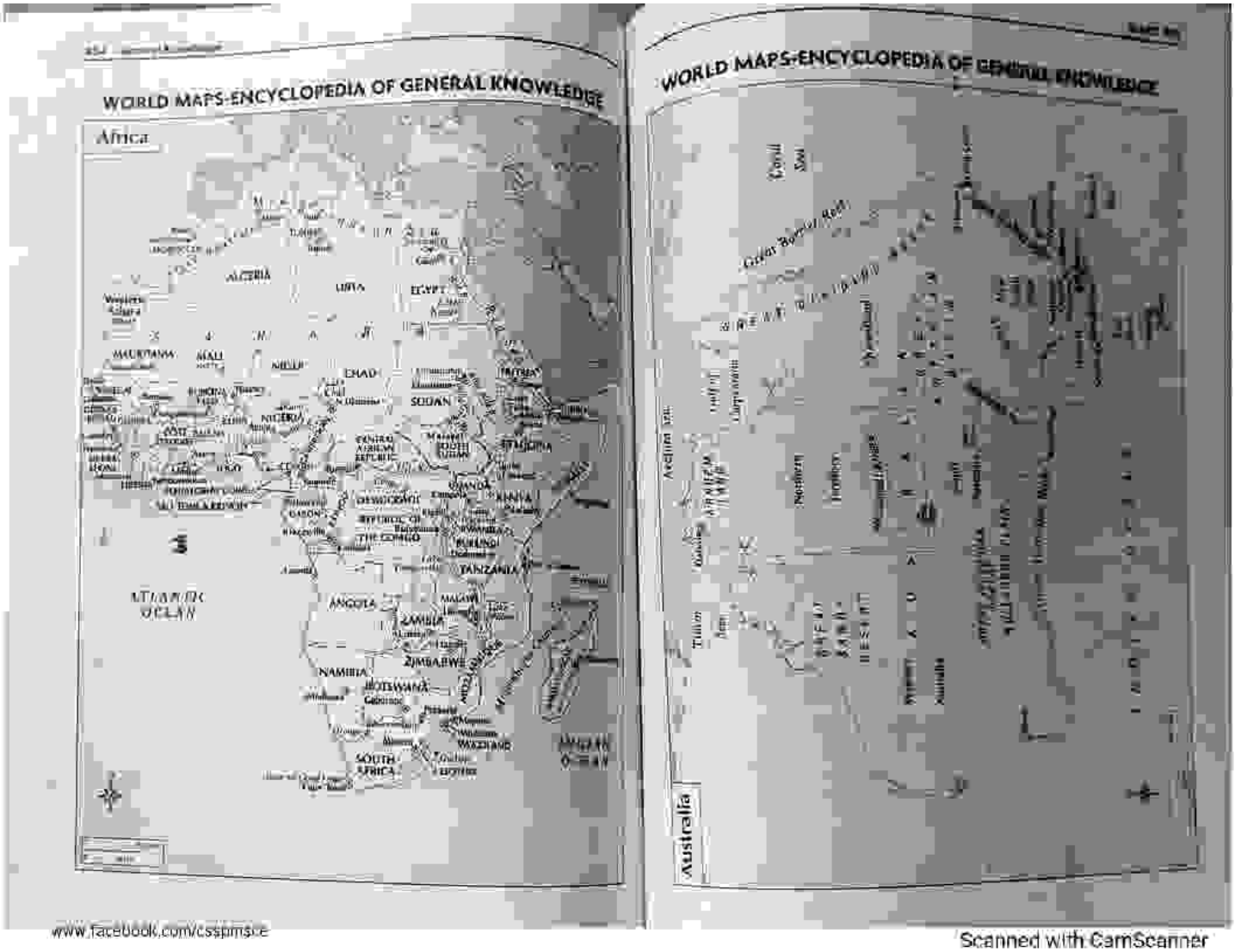

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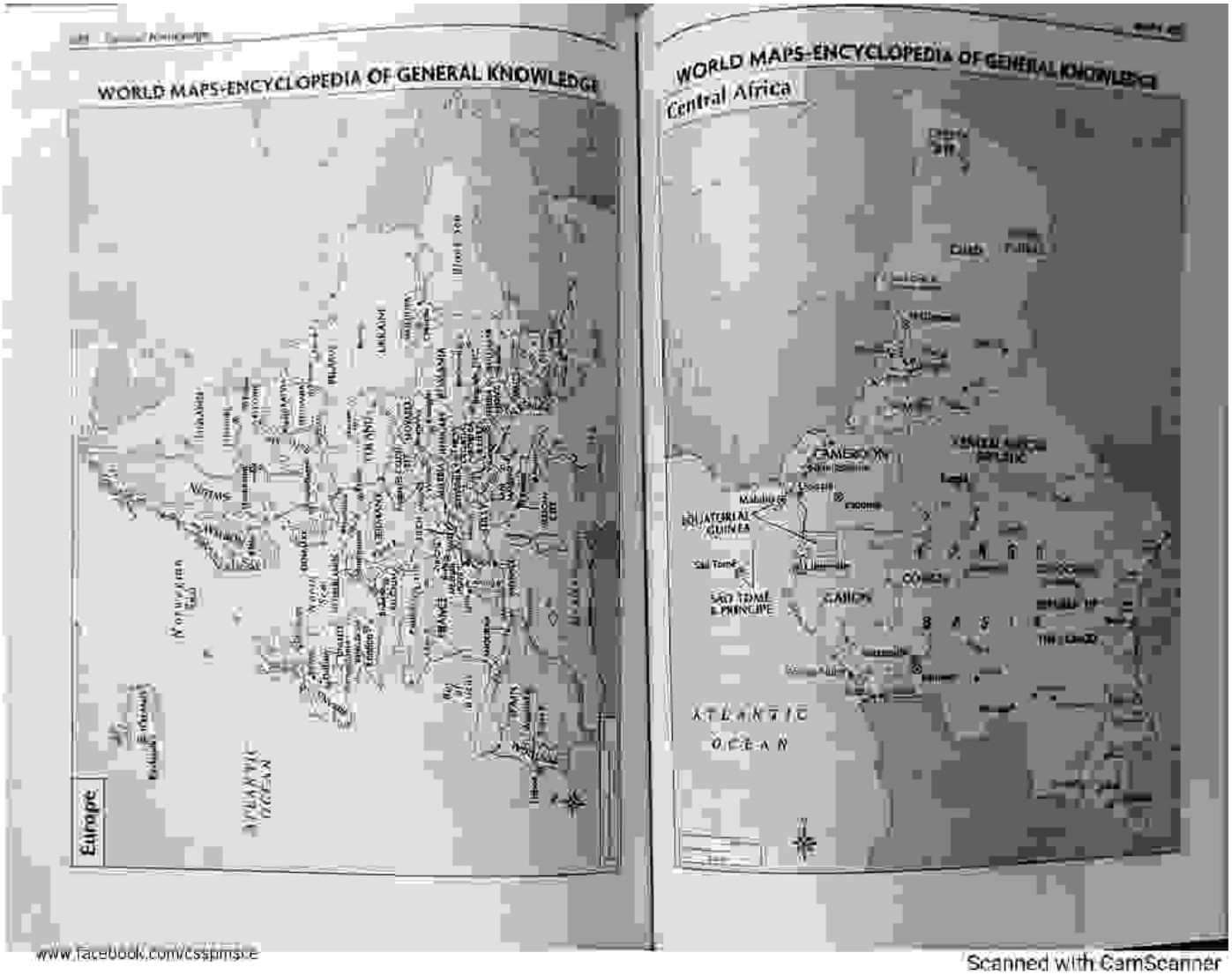

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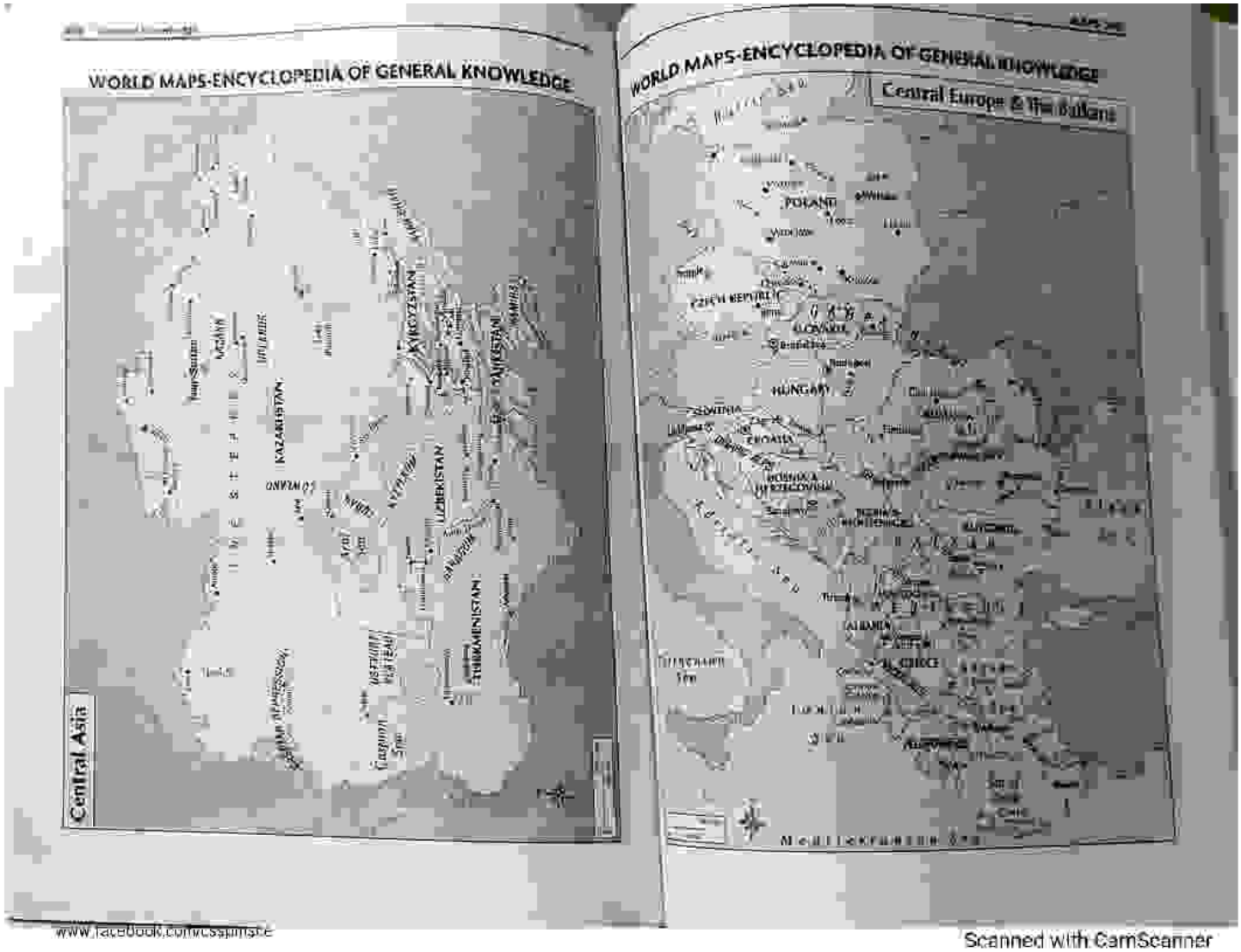

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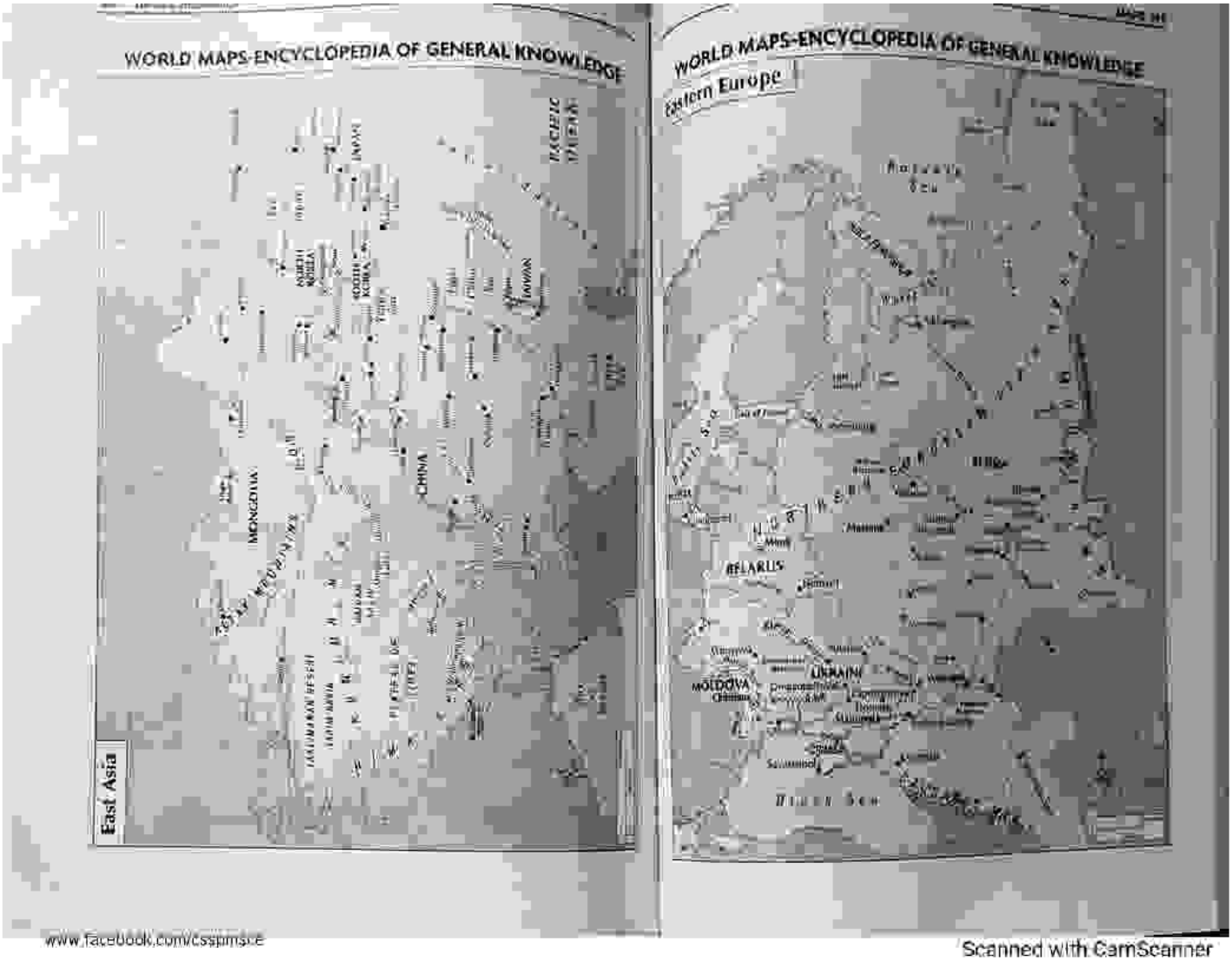

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Mexico & Central America

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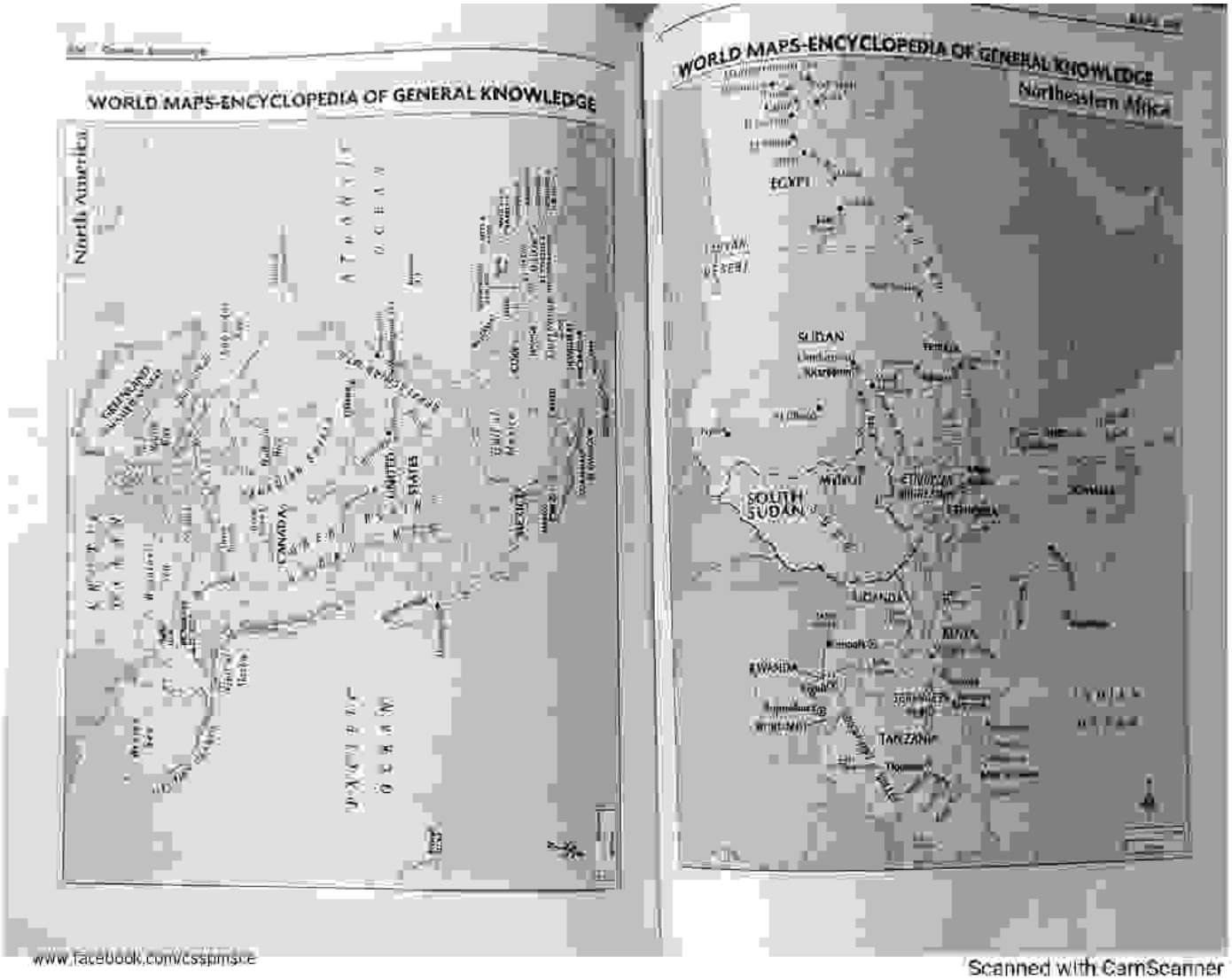

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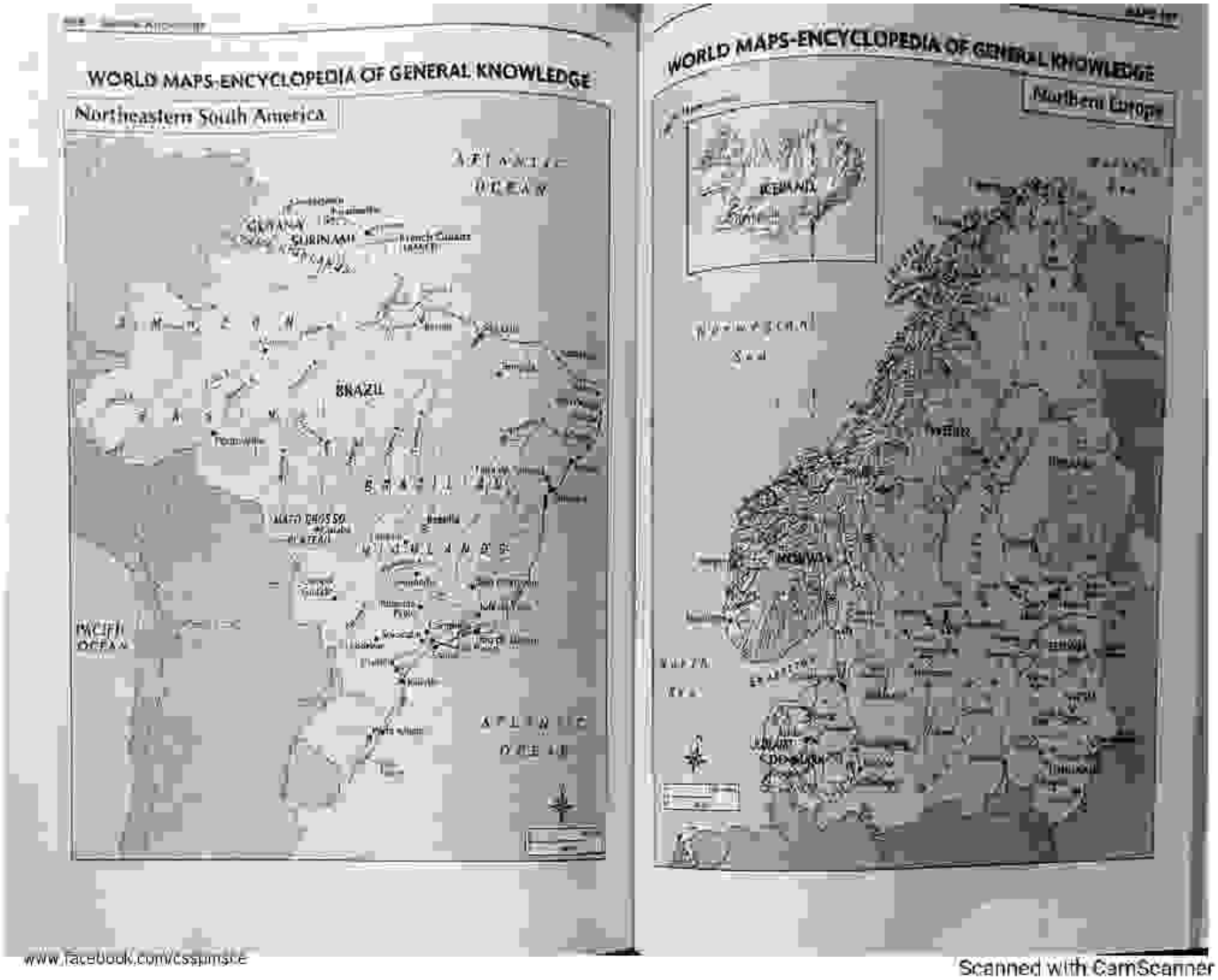

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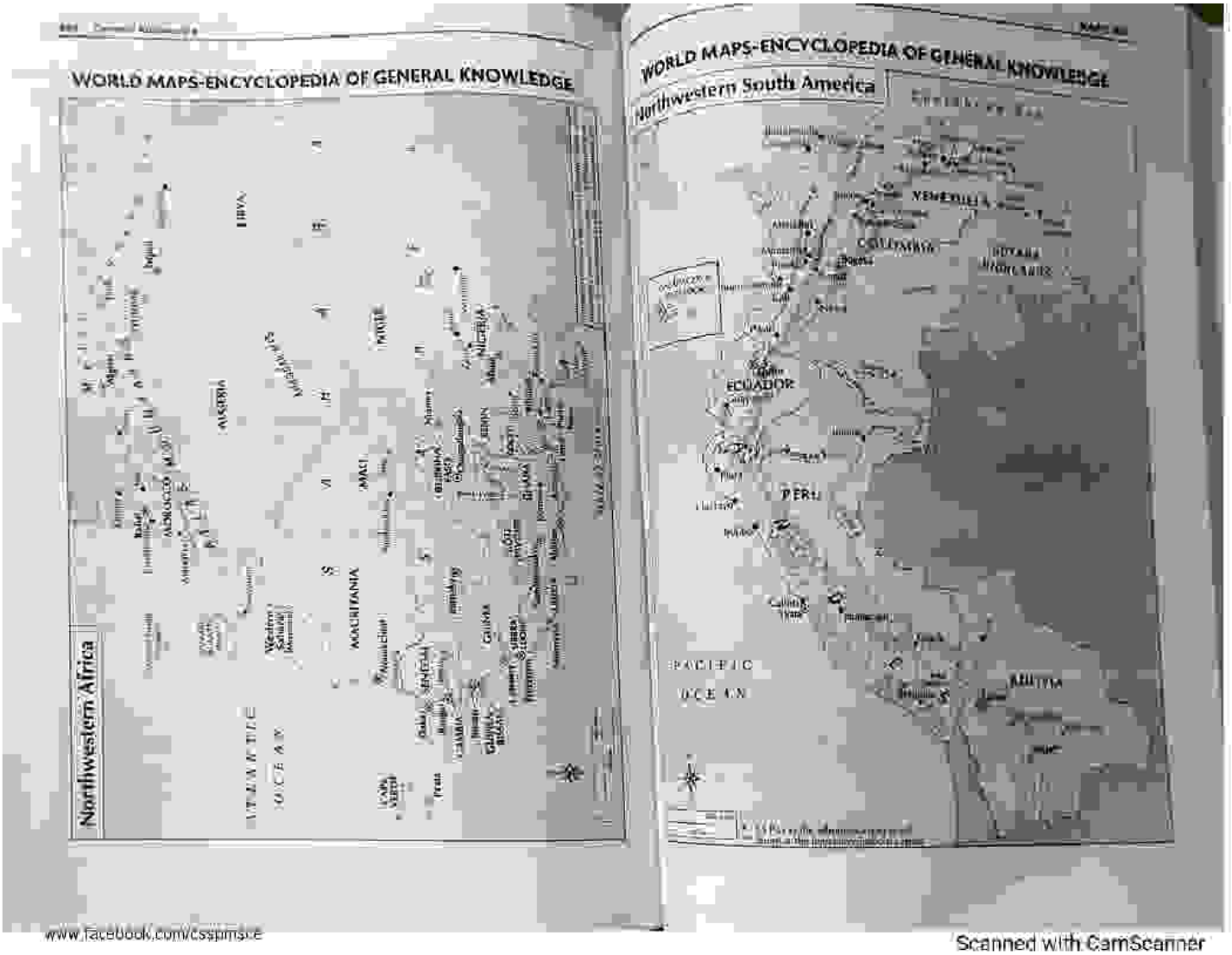

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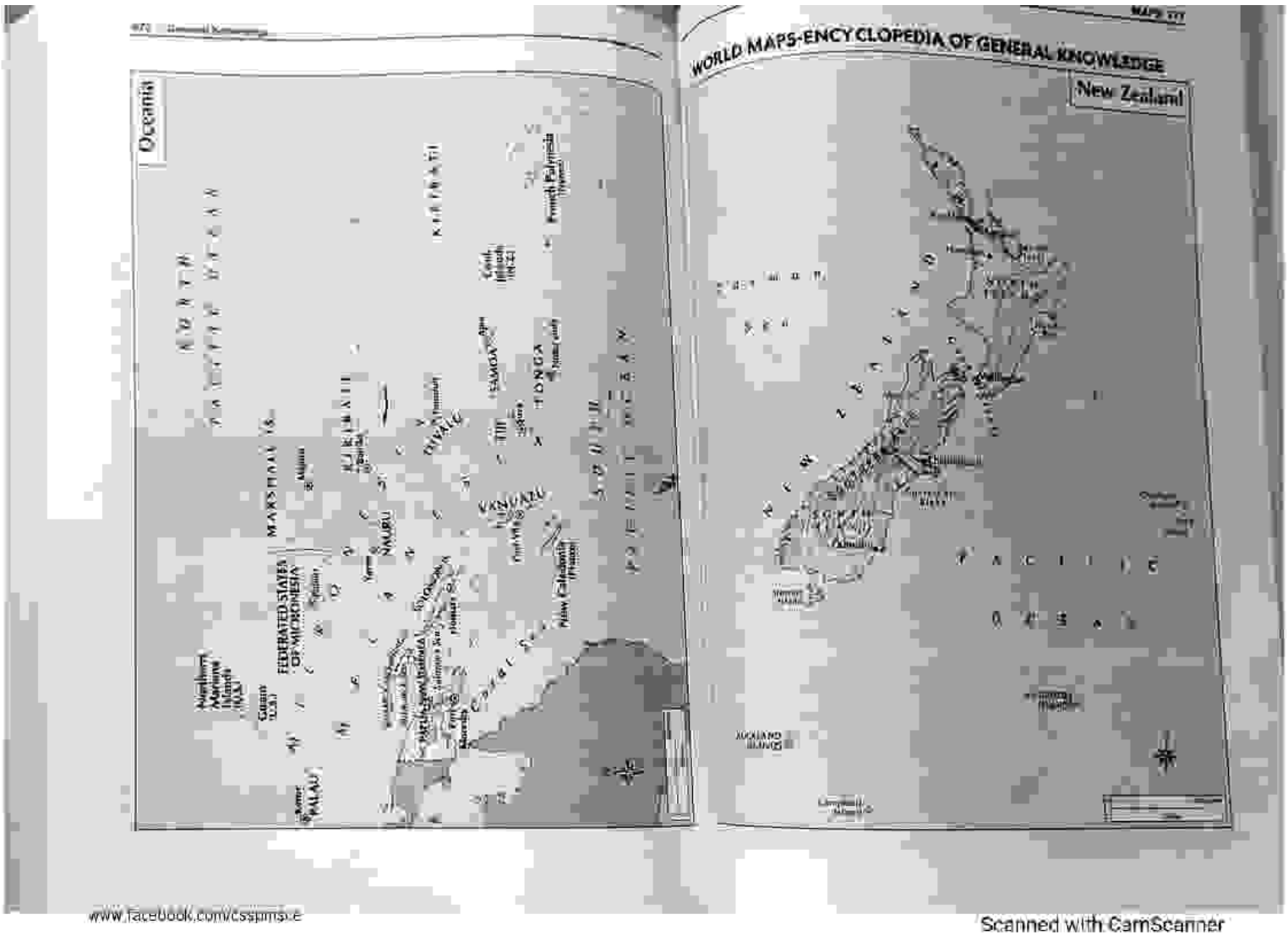

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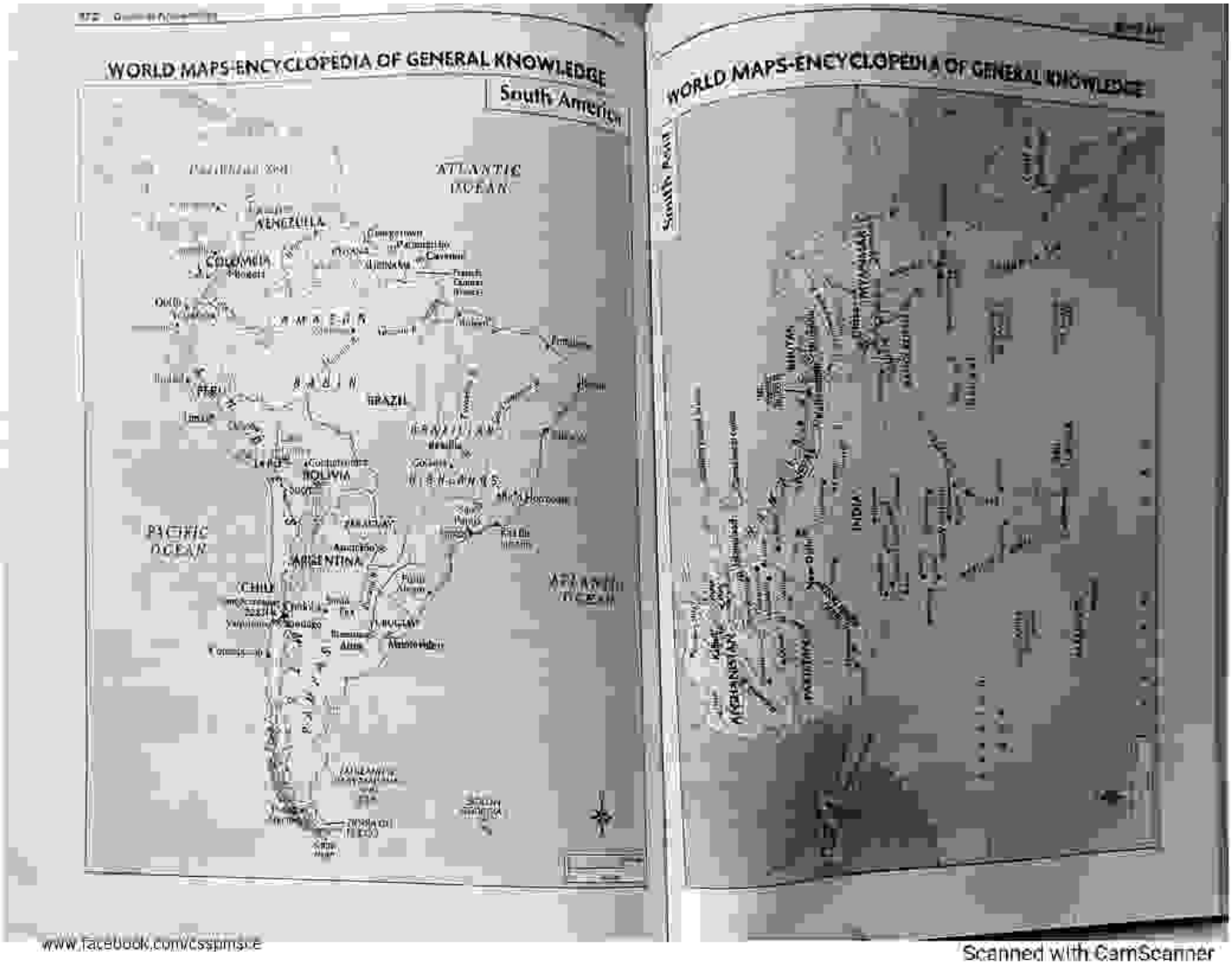

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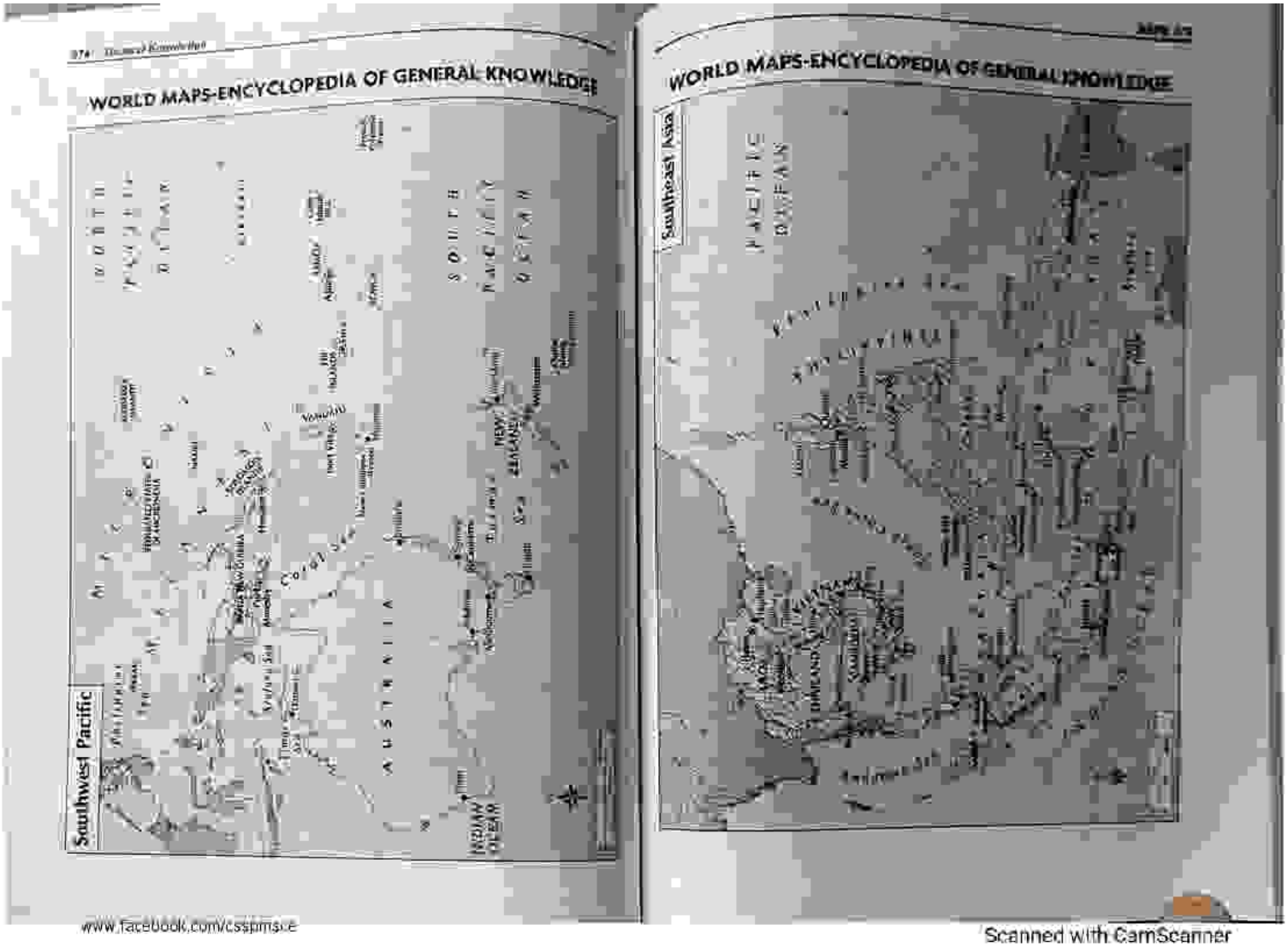

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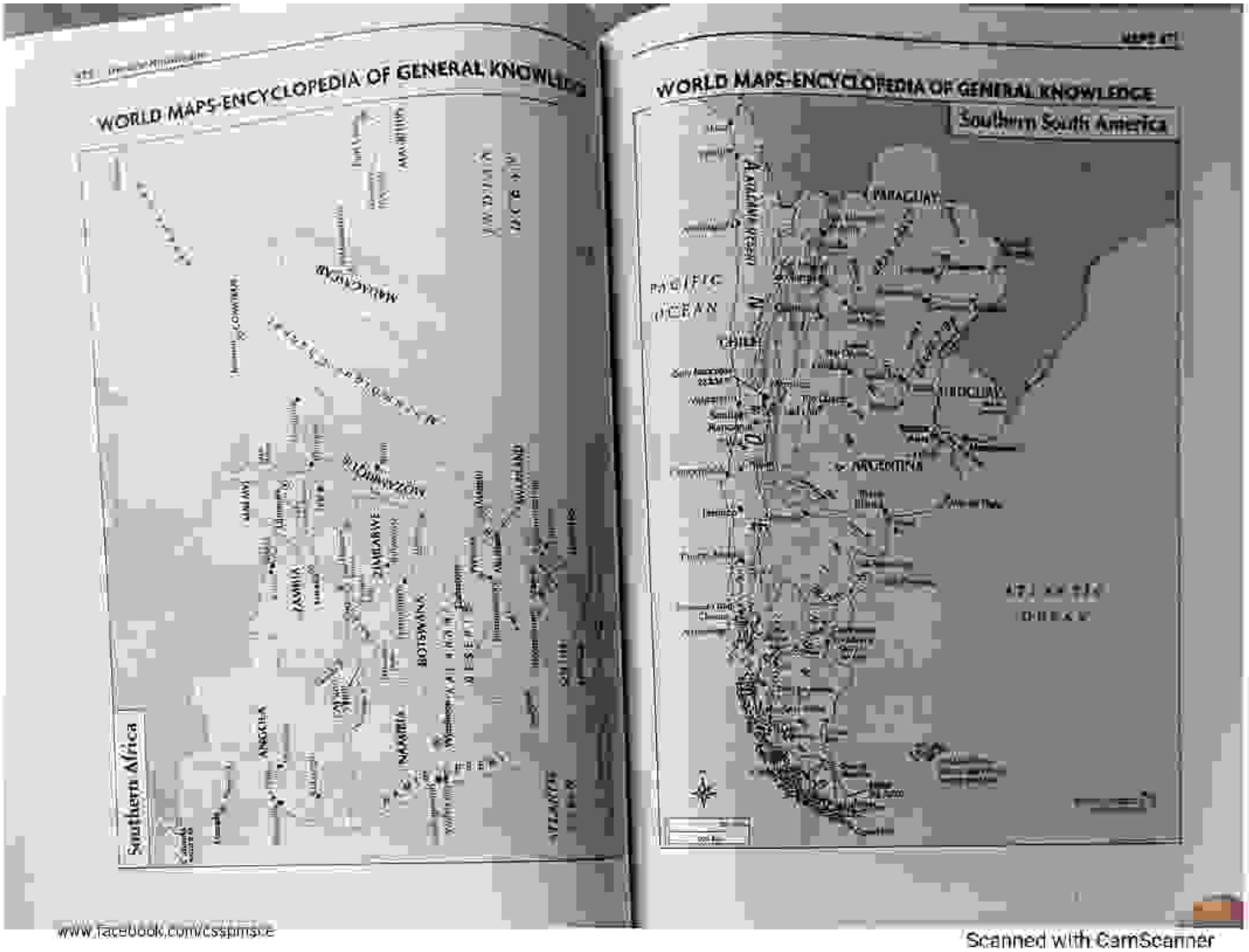

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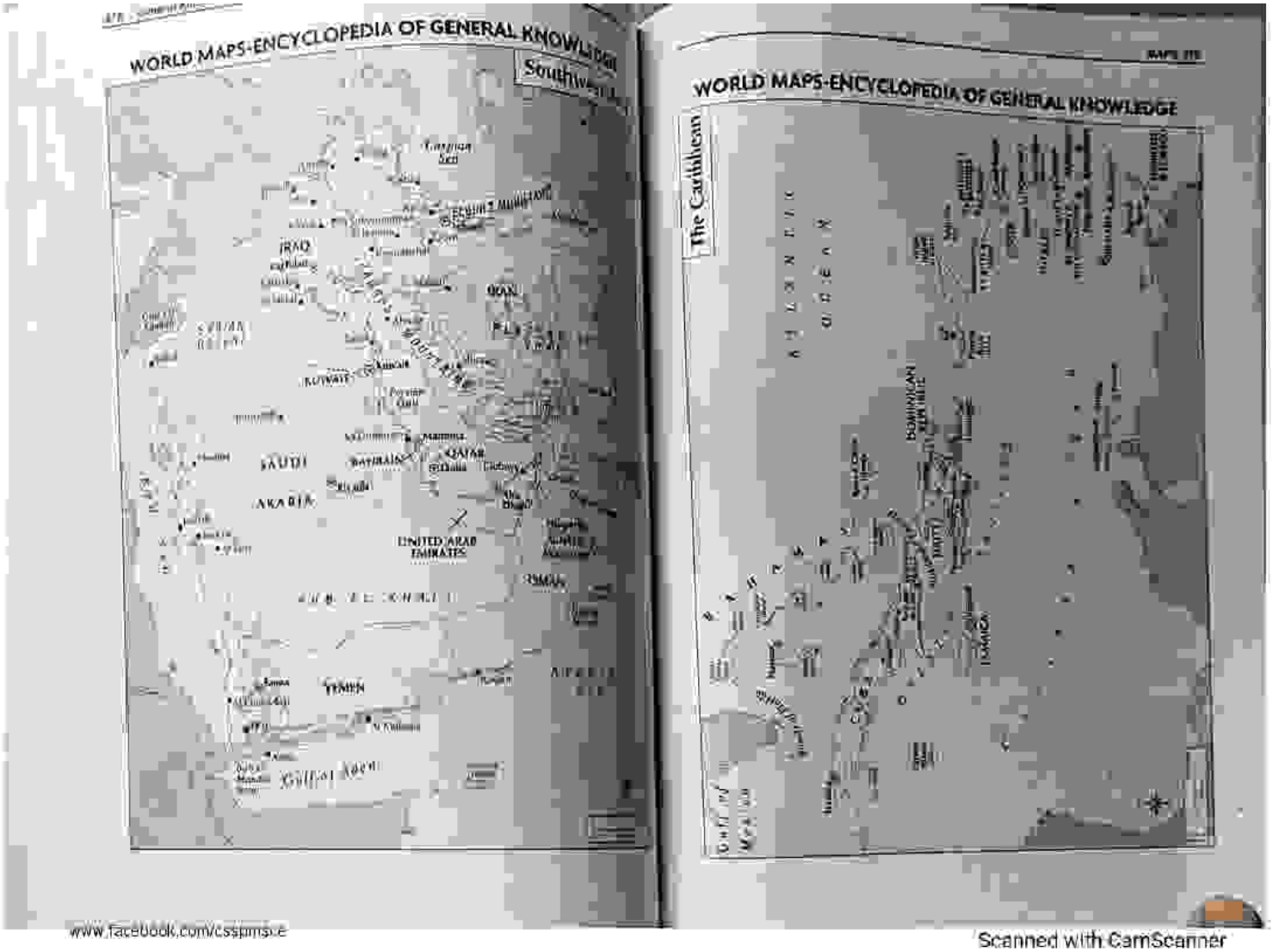

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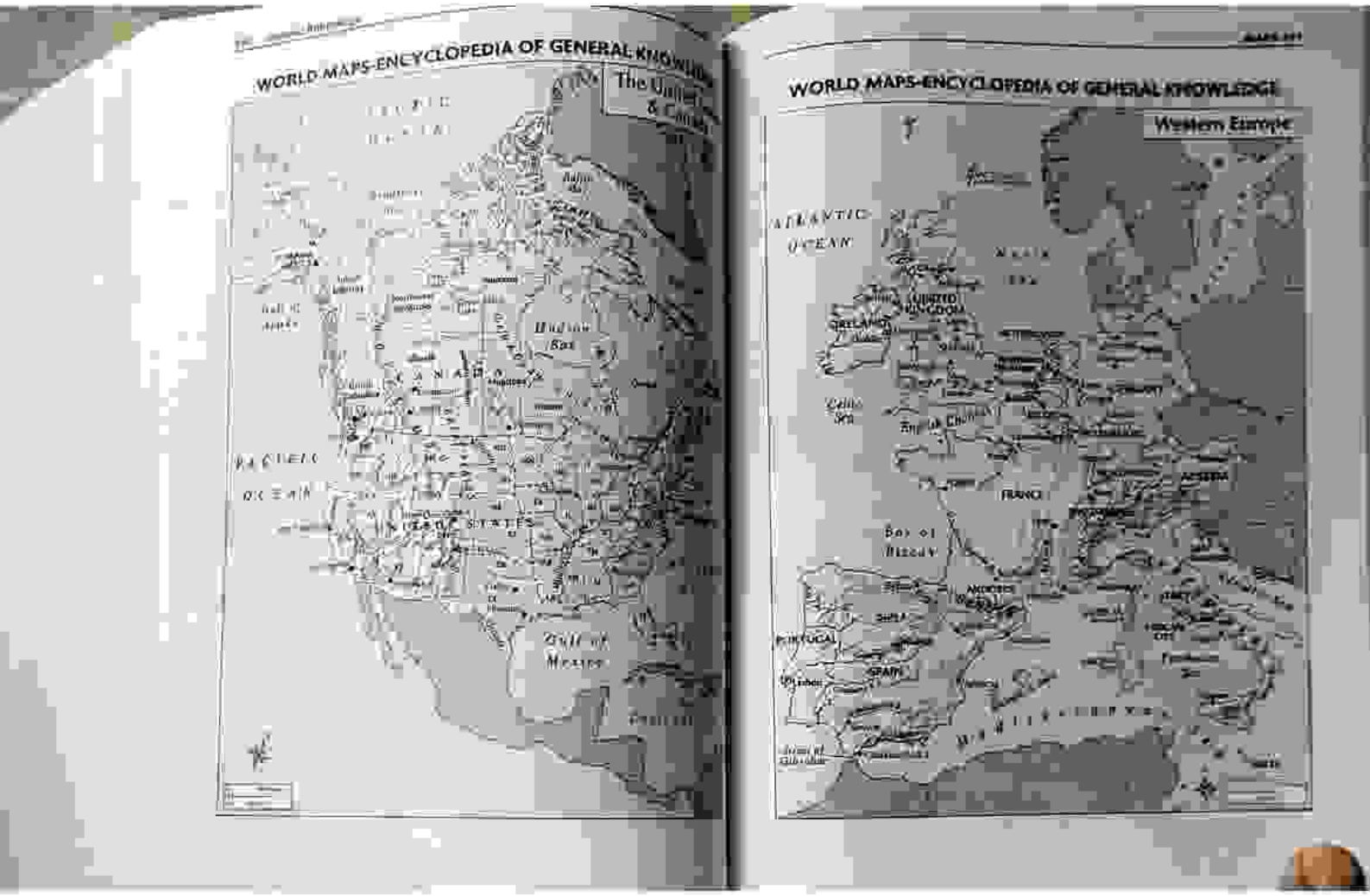

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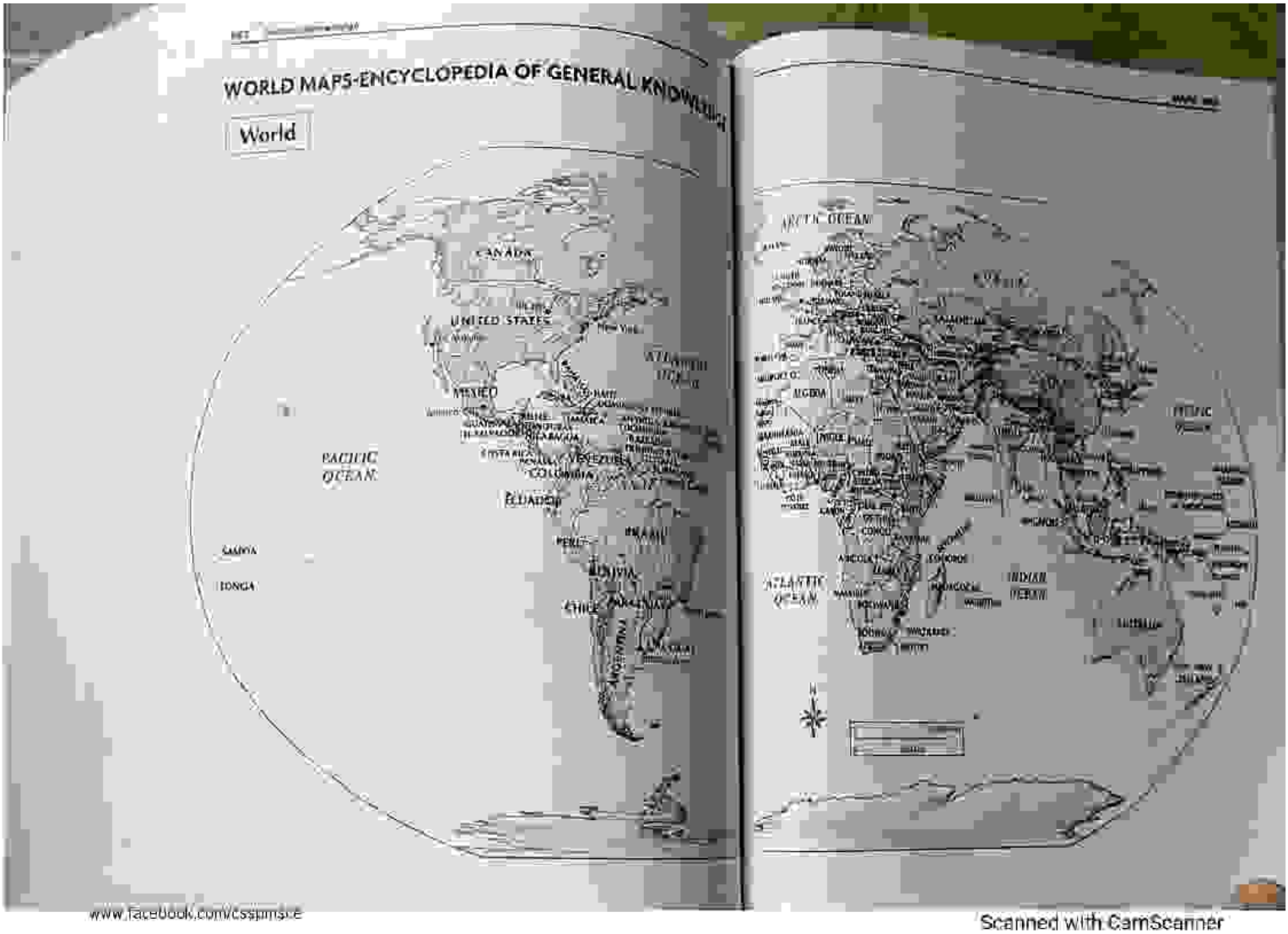

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Chapter 17

اسلامیات

چھ کلمے

پہلا کلمہ طیبہ

لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰہِ ط

اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں محمد اللہ کے رسول ہیں۔

دوسرا کلمہ شہادت

اَشْھَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ وَحْدَہٗ لَاشَرِیْکَ لَہٗ وَاَشْھَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُہٗ وَرَسُوْلُہٗ ط

میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں وہ اکیلا ہے اس کا کوئی شریک نہیں اور میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ حضرت محمد ﷺ اس کے بندے اور رسول ہیں۔

تیسرا کلمہ تمجید

سُبْحٰنَ اللّٰہِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰہِ وَلَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ وَاللّٰہُ اَکْبَرُ ط وَلَاحَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّۃَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰہِ الْعَلِیِّ الْعَظِیْمِ ط

پاک ہے اللہ اور تمام تعریف اللہ ہی کے لیے ہے اور اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں اور اللہ بہت بڑا ہے اور گناہوں سے بچنے کی طاقت اور نیک کام کرنے کی قوت اللہ ہی کی طرف سے ہے جو عالیشان اور عظمت والا ہے۔

چوتھا کلمہ توحید

لَآ اِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ وَحْدَہٗ لَا شَرِیْکَ لَہٗ لَہُ الْمُلْکُ وَلَہُ الْحَمْدُ یُحْیِیْ وَیُمِیْتُ وَھُوَ حَیٌّ لَّا یَمُوْتُ اَبَدًا اَبَدًا ط ذُوالْجَلَالِ وَالْاِکْرَامِ ط بِیَدِہِ الْخَیْرُ ط وَھُوَ عَلٰی کُلِّ شَیْءٍ قَدِیْرٌ ط

اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں وہ اکیلا ہے اس کا کوئی شریک نہیں اسی کی بادشاہی ہے اور اسی کے لیے تمام تعریف ہے وہ زندہ کرتا ہے اور وہی مارتا ہے اور وہ ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لیے زندہ ہے جو مرے گا نہیں عظمت اور بزرگی والا ہے بہتری اسی کے ہاتھ میں ہے اور وہ ہر چیز پر قادر ہے۔

پانچواں کلمہ استغفار

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللّٰہَ رَبِّیْ مِنْ کُلِّ ذَنْبٍ اَذْنَبْتُہٗ عَمَدًا اَوْ خَطَئًا سِرًّا اَوْ عَلَانِیَۃً وَّاَتُوْبُ اِلَیْہِ مِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِیْ اَعْلَمُ وَمِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِیْ لَآ اَعْلَمُ اِنَّکَ اَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُیُوْبِ وَسَتَّارُ الْعُیُوْبِ وَغَفَّارُ الذُّنُوْبِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّۃَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰہِ الْعَلِیِّ الْعَظِیْمِ ط

میں اللہ سے معافی مانگتا ہوں جو میرا پروردگار ہے ہر گناہ سے جو میں نے کیا جان بوجھ کر یا بھول کر دن میں یا کھلم کھلا اور میں توبہ کرتا ہوں اس کے حضور میں اس گناہ سے جو مجھے معلوم ہے اور اس گناہ سے جو مجھے معلوم نہیں بے شک تو غیبوں کا جاننے والا ہے اور عیبوں کا چھپانے والا ہے اور گناہوں کو بخشنے والا ہے اور گناہوں سے بچنے کی

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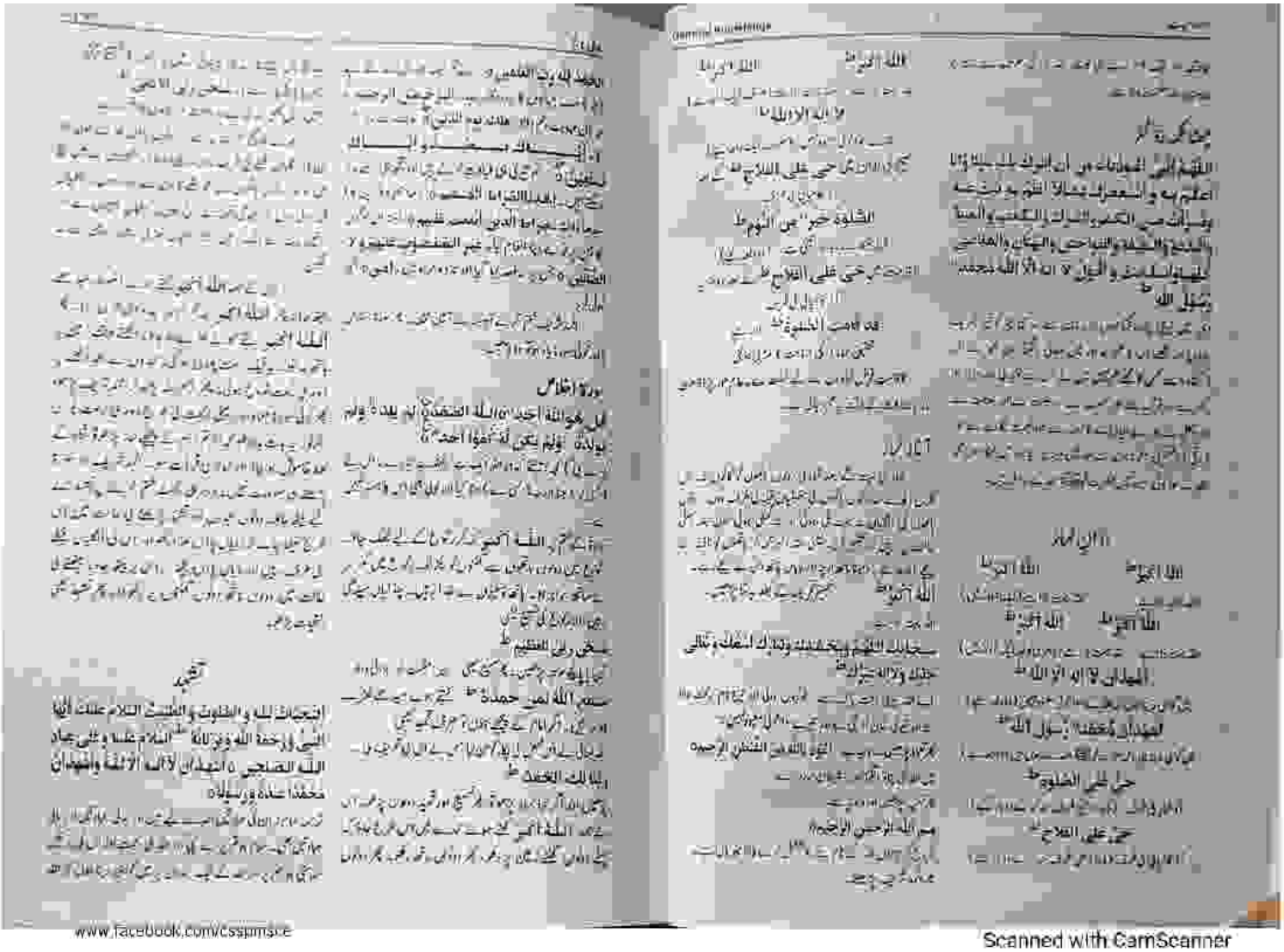

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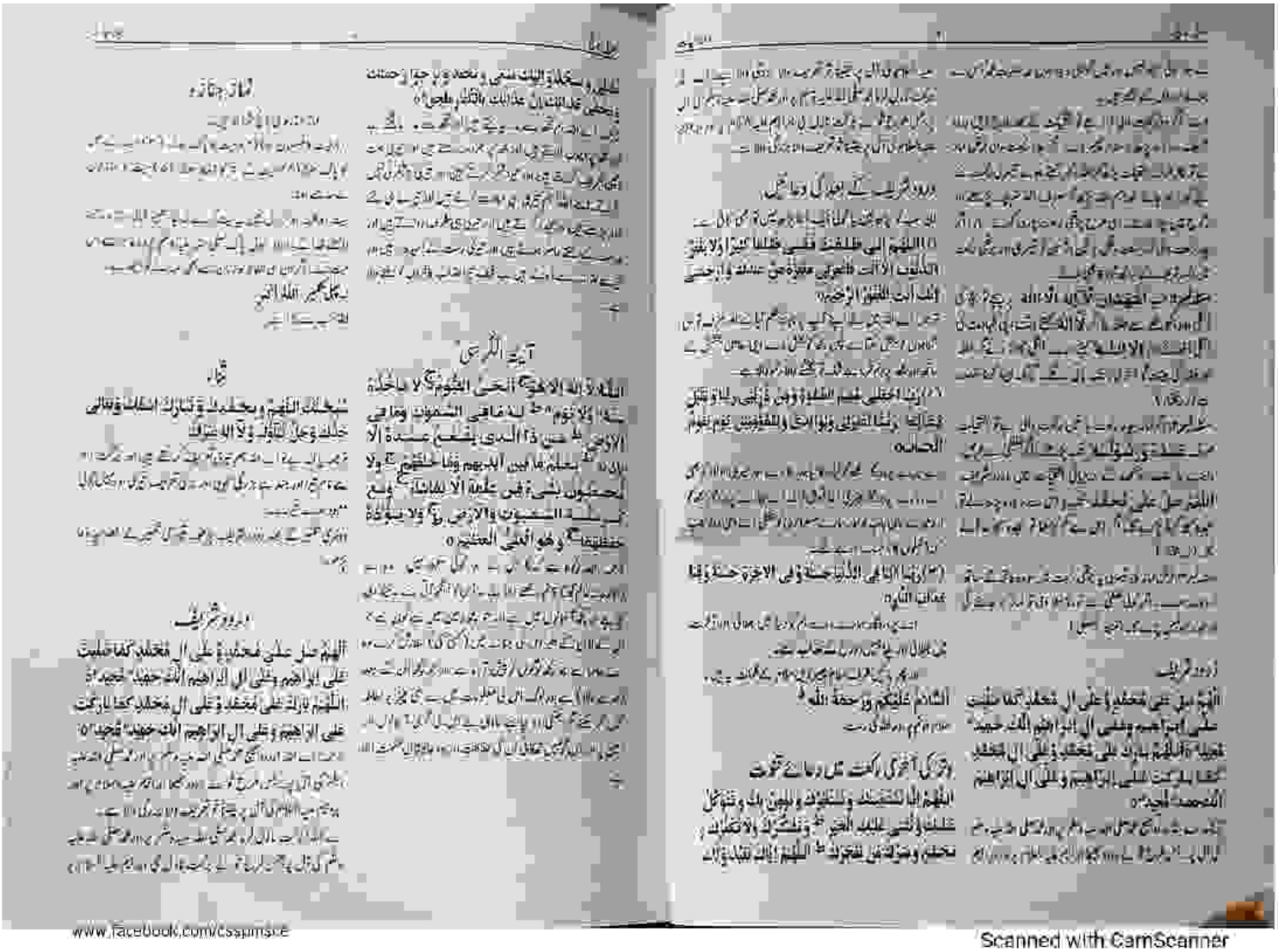

درود شریف

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۝ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۝

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ

وتر کی آخری رکعت میں دعائے قنوت

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَعِيْنُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ ۭ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ ۭ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَّفْجُرُكَ ۭ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ

وَنَسْجُدُ وَاِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوْ رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشٰى عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ۝

آیۃ الکرسی

اَللّٰهُ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ ۚ اَلْحَيُّ الْقَيُّوْمُ ۚ لَا تَاْخُذُهٗ سِنَةٌ وَّلَا نَوْمٌ ۭ لَهٗ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ ۭ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِيْ يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهٗٓ اِلَّا بِاِذْنِهٖ ۭ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ اَيْدِيْهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ ۚ وَلَا يُحِيْطُوْنَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهٖٓ اِلَّا بِمَا شَاۗءَ ۚ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضَ ۚ وَلَا يَـــُٔـوْدُهٗ حِفْظُهُمَا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيْمُ ۝

ثناء

سُبْحٰنَكَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالٰى جَدُّكَ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاؤُكَ وَلَآ اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ

درود شریف

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۝ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۝

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ

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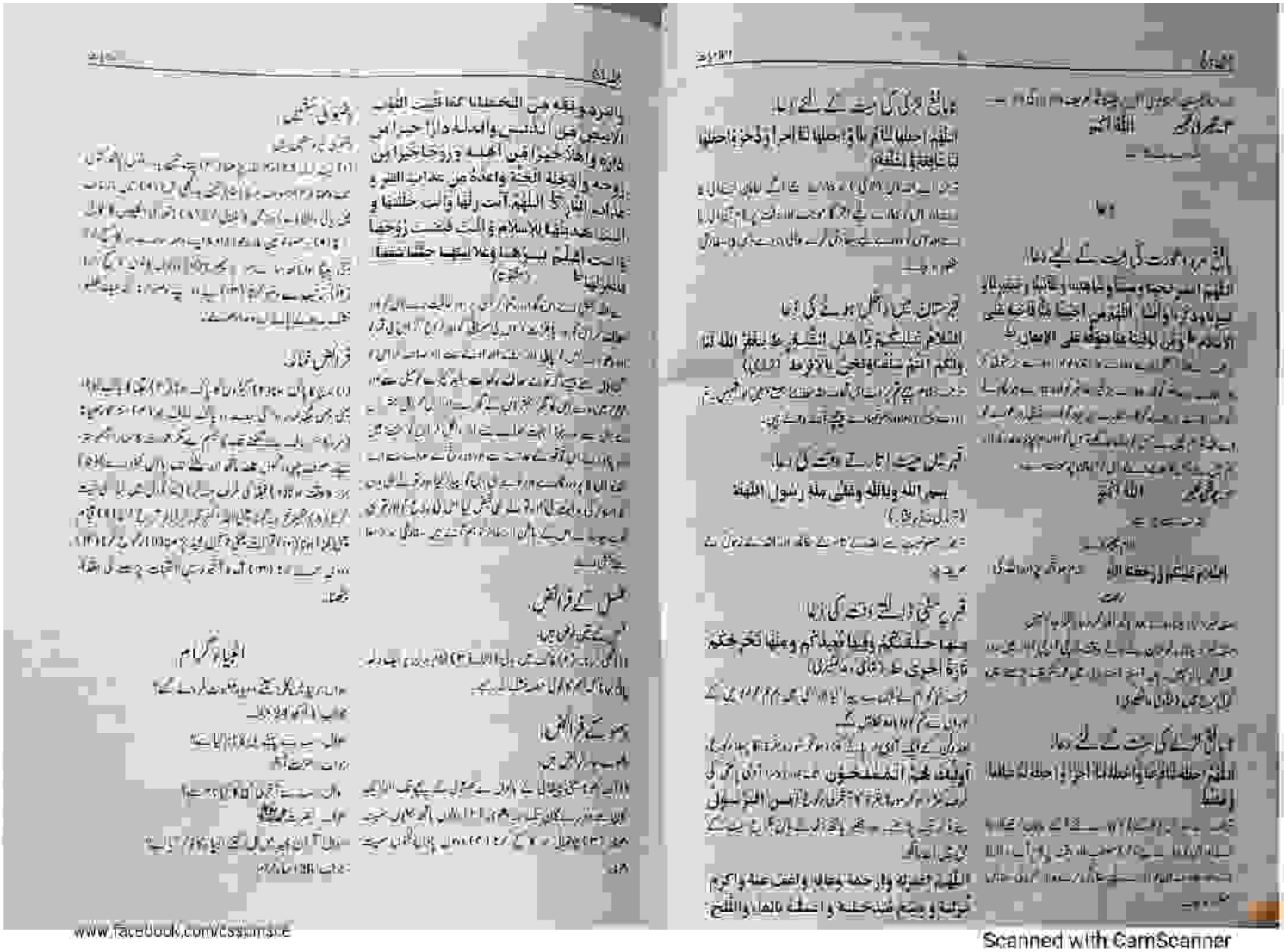

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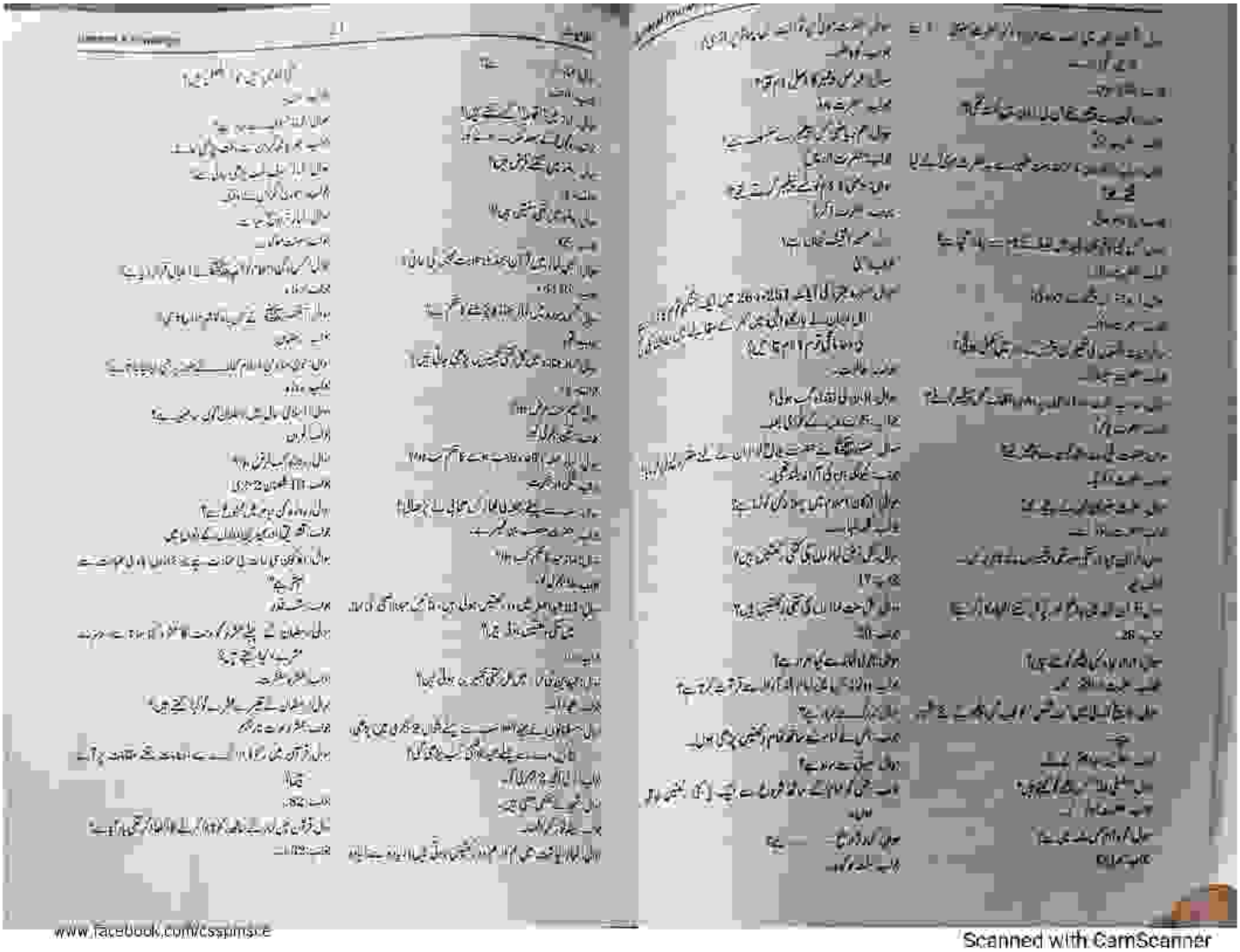

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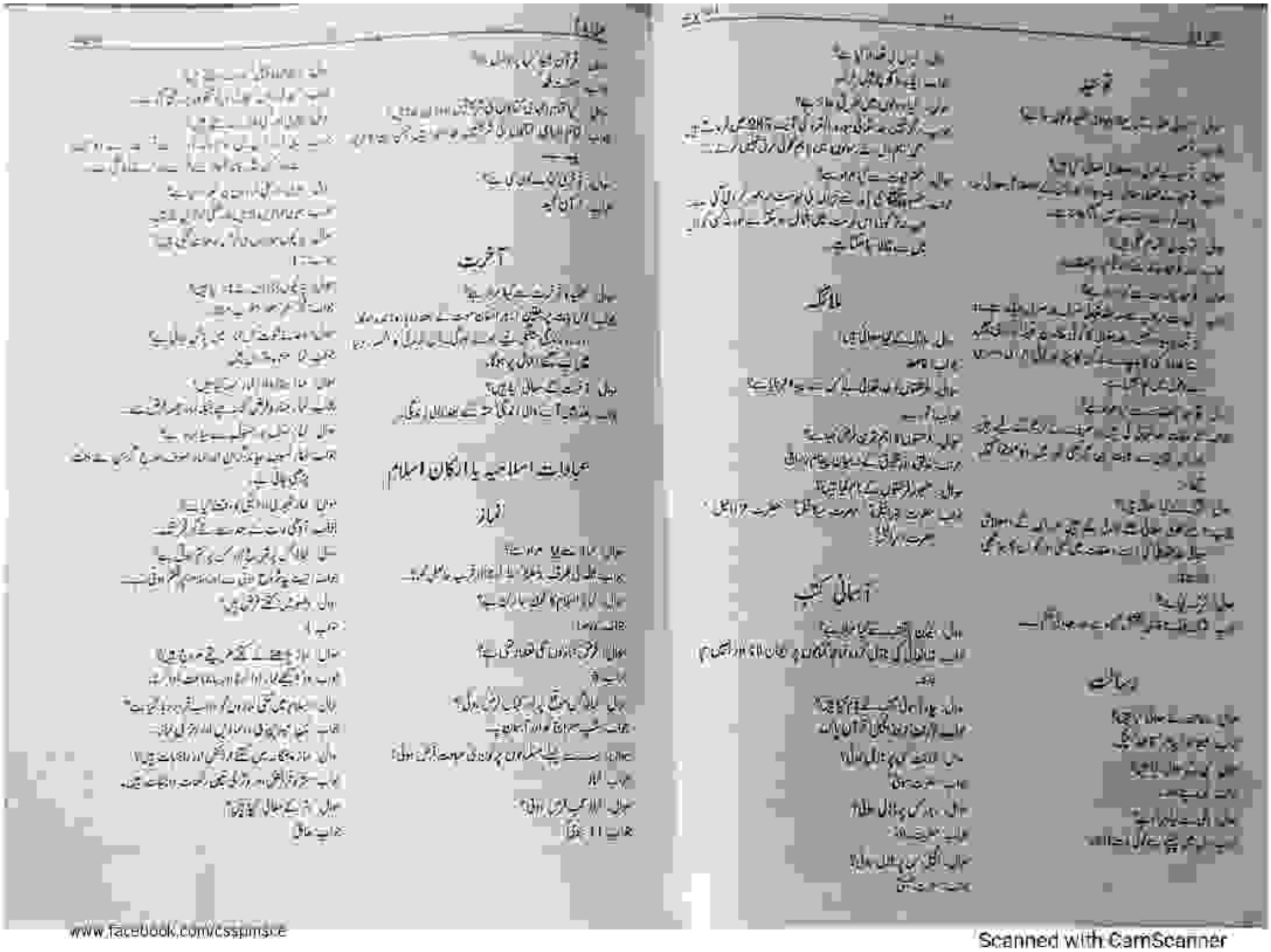

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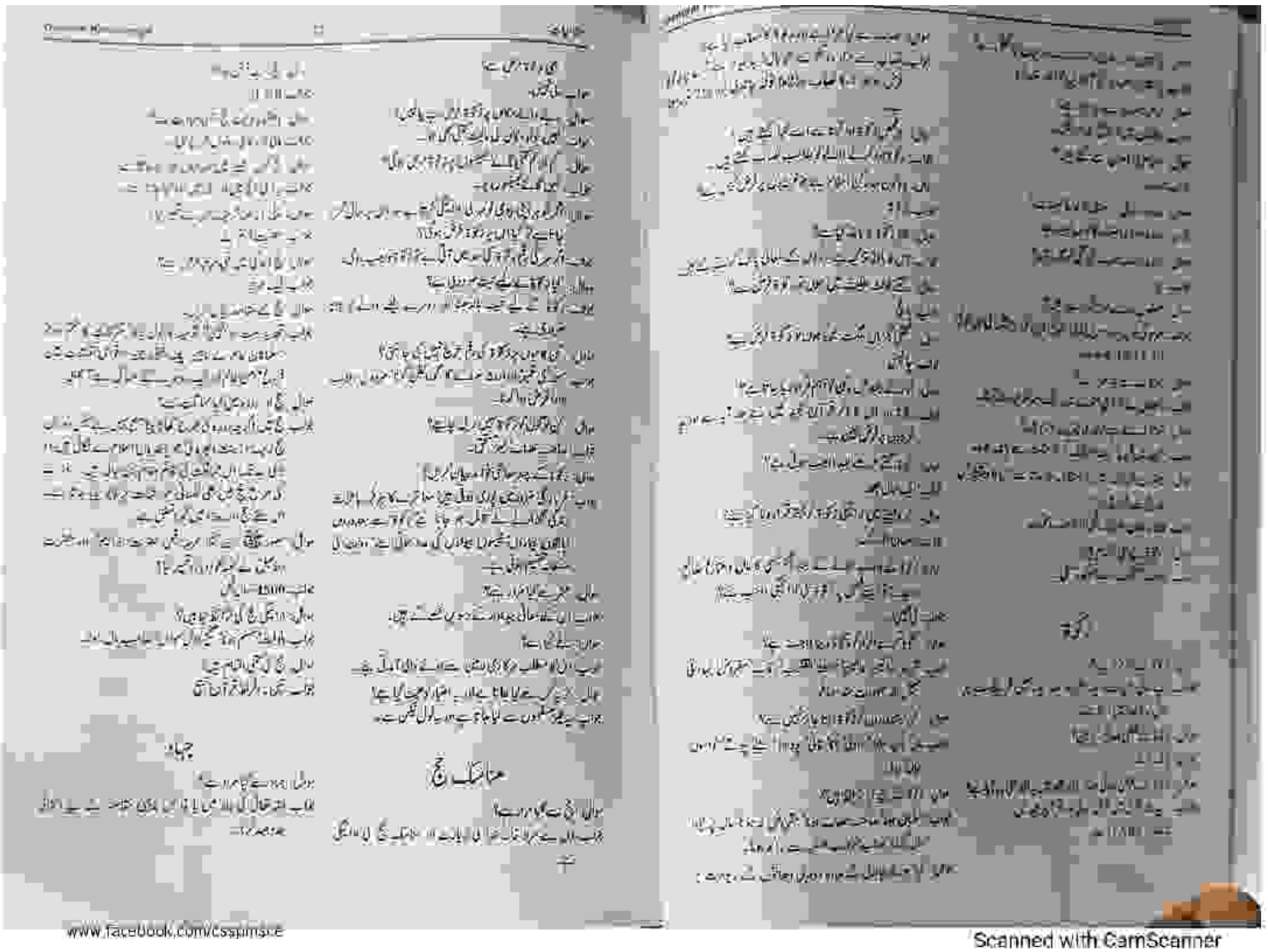

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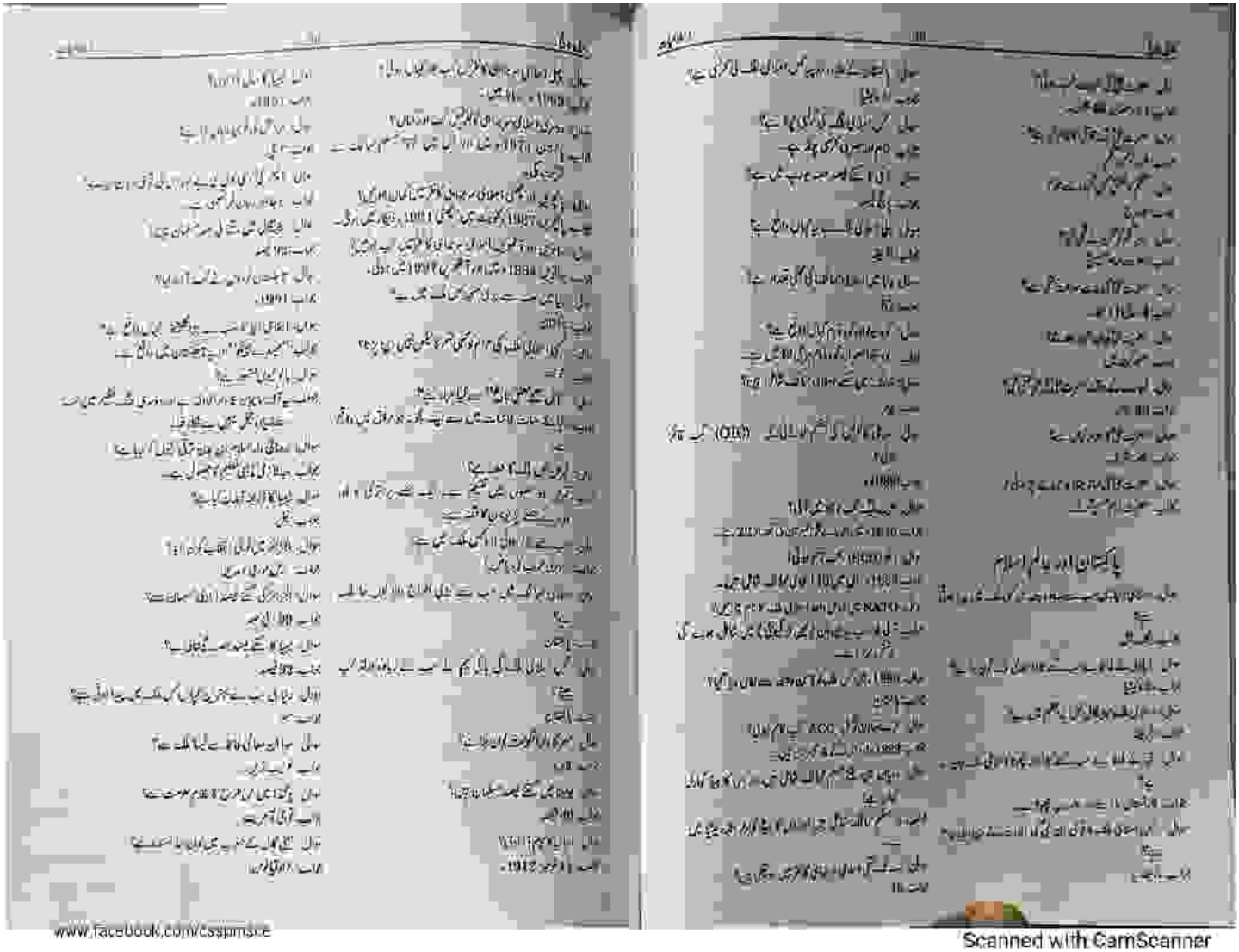

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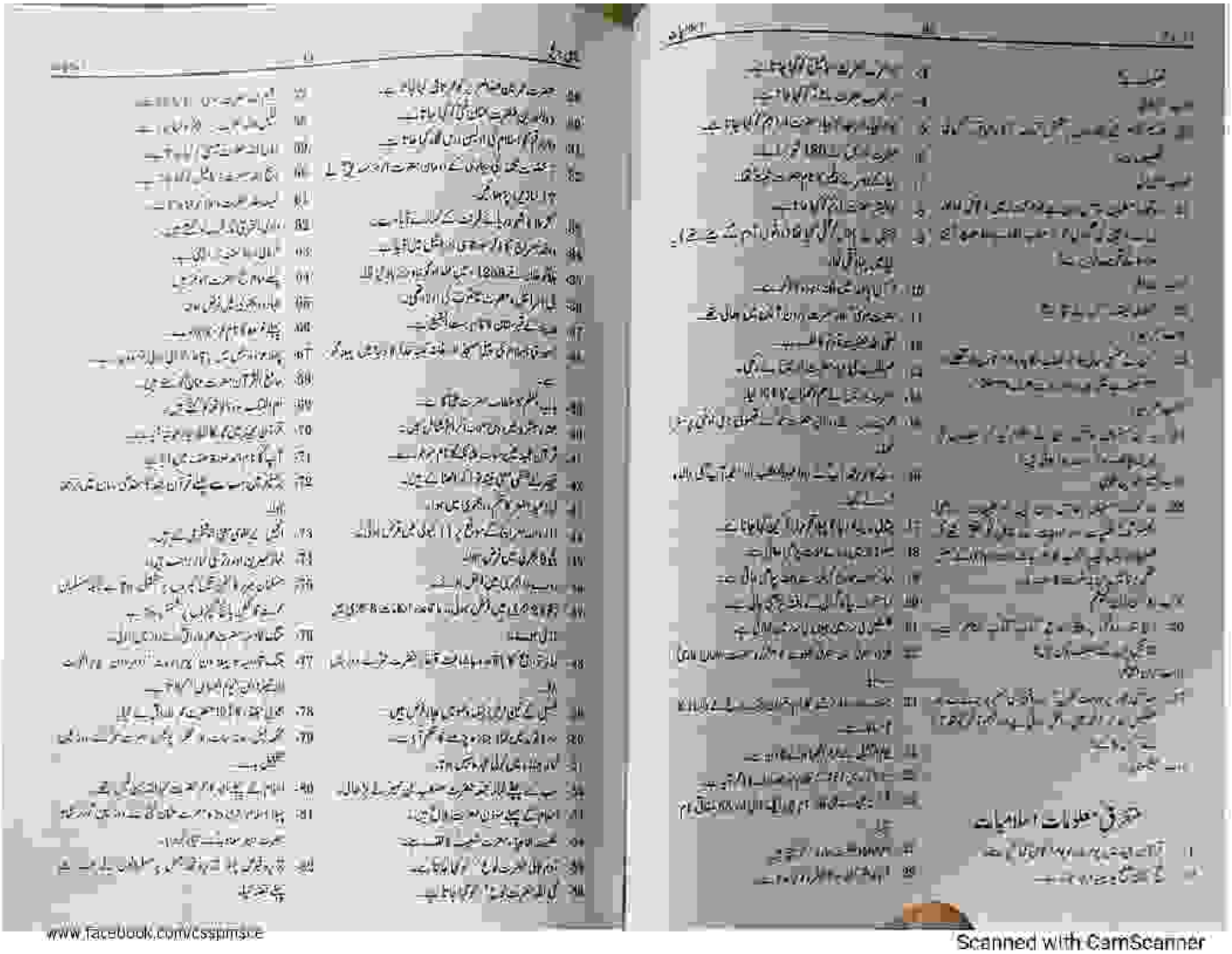

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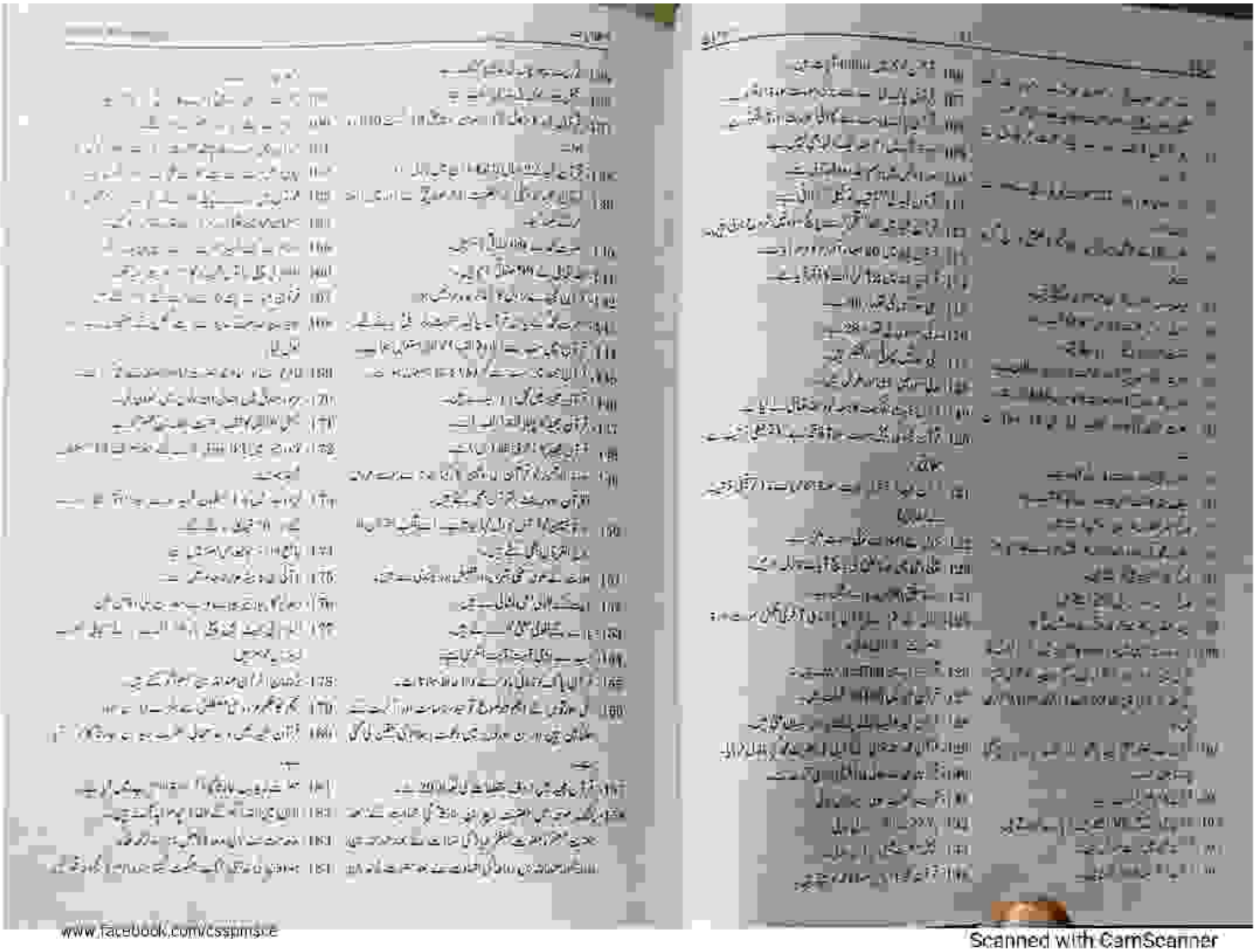

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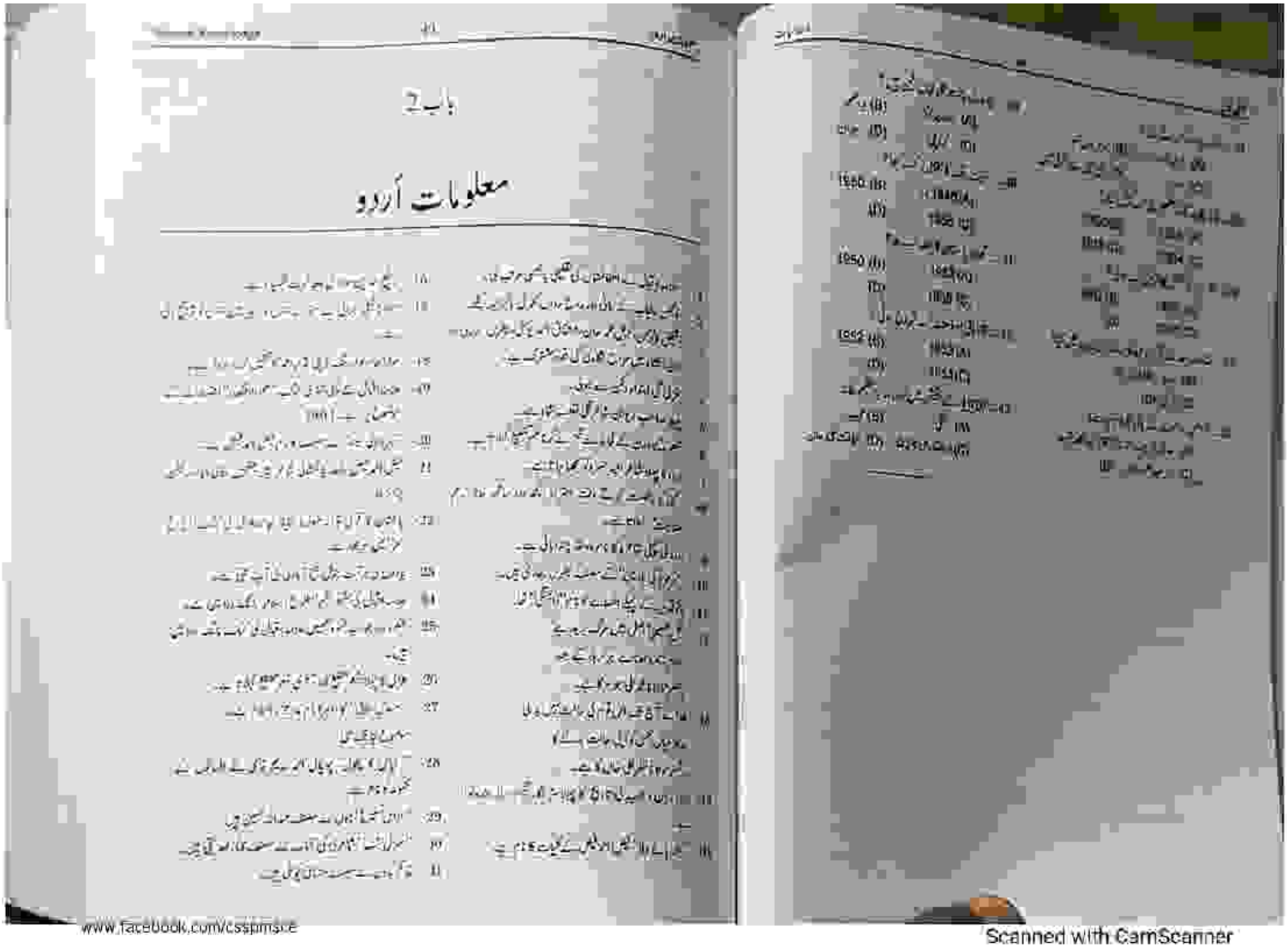

باب 2

معلومات اُردو

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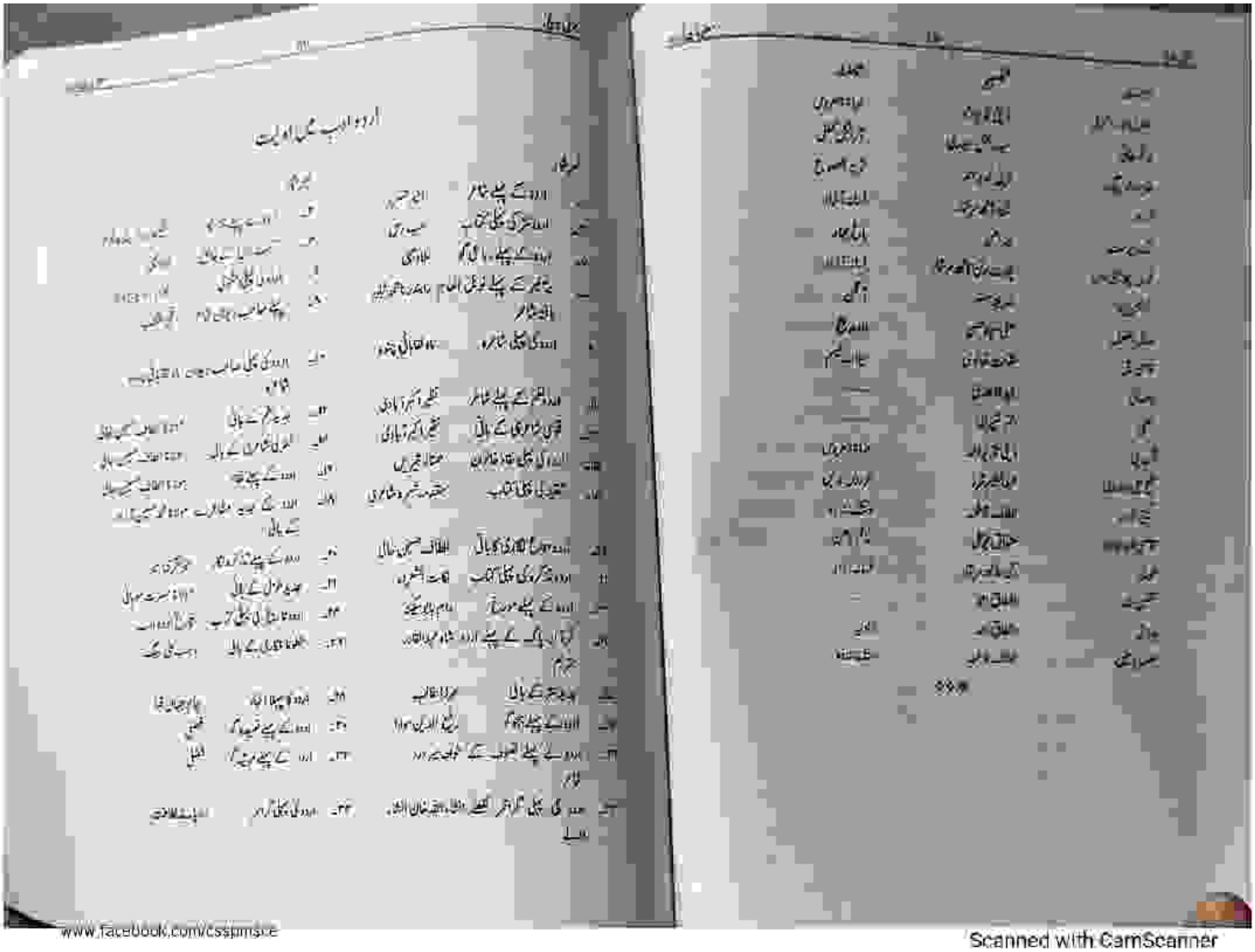

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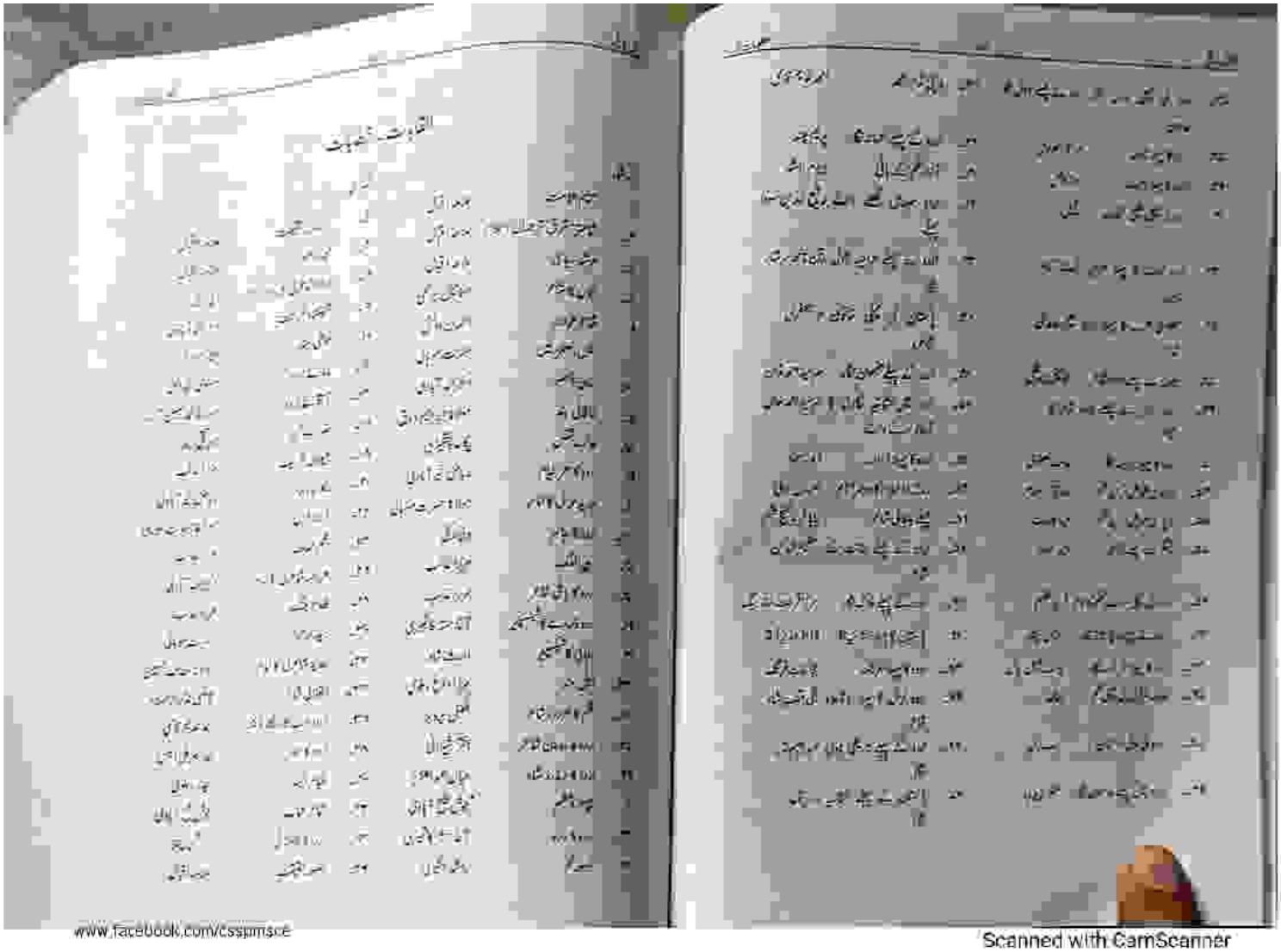

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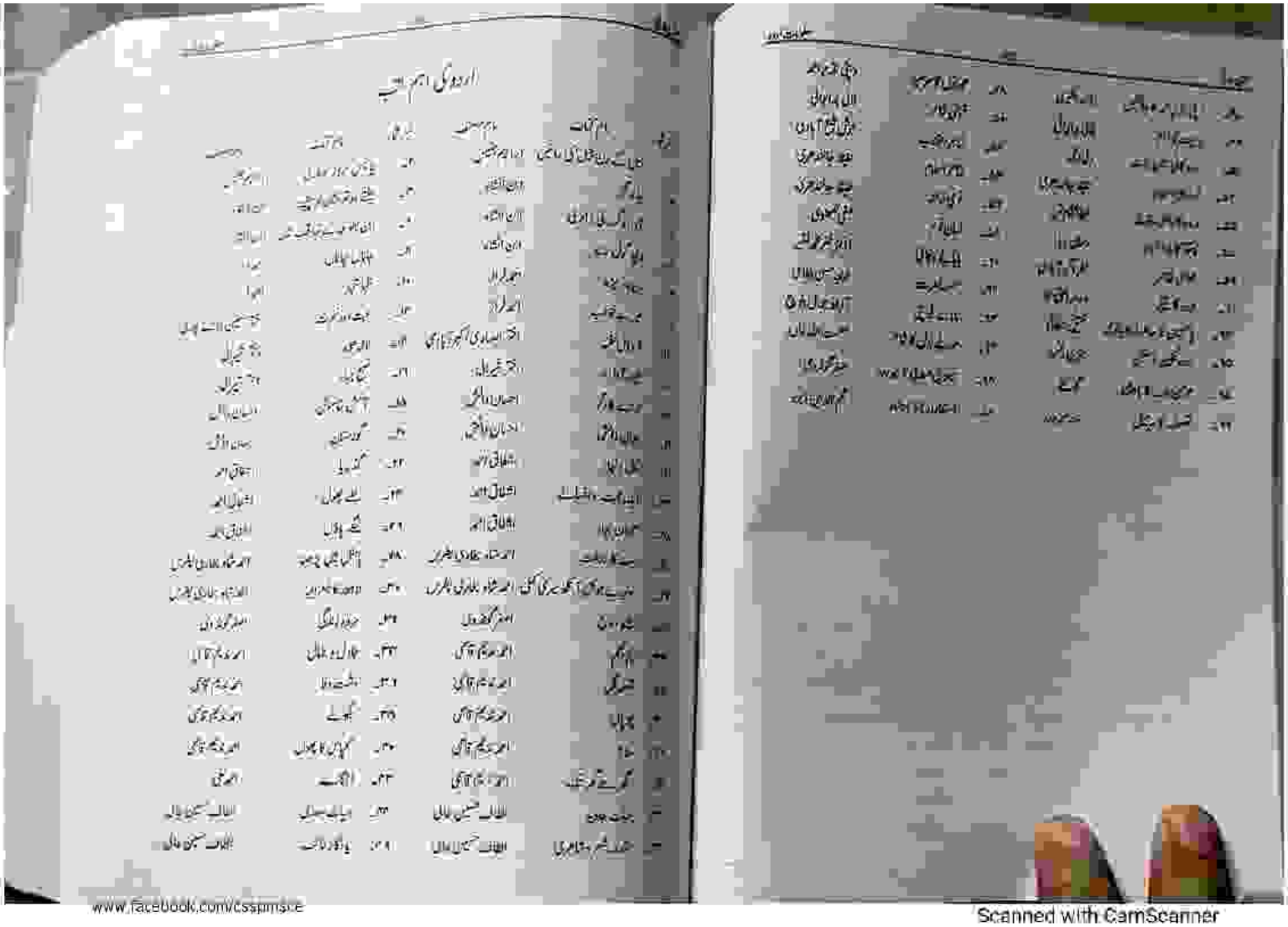

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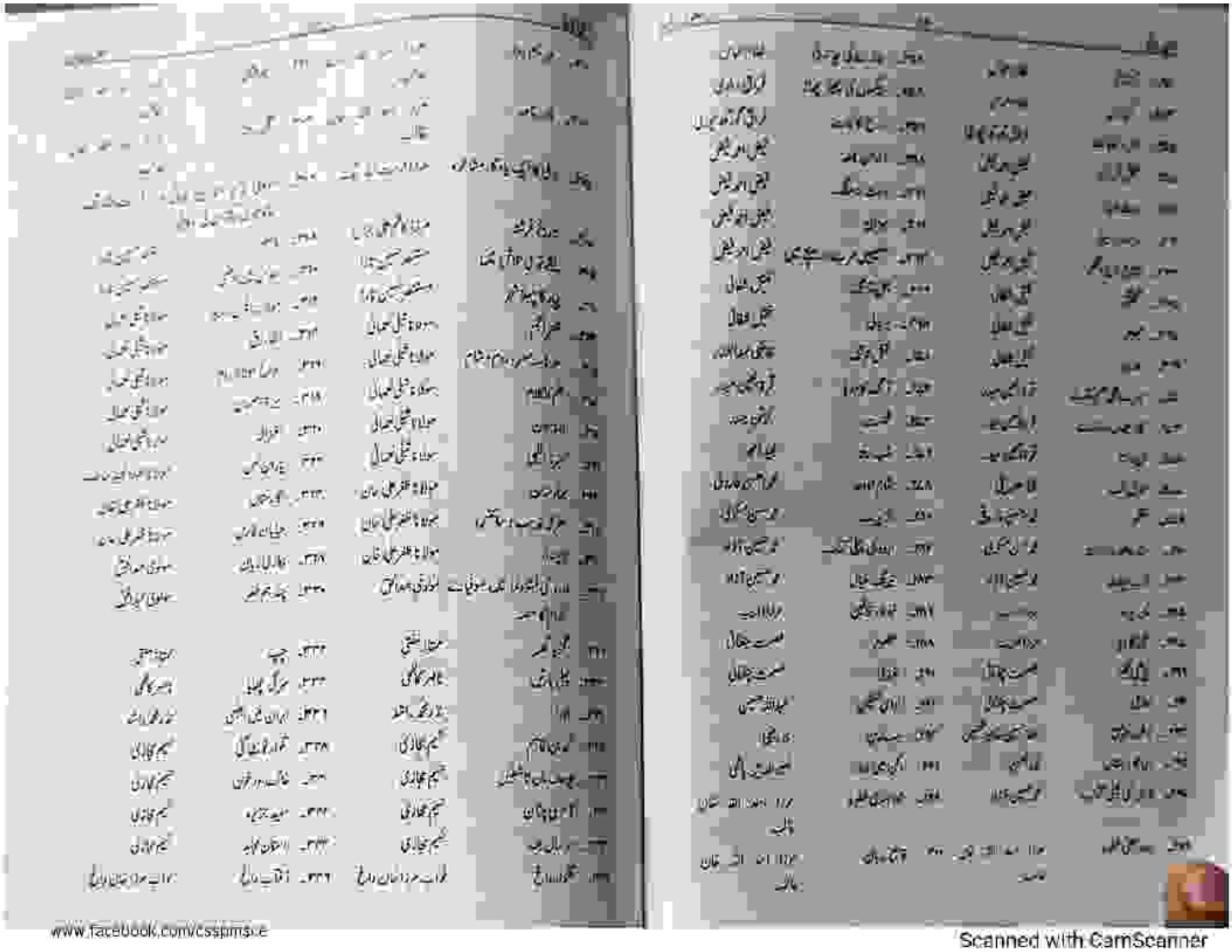

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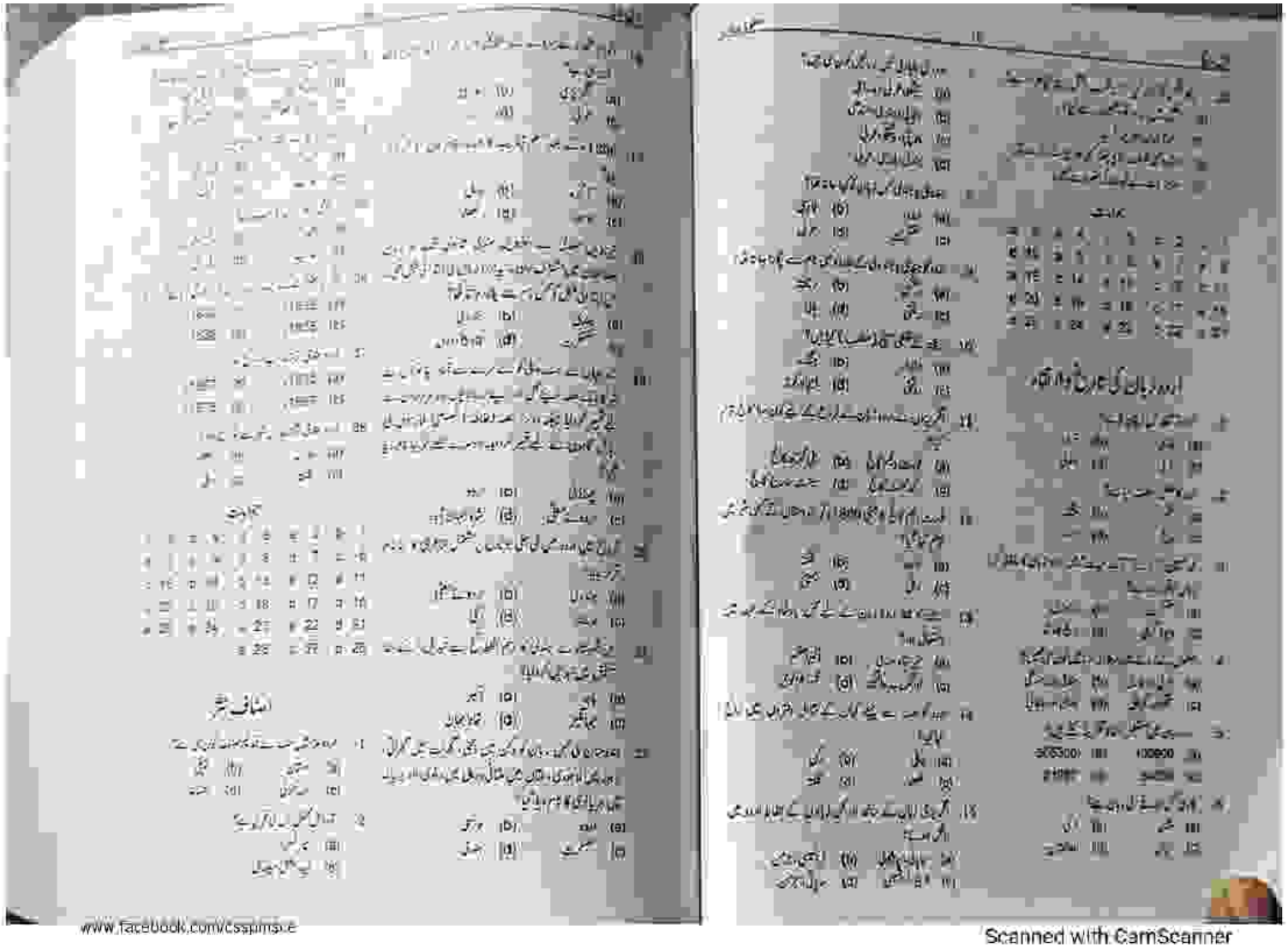

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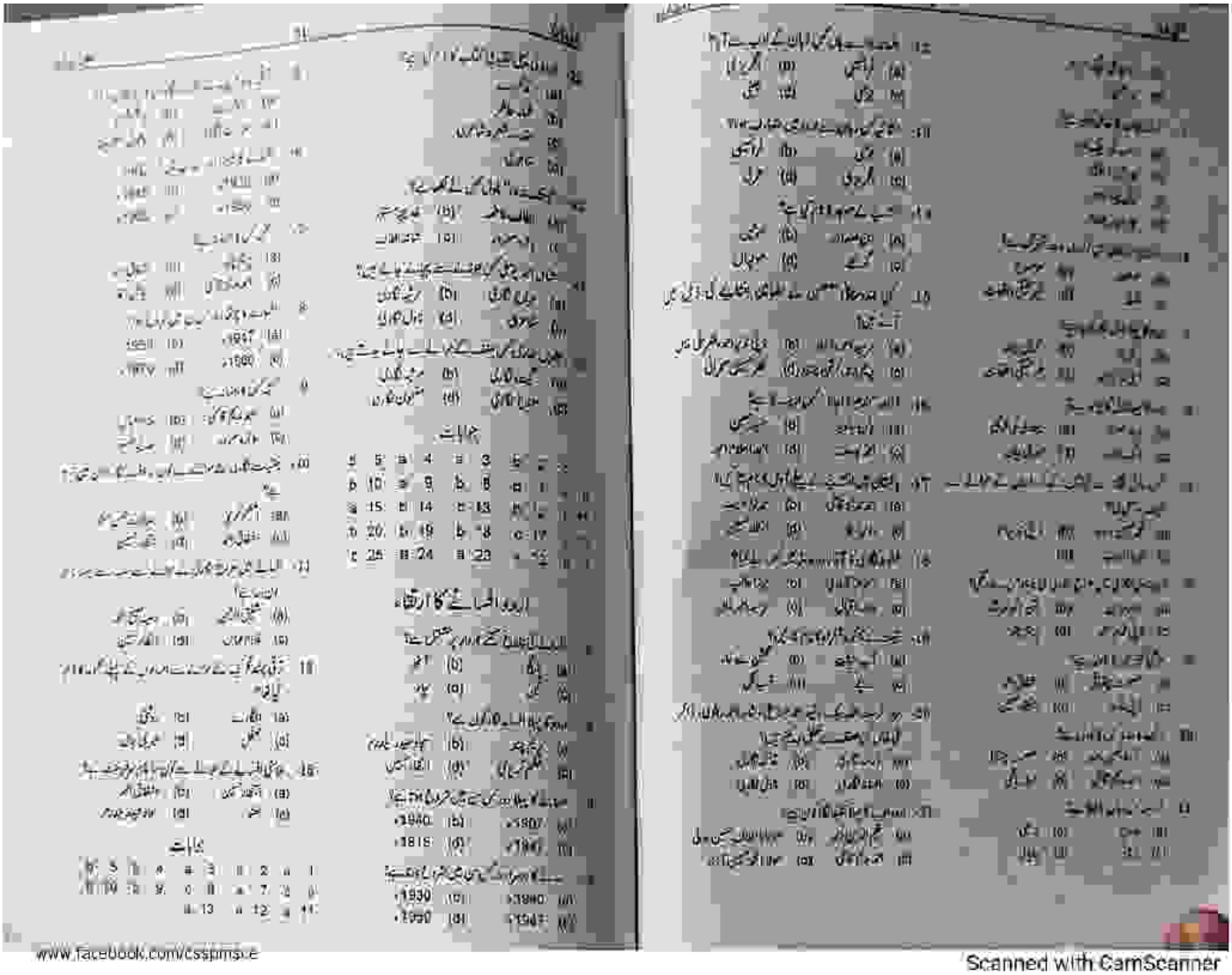

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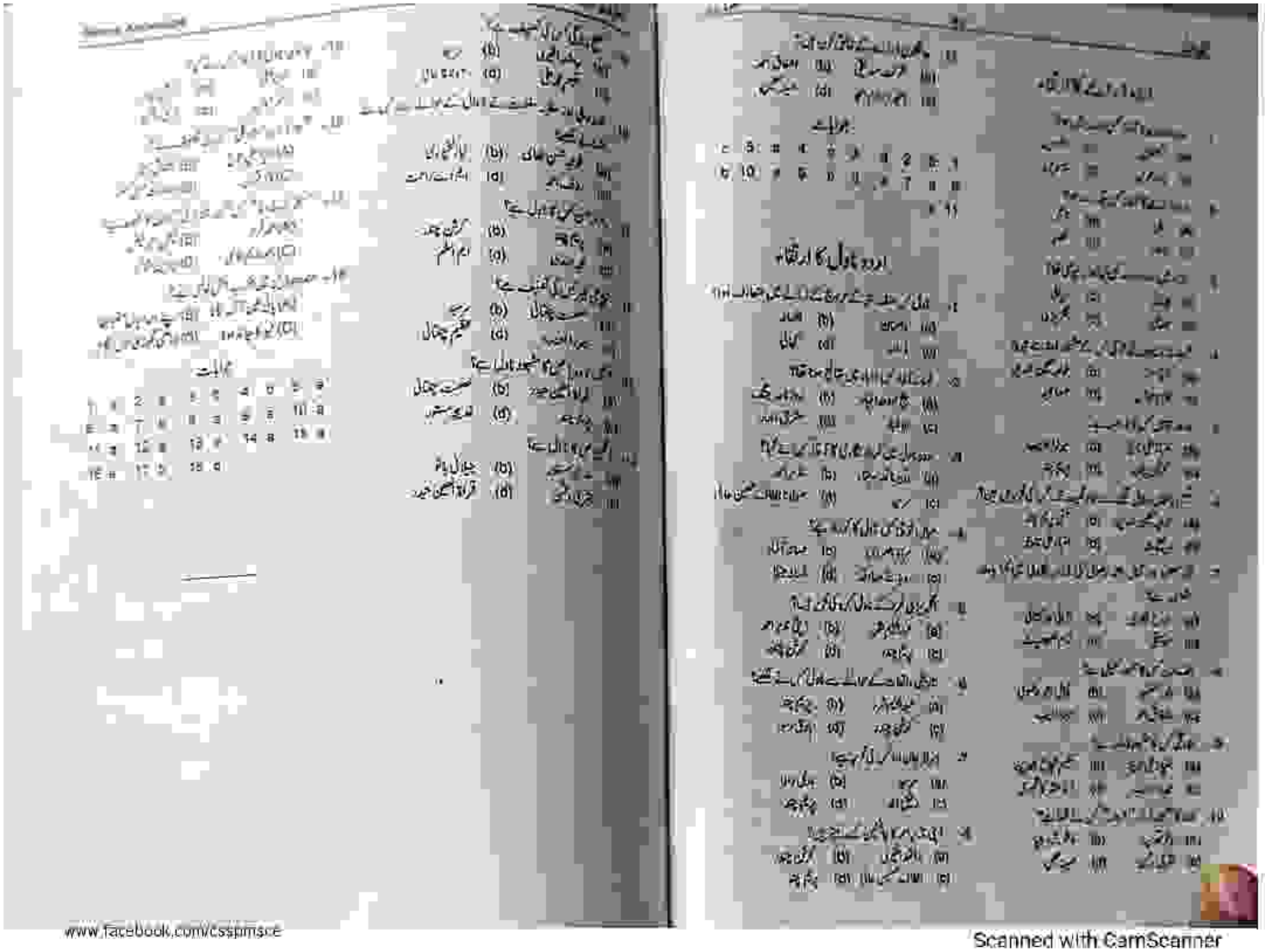

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